

Theravāda Collection on Monastic Law

Bhikkhu Brahmali

THERAVĀDA COLLECTION ON MONASTIC LAW

A translation of the Pali Vinaya Piṭaka into English



translated and introduced by

BHIKKHU BRAHMALI

VOLUME 6

Pv

THE COMPENDIUM

PARIVĀRA

❁ SUTTACENTRAL

Theravāda Collection on Monastic Law is a translation of the Theravāda Vinayaṭṭaka by Bhikkhu Brahmali.

Creative Commons Zero (CC0)

To the extent possible under law, Bhikkhu Brahmali has waived all copyright and related or neighboring rights to *Theravāda Collection on Monastic Law*.

This work is published from Australia.

This translation is an expression of an ancient spiritual text that has been passed down by the Buddhist tradition for the benefit of all sentient beings. It is dedicated to the public domain via Creative Commons Zero (CC0). You are encouraged to copy, reproduce, adapt, alter, or otherwise make use of this translation. The translator respectfully requests that any use be in accordance with the values and principles of the Buddhist community.

Web publication date 2021

This edition 2023-12-11 01:26:03

Publication type paperback

Edition ed5

Number of volumes 6

Publication ISBN 978-1-76132-017-0

Volume ISBN 978-1-76132-023-1

Publication URL <https://suttacentral.net/editions/pli-tv-vi/en/brahmali>

Source URL <https://github.com/suttacentral/bilara-data/tree/published/translation/en/brahmali/vinaya>

Publication number scpub8

Map of Jambudipa is by Jonas David Mitja Lang, and is released by him under Creative Commons Zero (CC0).

Published by SuttaCentral

*SuttaCentral,
c/o Alwis & Alwis Pty Ltd
Kaurana Country,
Suite 12,
198 Greenhill Road,
Eastwood,
SA 5063,
Australia*

Contents

THE COMPENDIUM

Pvr 1.1	The section on “where was it laid down?” (<i>Katthapaññattivāra</i>)	2
Pvr 1.2	The section on “how many offenses?” (<i>Katāpattivāra</i>)	64
Pvr 1.3	The section on failure (<i>Vipattivāra</i>)	95
Pvr 1.4	The section on “being found in” (<i>Saṅgahitavāra</i>)	96
Pvr 1.5	The section on originations (<i>Samuṭṭhānavāra</i>)	97
Pvr 1.6	The section on legal issues (<i>Adhikaraṇavāra</i>)	98
Pvr 1.7	The section on settling (<i>Samathavāra</i>)	99
Pvr 1.8	The gathering up section (<i>Samuccayavāra</i>)	100
Pvr 1.9	The section on “where was it laid down?” (<i>Katthapaññattivāra</i>)	102
Pvr 1.10	The section on “how many offenses?” (<i>Katāpattivāra</i>)	109
Pvr 1.11	The section on failure (<i>Vipattivāra</i>)	114
Pvr 1.12	The section on “being found in” (<i>Saṅgahitavāra</i>)	115
Pvr 1.13	The section on originations (<i>Samuṭṭhānavāra</i>)	116
Pvr 1.14	The section on legal issues (<i>Adhikaraṇavāra</i>)	117

Pvr 1.15	The section on settling (<i>Samathavāra</i>)	118
Pvr 1.16	The gathering up section (<i>Samuccayavāra</i>)	119
Pvr 2.1	The section on “where was it laid down?” (<i>Katthapaññattivāra</i>)	121
Pvr 2.2	The section on “how many offenses?” (<i>Katāpattivāra</i>)	158
Pvr 2.3	The section on failure (<i>Vipattivāra</i>)	179
Pvr 2.4	The section on “being found in” (<i>Saṅgahavāra</i>)	180
Pvr 2.5	The section on originations (<i>Samuṭṭhānavāra</i>)	181
Pvr 2.6	The section on legal issues (<i>Adhikaraṇavāra</i>)	182
Pvr 2.7	The section on settling (<i>Samathavāra</i>)	183
Pvr 2.8	The gathering up section (<i>Samuccayavāra</i>)	184
Pvr 2.9	The section on “where was it laid down?” (<i>Pārājikakaṇḍa</i>)	186
Pvr 2.10	The section on “how many offenses?” (<i>Katthapaññattivāra</i>)	193
Pvr 2.11	The section on failure (<i>Vipattivāra</i>)	197
Pvr 2.12	The section on “being found in” (<i>Saṅgahavāra</i>)	198
Pvr 2.13	The section on originations (<i>Samuṭṭhānavāra</i>)	199
Pvr 2.14	The section on legal issues (<i>Adhikaraṇavāra</i>)	200
Pvr 2.15	The section on settling (<i>Samathavāra</i>)	201
Pvr 2.16	The gathering up section (<i>Samuccayavāra</i>)	202
Pvr 3	The contraction headed by origination (<i>Samuṭṭhānasāsasāṅkhepa</i>)	204
Pvr 4	The internal repetition (<i>Antarapeyyāla</i>)	216
Pvr 5	Subdivision on settling (<i>Samathabheda</i>)	237

Pvr 6	The section with questioning on the Chapters (<i>Khandhakaṭṭhapucchā</i>)	269
Pvr 7	The method of increasing by one (<i>Ekuttarikaṇaya</i>)	276
Pvr 8	Questions and replies regarding the observance day, etc. (<i>Uposathāḍḍipucchāvissajjanā</i>)	362
Pvr 9	Exposition of reasons (<i>Atthavasapakaraṇa</i>)	366
Pvr 10	The collection of verses (<i>Gāthāsaṅgaṇika</i>)	369
Pvr 11	The subdivision on legal issues (<i>Adhikaraṇabheda</i>)	385
Pvr 12	Questions and responses on accusing, etc. (<i>Codanāḍḍipucchāvissajjanā</i>)	405
Pvr 13	The chapter on accusing (<i>Codanākaṇḍa</i>)	410
Pvr 14	The procedure for an investigator (<i>Anuvijjakassapaṭṭipatti</i>)	418
Pvr 15	The great section on conflict (<i>Mahāsaṅgāma</i>)	424
Pvr 16	The subdivision on the robe-making ceremony (<i>Kathinabheda</i>)	439
Pvr 17	Groups of five with Upāli (<i>Upālipaṇcaka</i>)	455
Pvr 18	There are offenses and originations (<i>Atthāpattisamuṭṭhāna</i>)	499
Pvr 19	The second collection of verses (<i>Dutiyagāthāsaṅgaṇika</i>)	504
Pvr 20	The sweat-inducing verses (<i>Sedamocanagāthā</i>)	540
Pvr 21	The subchapter of five (<i>Pañcavagga</i>)	556
	Colophon	574

THE COMPENDIUM

Pvr 1.1

The section on “where was it laid down?”

Katthapaññattivāra

The chapter on offenses entailing expulsion

Homage to the Buddha, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One

- 2.1 “The first offense entailing expulsion was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?¹ Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place? Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common? Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both? In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included? In which recitation is it included? To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong? To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it orig-

1. Sp 5.2: *Ayañhi anuppannapaññatti nāma anuppanne dose paññattā; sā a-
tthagarudhammasena bhikkhunīnaṃyeva āgatā, aññatra natthi*, “Laid down
when no fault has occurred, this is called *anuppannapaññatti*. It has come
down for the nuns on account of the eight important principles. There are no
other cases.”

inate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled? What is the Monastic Law there? What is concerned with the Monastic Law there? What is the Monastic Code there? What is concerned with the Monastic Code there? What is failure? What is success? What is the practice? For how many reasons did the Buddha lay down the first offense entailing expulsion? Who are those who train? Who have finished the training? Established in what? Who master it? Whose pronouncement was it? Who handed it down?”

“The first offense entailing expulsion was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” Sudinna the Kalandian. “What is it about?” Sudinna having sexual intercourse with his ex-wife. “Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?” There is one rule. There are two additions to the rule.² There is no unprompted rule. “Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?” Everywhere.³ “Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?” In common. “Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?” For both.⁴ “In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code

2. Sp 5.2: *Dve anupaññattiyoti “antamaso tiracchānagatāyapī”ti ca, “sikkham apaccakkhāyā”ti ca makkaṭṭavajjiputtakavatthūnaṃ vasena vuttā – imā dve anupaññattiyoti*, “Two *anupaññattiyoti* is said because of the accounts of the female monkey and the Vajjians. These are the two additions to the rule: ‘even with a female animal’ and ‘without first renouncing the training.’”

3. Sp 5.2: *Sabbatthapaññattitī majjhimadesse ceva paccantimajanapadesu ca sabbatthapaññatti*, “*Sabbatthapaññatti*: in the central Ganges plain and in the outlying countries, this is *sabbatthapaññatti*.”

4. Sp 5.2: *Byañjanamattameva hi ettha nānaṃ, bhikkhūnaṃ bhikkhunīnampi sādharmaṇattā sādharmaṇapaññatti, ubhinnaṃ pi paññattattā ubhatopaññattitī*, “For here merely the wording is different, since a commonality between the monks and the nuns is a common rule, whereas a ruling for both is a rule for both sides.” The point seems to be that a rule “in common” is synonymous with a rule “for both”.

is it contained and included?” In the introduction.⁵ “In which recitation is it included?” In the second recitation.⁶ “To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?” Failure in morality. “To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?” The class of offenses entailing expulsion. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. “To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong?” Legal issues arising from an offense. “Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled?” Through two of them: by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted. “What is the Monastic Law there? What is concerned with the Monastic Law there?” The rules are the Monastic Law. Their analysis is concerned with the Monastic Law.⁷ “What is the Monastic Code there? What is concerned with the Monastic Code there?” The rules are the Monastic Code. Their analysis is concerned with the Monastic Code. “What is failure?” Lack of restraint. “What is success?” Restraint. “What is the practice?” Thinking, “I won’t do such a thing,” one undertakes to train in the training rules for

5. Sp 5.2: *Nidānogaḍḍhanti* “yassa siyā āpatti so āvikareyyā”ti ettha sabbāpattinaṃ anupaviṭṭhattā nidānogaḍḍhaṃ; nidāne anupaviṭṭhanti attho, “Nidānogaḍḍha: it is contained in the introduction because of the entry here of all offences: ‘Anyone who has committed an offense should reveal it.’ The meaning is they are entered in the introduction.”

6. Sp 5.2: *Dutiyena uddesenāti nidānogaḍḍhaṃ nidānapariyāpannampi samānaṃ* “tatthime cattāro pārājikā dhammā”tiādinā dutiyeneva uddesena uddesaṃ āgacchati, “In the second recitation: being contained and included in the introduction, it comes to be recited with ‘Now these four rules on expulsion’ etc.”

7. Sp 5.2: *Vibhattīti padabhājanam vuccati; vibhattīti hi vibhaṅgassevetam nāmaṃ*, “The word analysis is called *vibhatti*; for *vibhatti* is a name for the analysis.” The first of these refers to the Vinaya, whereas the latter seems to the Pātimokkha, which is mentioned just below. This shows us that the prefix *abhi*- means “about” in certain contexts, such as this one, and refers to a commentary style text. It may well be, then, that the *Abhidhamma*, which is sometimes paired with *abhivinaya* in the Canonical texts, originally was regarded as a commentary on content of the Sutta Piṭaka.

life. “For how many reasons did the Buddha lay down the first offense entailing expulsion?” He laid it down for the following ten reasons: for the well-being of the Sangha, for the comfort of the Sangha, for the restraint of bad people, for the ease of good monks, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives, to give rise to confidence in those without it, to increase the confidence of those who have it, for the longevity of the true Teaching, and for supporting the training. “Who are those who train?” They are the trainees and the good ordinary people. “Who have finished the training?” The perfected ones. “Established in what?” In fondness for the training. “Who master it?” Those who learn it.⁸ “Whose pronouncement was it?” It was the pronouncement of the Buddha, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

“Upāli and Dāsaka,
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple.⁹ 4.1

Then Mahinda, Itṭiya,
 Uttiya and so Sambala;
 And the wise one named Bhadda. 5.1

These mighty beings of great wisdom,
 Came here from India;
 They taught the Collection on Monastic Law,
 In Sri Lanka. 6.1

8. Sp 5.2: *Yesam vattatīti yesam vinayapiṭakaṇca aṭṭhakathā ca sabbā pagu-
 ṇāti attho*, “*Yesam vattatīti* means for those who learn the whole collection of
 Monastic Law and the commentaries.”

9. Vmv 1.1: *Jambusirivhayeti jambusadiso sirimanto avhayo nāmaṃ yassa dī-
 passa, tasmim jambudīpeti vuttam hoti*, “*Jambusirivhaye*: this is said: in that
 rose-apple land that is like a glorious rose-apple and is so-called, so-named.”

- 7.1 And the five Collections of Discourses,
And the seven works of philosophy;¹⁰
Then Ariṭṭha the discerning,
And the wise Tissadatta.
- 8.1 The confident Kālasumana,
And the senior monk named Dīgha;
And the wise Dīghasumana.
- 9.1 Another Kālasumana,
And the senior monk Nāga, Buddharakkhita;
And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
And the wise senior monk Deva.
- 10.1 Another discerning Sumana,
Confident in the Monastic Law;
The learned Cūlanāga,
Invincible, like an elephant.
- 11.1 And the one named Dhammapālita,
Rohaṇa, venerated as a saint;
His student Khema of great wisdom,
A master of the three Collections.
- 12.1 Like the king of the stars on the island,
He outshone others in his wisdom;
And the discerning Upatissa,
Phussadeva the great speaker.
- 13.1 Another discerning Sumana,
The learned one named Puppha;
Mahāsīva the great speaker,

10. Sp-t 1.0: *Satta ceva pakaraṇeti dhammasaṅgaṇivibhaṅgādike satta abhi-dhammapakarane ca vācesunti attho* “*Satta ceva pakaraṇa*: it means they also taught the seven treatises of philosophy, starting with the Dhammasaṅgaṇi and the Vibhaṅga.”

Skilled in the entire Collection.

Another discerning Upāli, 14.1
 Confident in the Monastic Law;
 Mahānāga of great wisdom,
 Skilled in the tradition of the true Teaching.

Another discerning Abhaya, 15.1
 Skilled in the entire Collection;
 And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
 Confident in the Monastic Law.

His student of great wisdom, 16.1
 The learned one named Puppha;
 Guarding Buddhism,
 He established himself in India.

And the discerning Cūlābhaya, 17.1
 Confident in the Monastic Law;
 And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
 Skilled in the tradition of the true Teaching.

And the discerning Cūladeva, 18.1
 Confident in the Monastic Law;
 And the discerning senior monk Siva,
 Skilled in the entire Monastic Law—

These mighty beings of great wisdom, 19.1
 Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
 Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
 On the island of Sri Lanka.”

“The second offense entailing expulsion was laid down by the 20.1
 Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” Dhaniya the potter. “What is it about?” Dhaniya stealing timber from the king. There is one rule. There is one addition to

the rule. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

- 21.1 “There is the third offense entailing expulsion. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks killing one another. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind.

...

- 22.1 “There is the fourth offense entailing expulsion. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the banks of the Vaggumudā. “What is it about?” Those monks praising one another’s superhuman qualities to householders. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

The four offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

This is the summary:

- 25.1 “Sexual intercourse, and stealing,
Person, super—
The four offenses entailing expulsion,
Definitive grounds for cutting off.”

2. The chapter on offenses entailing suspension

- 26.1 “The offense entailing suspension for emitting semen by means of effort was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule? Is it a rule that applies everywhere

or in a particular place? Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common? Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both? In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included? In which recitation is it included? To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong? To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled? What is the Monastic Law there? What is concerned with the Monastic Law there? What is the Monastic Code there? What is concerned with the Monastic Code there? What is failure? What is success? What is the practice? For how many reasons did the Buddha lay down the offense entailing suspension for emitting semen by means of effort? Who are those who train? Who have finished the training? Established in what? Who master it? Whose pronouncement was it? Who handed it down?"

"The offense entailing suspension for emitting semen by means 27.1
of effort was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvātthī. "Whom is it about?" Venerable Seyyasaka. "What is it about?" Seyyasaka masturbating. "Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?" There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. "Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?" Everywhere. "Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?" Not in common. "Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?" For one. "In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included?" In the introduction. "In which recitation is it included?" In the third recitation. "To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?" Failure in morality. "To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?" The class of offenses entailing suspension. "Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?" It originates in one

way: from body and mind, not from speech. “To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong?” Legal issues arising from an offense. “Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled?” Through two of them: by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted. “What is the Monastic Law there? What is concerned with the Monastic Law there?” The rules are the Monastic Law. Their analysis is concerned with the Monastic Law. “What is the Monastic Code there? What is concerned with the Monastic Code there?” The rules are the Monastic Code. Their analysis is concerned with the Monastic Code. “What is failure?” Lack of restraint. “What is success?” Restraint. “What is the practice?” Thinking, “I won’t do such a thing,” one undertakes to train in the training rules for life. “For how many reasons did the Buddha lay down the offense entailing suspension for emitting semen by means of effort?” He laid it down for the following ten reasons: for the well-being of the Sangha, for the comfort of the Sangha, for the restraint of bad people, for the ease of good monks, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives, to give rise to confidence in those without it, to increase the confidence of those who have it, for the longevity of the true Teaching, and for supporting the training. “Who are those who train?” They are the trainees and the good ordinary people. “Who have finished the training?” The perfected ones. “Established in what?” In fondness for the training. “Who master it?” Those who learn it. “Whose pronouncement was it?” It was the pronouncement of the Buddha, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

- 28.1 “Upāli and Dāsaka,
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple.

Then Mahinda, Itṭiya, Uttiya and so Sambala; And the wise one named Bhadda.	29.1
These mighty beings of great wisdom, Came here from India; They taught the Collection on Monastic Law, In Sri Lanka.	30.1
And the five Collections of Discourses, And the seven works of philosophy; Then Ariṭṭha the discerning, And the wise Tissadatta.	31.1
The confident Kālasumana, And the senior monk named Dīgha; And the wise Dīghasumana.	32.1
Another Kālasumana, And the senior monk Nāga, Buddharakkhita; And the discerning senior monk Tissa, And the wise senior monk Deva.	33.1
Another discerning Sumana, Confident in the Monastic Law; The learned Cūlanāga, Invincible, like an elephant.	34.1
And the one named Dhammapālita, Rohaṇa, venerated as a saint; His student Khema of great wisdom, A master of the three Collections.	35.1
Like the king of the stars on the island, He outshone others in his wisdom; And the discerning Upatissa,	36.1

Phussadeva the great speaker.

- 37.1 Another discerning Sumana,
The learned one named Puppha;
Mahāsīva the great speaker,
Skilled in the entire Collection.
- 38.1 Another discerning Upāli,
Confident in the Monastic Law;
Mahānāga of great wisdom,
Skilled in the tradition of the true Teaching.
- 39.1 Another discerning Abhaya,
Skilled in the entire Collection;
And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
Confident in the Monastic Law,
- 40.1 His student of great wisdom,
The learned one named Puppha;
Guarding Buddhism,
He established himself in India.
- 41.1 And the discerning Cūlābhaya,
Confident in the Monastic Law;
And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
Skilled in the tradition of the true Teaching.
- 42.1 And the discerning Cūladeva,
Confident in the Monastic Law;
And the discerning senior monk Siva,
Skilled in the entire Monastic Law—
- 43.1 These mighty beings of great wisdom,
Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
On the island of Sri Lanka.”

“The offense entailing suspension for making physical contact 44.1 with a woman was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvaththī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī making physical contact with a woman. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for speaking indecently 45.1 to a woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvaththī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī speaking indecently to a woman. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for encouraging a 46.1 woman to satisfy one’s own desires. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvaththī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī encouraging a woman to satisfy his own desires. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for acting as a match- 47.1 maker. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvaththī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī acting as a match-maker. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from speech, not from body or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for having a hut built 48.1 by means of begging. Where was it laid down?” At Ālavī. “Whom is it about?” The monks of Ālavī. “What is it about?” Those monks

having huts made by means of begging. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

49.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension for having a large dwelling built. Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Channa. “What is it about?” Channa having a tree that served as a shrine felled to clear a site for a dwelling. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

50.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension for groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” The monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka. “What is it about?” Those monks groundlessly charging Venerable Dabba the Mallian with an offense entailing expulsion. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

51.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension for charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue as a pretext. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” The monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka. “What is it about?” Those monks charging Venerable Dabba the Mallian with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue as a pretext. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

52.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension for a monk who does not stop pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” Devadatta. “What is it about?” Devadatta pursuing schism in a united Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind.

...

53.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension for monks who do not stop siding with one who is pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” Several monks. “What is it about?” Those

monks siding with and supporting Devadatta’s pursuit of schism in the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind.

...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for a monk who does not stop being difficult to correct when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Channa. “What is it about?” Channa making himself incorrigible when legitimately spoken to by the monks. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ... 54.1

“There is an offense entailing suspension for a monk who does not stop being a corrupter of families when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks Assaji and Punabbasuka. “What is it about?” Those monks, when the Sangha did a legal procedure of banishment against them, slandering the monks as acting out of favoritism, ill will, confusion, and fear. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ... 55.1

The thirteen rules entailing suspension are finished.

This is the summary:

“Emission, physical contact,
Indecent, and his own needs;
Matchmaking, and a hut,
And a dwelling, groundless. 58.1

A pretext, and schism,
Those who side with him;
Difficult to correct, and corrupter of families—
The thirteen offenses entailing suspension.” 59.1

3. The chapter on undetermined offenses

“The first undetermined offense was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. 60.1

Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule? Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place? Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common? Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both? In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included? In which recitation is it included? To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong? To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled? What is the Monastic Law there? What is concerned with the Monastic Law there? What is the Monastic Code there? What is concerned with the Monastic Code there? What is failure? What is success? What is the practice? For how many reasons did the Buddha lay down the first undetermined offense? Who are those who train? Who have finished the training? Established in what? Who master it? Whose pronouncement was it? Who handed it down?"

- 61.1 "The first undetermined offense was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattihī. "Whom is it about?" Venerable Udāyī. "What is it about?" Udāyī sitting alone with a woman on a private and concealed seat suitable for action. "Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?" There is one rule. There is no addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. "Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?" Everywhere. "Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?" Not in common. "Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?" For one. "In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included?" In the introduction. "In which recitation is it included?" In the fourth recitation. "To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?" It may be failure in morality or failure in conduct. "To which of the seven classes of

offenses does it belong?” It may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion, in the class of offenses entailing suspension, or in the class of offenses entailing confession. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. “To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong?” Legal issues arising from an offense. “Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled?” Through three of them: it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.¹¹ “What is the Monastic Law there? What is concerned with the Monastic Law there?” The rules are the Monastic Law. Their analysis is concerned with the Monastic Law. “What is the Monastic Code there? What is concerned with the Monastic Code there?” The rules are the Monastic Code. Their analysis is concerned with the Monastic Code. “What is failure?” Lack of restraint. “What is success?” Restraint. “What is the practice?” Thinking, “I won’t do such a thing,” one undertakes to train in the training rules for life. “For how many reasons did the Buddha lay down the first undetermined offense?” He laid it down for the following ten reasons: for the well-being of the Sangha, for the comfort of the Sangha, for the restraint of bad people, for the ease of good monks, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives, to give rise to confidence in those without it, to increase the confidence of those who have it, for the longevity of the true Teaching, and for supporting the training. “Who are those who train?” They are the trainees and the good ordinary people. “Who have finished the training?” The perfected ones. “Established in what?” In fondness for the training. “Who master it?” Those who learn it. “Whose pronouncement was it?” It was the pronounce-

11. That is, the three principles are resolution face-to-face, acting according to what has been admitted, and covering over as if with grass.

ment of the Buddha, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One.
 “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

- 62.1 “Upāli and Dāsaka,
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple.
- 63.1 Then Mahinda, Iṭṭiya,
 Uttiya and so Sambala;
 And the wise one named Bhadda.
- 64.1 These mighty beings of great wisdom,
 Came here from India;
 They taught the Collection on Monastic Law,
 In Sri Lanka.
- 65.1 And the five Collections of Discourses,
 And the seven works of philosophy;
 Then Ariṭṭha the discerning,
 And the wise Tissadatta.
- 66.1 The confident Kālasumana,
 And the senior monk named Dīgha;
 And the wise Dīghasumana.
- 67.1 Another Kālasumana,
 And the senior monk Nāga, Buddharakkhita;
 And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
 And the wise senior monk Deva.
- 68.1 Another discerning Sumana,
 Confident in the Monastic Law;
 The learned Cūlanāga,
 Invincible, like an elephant.

And the one named Dhammapālita, Rohaṇa, venerated as a saint; His student Khema of great wisdom, A master of the three Collections.	69.1
Like the king of the stars on the island, He outshone others in his wisdom; And the discerning Upatissa, Phussadeva the great speaker.	70.1
Another discerning Sumana, The learned one named Puppha; Mahāsīva the great speaker, Skilled in the entire Collection.	71.1
Another discerning Upāli, Confident in the Monastic Law; Mahānāga of great wisdom, Skilled in the tradition of the true Teaching.	72.1
Another discerning Abhaya, Skilled in the entire Collection; And the discerning senior monk Tissa, Confident in the Monastic Law.	73.1
His student of great wisdom, The learned one named Puppha; Guarding Buddhism, He established himself in India.	74.1
And the discerning Cūlābhaya, Confident in the Monastic Law; And the discerning senior monk Tissa, Skilled in the tradition of the true Teaching.	75.1
And the discerning Cūladeva,	76.1

Confident in the Monastic Law;
And the discerning senior monk Siva,
Skilled in the entire Monastic Law—

77.1 These mighty beings of great wisdom,
Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
On the island of Sri Lanka.”

78.1 “The second undetermined offense was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī sitting alone with a woman in private. “Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?” There is one rule. There is no addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. “Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?” Everywhere. “Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?” Not in common. “Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?” For one. “In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included?” In the introduction. “In which recitation is it included?” In the fourth recitation. “To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?” It may be failure in morality or failure in conduct. “To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?” It may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension, or in the class of offenses entailing confession. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. “To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong?” Legal issues arising from an offense. “Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled?” Through three of them: it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. ...

The two undetermined offense are finished.

This is the summary:

“Suitable for action,

81.1

And then not so—

The undetermined offenses have been well laid down,

By the Stable One, the Buddha who is the best.”

4. The chapter on relinquishment

4.1 The subchapter on the robe season

“The offense entailing relinquishment and confession for keeping 82.1
an extra robe more than ten days that was laid down by the Buddha
who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One.
Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” The
monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks
keeping an extra robe. There is one rule. There is one addition to
the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in
two ways: from body and speech, not from mind; or from body,
speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for 83.1
staying apart from one’s three robes for one day. Where was it laid
down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks.
“What is it about?” Those monks storing one of their robes with
other monks and then leaving to wander the country in a sarong
and an upper robe. There is one rule. There is one addition to the
rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in
two ways: from body and speech, not from mind; or from body,
speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for 84.1
receiving out-of-season robe-cloth and then keeping it for more
than a month. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is
it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks
receiving out-of-season robe-cloth and then keeping it for more
than a month. There is one rule. There is one addition to the

rule.¹² Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body and speech, not from mind; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

85.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for having an unrelated nun wash a used robe. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī having an unrelated nun wash a used robe. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

86.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for receiving a robe directly from an unrelated nun. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī receiving a robe directly from an unrelated nun. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

87.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for asking an unrelated male or female householder for a robe. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda asking the son of an unrelated merchant for a robe. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

88.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for asking an unrelated male or female householder for too many robes. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks not knowing moderation and asking for many robes. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

89.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for, without first being invited, going to an unrelated householder and specifying the kind of robe-cloth one wants. Where was it laid

12. MS says there is one addition to the rule, *ekā anupaññatti*, which is incorrect. I follow SRT, which has the correct reading.

down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda, without first being invited, going to an unrelated householder and specifying the kind of robe-cloth he wanted. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession 90.1 for, without first being invited, going to unrelated householders and specifying the kind of robe-cloth one wants. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda, without first being invited, going to unrelated householders and specifying the kind of robe-cloth he wanted. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession 91.1 for getting robe-cloth after prompting more than three times and standing more than six times. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda not agreeing when asked by a lay follower to wait for one day. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

The first subchapter on the robe season is finished.

4.2 The subchapter on silk

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for 93.1 having a blanket made that contains silk. Where was it laid down?” At Ālavī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks going to the silk-makers and saying, “Please boil a heap of silkworms and give us silk. We want to make a blanket containing silk.” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession 94.1 for having a blanket made entirely of black wool. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks having a blanket

made entirely of black wool. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

- 95.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for having a new blanket made without using one measure of white wool and one measure of brown. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks adding just a little bit of white on the edge, effectively having a blanket made entirely of black wool. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 96.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for having a blanket made every year. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks having a blanket made every year. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 97.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for having a new sitting-blanket made without incorporating a piece of one standard handspan from the border of an old blanket. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks discarding their blankets and undertaking the practice of staying in the wilderness, of eating only almsfood, and of wearing rag-robles. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 98.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for receiving wool and then taking it more than 40 kilometers. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk receiving wool and then taking it more than 40 kilometers. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 99.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for having an unrelated nun wash wool. Where was it laid down?”

In the Sakyan country. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks having sheep’s wool washed by unrelated nuns. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for receiving money. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda receiving money. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ... 100.1

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for engaging in various kinds of trades involving money. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks engaging in various kinds of trades involving money. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ... 101.1

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for bartering in various ways. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda bartering with a wanderer. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ... 102.1

The second subchapter on silk is finished.

4.3 The subchapter on almsbowls

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for keeping an extra almsbowl for more than ten days. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks keeping an extra bowl. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body and speech, not from mind; or from body, speech, and mind. ... 104.1

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for exchanging an almsbowl with fewer than five mends for a new alms- 105.1

bowl. Where was it laid down?” In the Sakyan country. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks asking for many bowls even when their existing alms-bowls only had a minor chip or scratch. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

106.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for receiving tonics and then keeping them for more than seven days. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks receiving medicines and then keeping them for more than seven days. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

107.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for looking for a rainy-season robe when there is more than a month left of summer. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks looking for a rainy-season robe when there was more than a month left of summer. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

108.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for giving a robe to a monk and then taking it back in anger. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda giving a robe to a monk and then taking it back in anger. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

109.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for asking for thread and then having weavers weave robe-cloth. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks asking for thread and then having weavers weave robe-cloth. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for 110.1
going, without first being invited, to an unrelated householder’s
weavers and then specifying the kind of robe-cloth one wants.
Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” Vener-
able Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda going,
without first being invited, to an unrelated householder’s weavers
and then specifying the kind of robe-cloth he wanted. There is one
rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six
ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession 111.1
for receiving a haste-cloth and then keeping it beyond the robe
season. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?”
A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks receiving a
haste-cloth and then keeping it beyond the robe season. There is
one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates
in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession 112.1
for storing one of one’s three robes in an inhabited area and then
staying apart from it for more than six days. Where was it laid
down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks.
“What is it about?” Those monks storing one of their three robes in
an inhabited area and then staying apart from it for more than six
days. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses,
it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe
season) ...

“There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for 113.1
diverting to oneself material support that one knows was intended
for the Sangha. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is
it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?”
Those monks diverting to themselves material support that they
knew was intended for the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six
kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

The third subchapter on almsbowls is finished.

The thirty rules on relinquishment and confession are finished.

This is the summary:

- 116.1 “Ten, one day, and a month;
And washing, receiving;
Unrelated, and that one, for the sake of;
Of both, and with messenger.
- 117.1 Silk, entirely, two parts,
Six years, sitting mat;
And two on wool, should take,
Two on various kinds.
- 118.1 Two on bowls, and tonics,
Rainy season, the fifth on a gift;
Oneself, having woven, haste,
Risky, and with the Sangha.”

5. The chapter on offenses entailing confession

5.1 The subchapter on lying

- 119.1 “The offense entailing confession for lying in full awareness was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Hatthaka the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Hatthaka, when talking with the monastics of other religions, asserting things after denying them and denying things after asserting them. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...
- 120.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for speaking abusively. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks arguing with and abusing good monks. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 121.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for malicious talebearing between monks. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?”

Those monks engaging in malicious talebearing between monks who were arguing. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for instructing a person 122.1 who is not fully ordained to memorize the Teaching. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks instructing lay followers to memorize the Teaching. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from speech, not from body or mind; or from speech and mind, not from body. ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for lying down more 123.1 than two or three nights in the same sleeping place as a person who is not fully ordained. Where was it laid down?” At Ālavī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks lying down in the same sleeping place as a person who was not fully ordained. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for lying down in the 124.1 same sleeping place as a woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Anuruddha. “What is it about?” Anuruddha lying down in the same sleeping place as a woman. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for giving a teaching 125.1 of more than five or six sentences to a woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī giving a teaching of more than five or six sentences to a woman. There is one rule. There are two additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on memorizing the Teaching) ...

- 126.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for truthfully telling a person who is not fully ordained of a superhuman quality. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the banks of the Vaggumudā. “What is it about?” Those monks praising one another’s superhuman qualities to householders. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from speech, not from body or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind. ...
- 127.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for telling a person who is not fully ordained about a monk’s grave offense. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks telling a person who is not fully ordained about a monk’s grave offense. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 128.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for digging the earth. Where was it laid down?” At Āḷavī. “Whom is it about?” The monks of Āḷavī. “What is it about?” Those monks digging the earth. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

The first subchapter on lying is finished.

5.2 The subchapter on plants

- 130.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for destroying plants. Where was it laid down?” At Āḷavī. “Whom is it about?” The monks of Āḷavī. “What is it about?” Those monks cutting down a tree. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 131.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for speaking evasively or harassing. Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Channa. “What is it about?” Channa speaking evasively when examined about an offense in the midst of the Sangha. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule.

Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for complaining or criticizing. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” The monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka. “What is it about?” Those monks complaining to monks about Venerable Dabba the Mallian. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ... 132.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for taking a bed, a bench, a mattress, or a stool belonging to the Sangha and putting it outside, and then departing without putting it away or informing anyone. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks taking furniture belonging to the Sangha outside and then departing without putting it away or informing anyone. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ... 133.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for putting out bedding in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, and then departing without putting it away or informing anyone. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of seventeen. “What is it about?” Those monks putting out bedding in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, and then departing without putting it away or informing anyone. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ... 134.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for arranging one’s sleeping place, in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, in a way that encroaches on a monk that one knows arrived there before oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks arranging their sleeping places in a way that encroached on the senior monks. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of ... 135.1

offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

136.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for angrily throwing a monk out of a dwelling belonging to the Sangha. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks angrily throwing monks out of a dwelling belonging to the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

137.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for sitting down on a bed or a bench with detachable legs on an upper story in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk sitting down suddenly on a bed with detachable legs on an upper story in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and mind, not from speech. ...

138.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for applying more than two or three courses. Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Channa. “What is it about?” Channa having a finished dwelling roofed and plastered again and again, so that it collapsed from overloading. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

139.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for pouring water that one knows contains living beings onto grass or clay. Where was it laid down?” At Ālavī. “Whom is it about?” The monks of Ālavī. “What is it about?” Those monks pouring water that they knew contained living beings onto grass and clay. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

The second subchapter on plants is finished.

5.3 The subchapter on the instruction

“There is an offense entailing confession for instructing the nuns without being appointed. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 141.1
 “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks instructing the nuns without being appointed. “Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?” There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from speech, not from body or mind; or from speech and mind, not from body. ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for instructing the nuns after sunset. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 142.1
 “Whom is it about?” Venerable Cūlapanthaka. “What is it about?” Cūlapanthaka instructing the nuns after sunset. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on memorizing the Teaching) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for going to the nuns’ dwelling place and instructing the nuns. Where was it laid down?” 143.1
 In the Sakyan country. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks going to the nuns’ dwelling place and instructing the nuns. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for saying that the monks are instructing the nuns for the sake of worldly gain. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 144.1
 “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks saying that the monks were instructing the nuns for the sake of worldly gain. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for giving robe-cloth to an unrelated nun. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 145.1
 “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk giving

robe-cloth to an unrelated nun. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

146.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for sewing a robe for an unrelated nun. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī sewing a robe for an unrelated nun. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

147.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for traveling by arrangement with a nun. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks traveling by arrangement with nuns. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from body and mind, not from speech; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

148.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for boarding a boat by arrangement with a nun. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks boarding a boat by arrangement with nuns. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...

149.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for eating almsfood knowing that a nun had it prepared. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” Devadatta. “What is it about?” Devadatta eating almsfood knowing that a nun had it prepared. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

150.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for sitting in private alone with a nun. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī sitting in private alone with a nun. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of

originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

The third subchapter on the instruction is finished.

5.4 The subchapter on eating

“There is an offense entailing confession for eating alms too often 152.1
at a public guesthouse. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī.
“Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it
about?” Those monks staying on and on, eating alms at a public
guesthouse. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of
the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways:
... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for eating in a group. 153.1
Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” De-
vadatta. “What is it about?” Devadatta and his followers eating
at invitations after repeatedly asking. There is one rule. There are
seven additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of
offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for eating one meal 154.1
before another. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it
about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks
eating elsewhere when invited for a meal. There is one rule. There
are four additions to the rule.¹³ Of the six kinds of originations of
offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the
robe season) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for accepting more than 155.1
two or three bowlfuls of pastries. Where was it laid down?” At
Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it
about?” Those monks receiving without moderation. There is one
rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six
ways: ...

13. There are three additions that impact the wording of the rule, and one addition that establishes a method for assigning a meal to another.

- 156.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for having finished one’s meal and refused an invitation to eat more, and then eating fresh or cooked food that is not left over. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks having finished their meal and refused an invitation to eat more, and then eating elsewhere. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...
- 157.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for inviting a monk who has finished his meal and refused an invitation to eat more to eat fresh or cooked food that is not left over. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk inviting a monk who had finished his meal and refused an invitation to eat more to eat food that was not left over. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 158.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for eating fresh or cooked food at the wrong time. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of seventeen. “What is it about?” Those monks eating at the wrong time. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 159.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for storing and then eating fresh or cooked food. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Belaṭṭhasīsa. “What is it about?” Belaṭṭhasīsa storing food and then eating it. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 160.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for eating fine foods that one has requested for oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks eating fine foods that they had requested for themselves. There is one rule. There is one addition

to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for eating food that has not been given. Where was it laid down?” At Vesāli. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk eating food that had not been given. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ... 161.1

The fourth subchapter on eating is finished.

5.5 The subchapter on naked ascetics

“There is an offense entailing confession for personally giving fresh or cooked food to a naked ascetic, to a male wanderer, or to a female wanderer. Where was it laid down?” At Vesāli. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Ānanda. “What is it about?” Ānanda giving two pastries, thinking they were one, to a certain a female wanderer. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ... 163.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for saying to a monk, ‘Come, let’s go to the village or town for alms,’ and then, whether he has had food given to him or not, sending him away. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda saying to a monk, “Come, let’s go to the village or town for alms,” and then, without having had food given to him, sending him away. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ... 164.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for sitting down intruding on a lustful couple. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda sitting down intruding on a lustful couple. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 165.1

- 166.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for sitting down in private on a concealed seat with a woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda sitting down in private on a concealed seat with a woman. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 167.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for sitting down in private alone with a woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda sitting down in private alone with a woman. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 168.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for being invited to a meal and then visiting families beforehand or afterwards without informing an available monk. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda having been invited to a meal and then visiting families beforehand and afterwards. There is one rule. There are four additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...
- 169.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for asking for too much medicine. Where was it laid down?” In the Sakyan country. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks not waiting for one day when asked by Mahānāma the Sakyan. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 170.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for going to see an army. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks going to see an army. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for staying with the army for more than three nights. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks staying with the army for more than three nights. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for going to a battle. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks going to a battle. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

The fifth subchapter on naked ascetics is finished.

5.6 The subchapter on drinking alcohol

“There is an offense entailing confession for drinking an alcoholic drink. Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Sāgata. “What is it about?” Sāgata drinking alcohol. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for tickling. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks tickling a monk to make him laugh. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for playing in water. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of seventeen. “What is it about?” Those monks playing in the water of the river Aciravatī. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

- 177.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for disrespect. Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Channa. “What is it about?” Channa acting disrespectfully. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 178.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for scaring a monk. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks scaring a monk. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 179.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for lighting a fire and warming oneself. Where was it laid down?” In the Bhaggā country. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks warming themselves by lighting a fire. There is one rule. There are two additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 180.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for bathing at intervals of less than a half-month. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks bathing without moderation, even after seeing the King. There is one rule. There are six additions to the rule. “Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?” In a particular place. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 181.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for using a new robe without first applying one of the three kinds of stains. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks not recognizing their own robes. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 182.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for assigning the ownership of a robe to a monk, a nun, a trainee nun, a novice monk, or a novice nun, and then using it without the other first relinquishing

it. Where was it laid down?”¹⁴ At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda assigning the ownership of a robe to a monk and then using it without that monk first relinquishing it. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for hiding a monk’s bowl, robe, sitting mat, needle case, or belt. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks hiding other monks’ bowls and robes. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ... 183.1

The sixth subchapter of alcoholic drinks is finished.

5.7 The subchapter on containing living beings

“There is an offense entailing confession for intentionally killing a living being. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī intentionally killing a living being. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ... 185.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for using water that one knows contains living beings. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks using water that they knew contained living beings. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ... 186.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for reopening a legal issue that one knows has been legitimately settled. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks reopening a legal issue that they knew had been legitimately settled. There is 187.1

14. For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

188.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for knowingly concealing a monk’s grave offense. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk knowingly concealing a monk’s grave offense. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

189.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full ordination to a person one knows is less than twenty years old. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks giving the full ordination to a person they knew was less than twenty years old. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

190.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for knowingly traveling by arrangement with a group of thieves. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk knowingly traveling by arrangement with a group of thieves. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

191.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for traveling by arrangement with a woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk traveling by arrangement with a woman. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...

192.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for not giving up a bad view when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monk Ariṭṭha, an ex-vulture-killer. “What is it about?” Ariṭṭha not giving up a bad view when pressed for the third time. There is one rule. Of the six kinds

of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for living with a monk 193.1 who one knows is saying such things, who has not made amends according to the rule, and who has not given up that view. Where was it laid down?”¹⁵ At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks living with the monk Ariṭṭha who they knew was saying such things, who had not made amends according to the rule, and who had not given up that view. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for befriending a novice 194.1 monastic whom one knows has been expelled in this way. Where was it laid down?”¹⁶ At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks befriended the novice monastic Kaṇṭaka whom they knew had been expelled in this way. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

The seventh subchapter on containing living beings is finished.

5.8 The subchapter on legitimately

“When legitimately corrected by the monks, there is an offense 196.1 entailing confession for saying, ‘I won’t practice this training rule until I’ve questioned a monk who is an expert on the Monastic Law.’ Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Channa. “What is it about?” Channa, when legitimately corrected by the monks, saying, “I won’t practice this training rule until I’ve questioned a monk who is an expert on the Monastic Law”. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

15. “Such things” and “that view” refer to the idea that sexual intercourse is not an obstacle to spiritual progress, see Bu Pc 68:1.49.1.

16. For the meaning of “in this way”, see Bu Pc 70:1.46.1.

- 197.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for disparaging the Monastic Law. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks disparaging the Monastic Law. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 198.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for the act of deception. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks acting to deceive. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 199.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for hitting a monk in anger. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks hitting other monks in anger. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 200.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for raising a hand in anger against a monk. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks raising a hand in anger against other monks. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 201.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing suspension. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing suspension. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 202.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for intentionally making a monk anxious. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?”

Those monks intentionally making monks anxious. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

"There is an offense entailing confession for eavesdropping on monks who are arguing and disputing. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvathī. "Whom is it about?" The monks from the group of six. "What is it about?" Those monks eavesdropping on monks who were arguing and disputing. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

"There is an offense entailing confession for giving one's consent to legitimate legal procedures and then criticizing them afterwards. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvathī. "Whom is it about?" The monks from the group of six. "What is it about?" Those monks giving their consent to legitimate legal procedures and then criticizing them afterwards. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

"There is an offense entailing confession for, without first giving one's consent, getting up from one's seat and leaving while the Sangha is in the middle of a discussion. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvathī. "Whom is it about?" A certain monk. "What is it about?" That monk getting up from his seat and leaving while the Sangha was in the middle of a discussion, without first giving his consent. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind.

...

"There is an offense entailing confession for giving out a robe as part of a unanimous Sangha and then criticizing it afterwards. Where was it laid down?" At Rājagaha. "Whom is it about?" The monks from the group of six. "What is it about?" Those monks giving out a robe as part of a unanimous Sangha and then criticizing it afterwards. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

- 207.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for diverting to an individual material support that one knows was intended for the Sangha. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks diverting to an individual material support that they knew was intended for the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

The eighth subchapter on legitimately is finished.

5.9 The subchapter on kings

- 209.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for entering the royal compound without first being announced. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Ānanda. “What is it about?” Ānanda entering the royal compound without first being announced. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...
- 210.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for picking up something precious. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk. “What is it about?” That monk picking up something precious. There is one rule. There are two additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 211.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for entering an inhabited area at the wrong time without informing an available monk. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks entering an inhabited area at the wrong time. There is one rule. There are three additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...
- 212.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for having a needle case made from bone, ivory, or horn. Where was it laid down?” In the Sakyan country. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks.

“What is it about?” Those monks having no sense of moderation and asking for many needle cases. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for having a bed or a bench made that exceeds the right size. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. “What is it about?” Upananda sleeping on a high bed. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for having a bed or a bench made upholstered with cotton down. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks having a bed or a bench made upholstered with cotton down. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for having a sitting mat made that exceeds the right size. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks using inappropriately-sized sitting mats. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for having an itch-covering cloth made that exceeds the right size. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks wearing inappropriately-sized itch-covering cloths. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for having a rainy-season robe made that exceeds the right size. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks wearing inappropriately-sized rainy-season robes. There is one rule. Of

the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways:

...

- 218.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for having a robe made that is the standard robe size. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Nanda. “What is it about?” Nanda wearing a robe that was the standard robe size. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways:

...

The ninth subchapter on kings is finished.¹⁷

The ninety-two offenses entailing confession are finished.

The section on minor rules has been completed.

This is the summary:

- 221.1 “Falsely, abusive, and malicious talebearing,
Memorizing, bed, and with a woman;
Except with one who understands, true,
Grave offense, digging.
- 222.1 Plant, with evasion, complaining,
Bed, and it is called bedding;
Before, throwing out, detachable,
Door, and containing living beings.
- 223.1 Not appointed, set,
Dwelling place, and worldly gain;
Should he give, should he sew, by arrangement,
Boat, should eat, together.
- 224.1 Alms, group, another, pastry,
Himself invited, another invited;
At the wrong time, store, milk,
With tooth cleaner—those are the ten.
- 225.1 Naked ascetic, sending away, intruding on,
Concealed, and private;
Invited, with requisites,
Army, staying, battle.
- 226.1 Alcohol, finger, and laughter,

17. In the Bhikkhuvibhaṅga, this is called “The subchapter on precious things”, named after the second rule of the subchapter.

And disrespect, scaring;
Fire, bathing, stain,
Himself, and with hiding.

Intentionally, water, and legal procedure, 227.1
Grave, less than twenty;
Thieves, woman, not taught,
In the community, and with on who has been expelled.

Legitimately, oppression, 228.1
Deception, on hitting, should he raise;
And groundless, intentionally,
‘I’ll hear,’ criticism, should he leave.

After giving a robe with the Sangha, 229.1
Should he divert to an individual;
And a king’s, precious things, available,
Needle, and bed, cotton down;
Sitting mat, itch-covering cloth,
Rainy-season, and by the standard.”

This is the summary of the subchapters:
“Falsely, and plants, instruction, 231.1
Eating, and with a naked ascetic;
Alcohol, containing living beings, legitimately,
With the subchapter on kings—these nine.”

6. The chapter on offenses entailing acknowledgment

“The offense entailing acknowledgment for eating fresh or cooked 232.1
food that was received directly from an unrelated nun who had
entered an inhabited area was laid down by the Buddha who knows
and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was
it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain monk.
“What is it about?” That monk receiving food directly from an
unrelated nun who had entered an inhabited area. There is one
rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in
two ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and
mind, not from speech. ...

- 233.1 “There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for eating without having restrained a nun who is giving directions. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks not restraining a nun who was giving directions. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body and speech, not from mind; or from body, speech, and mind. ...
- 234.1 “There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for eating fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from families designated as ‘in training’. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks receiving with no sense of moderation. There is one rule. There are two additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 235.1 “There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for eating fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it inside a wilderness monastery without first making an announcement. Where was it laid down?” In the Sakyan country. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks not informing that there were bandits staying in the monastery. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body and speech, not from mind; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

The four offenses entailing acknowledgment are finished.

This is the summary:

- 238.1 “From one who is unrelated, giving directions,
In training, and with wilderness—
The four offenses entailing acknowledgment,
Proclaimed by the Awakened One.”

7. The chapter on training

7.1 The subchapter on evenly all around

“The offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, wearing one’s sarong hanging down in front or behind was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks wearing their sarongs hanging down in front and behind. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 239.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, wearing one’s upper robe hanging down in front or behind. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks wearing their upper robes hanging down in front and behind. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 240.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, walking in an inhabited area with one’s body uncovered ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 241.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, sitting in an inhabited area with one’s body uncovered ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 242.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, walking in an inhabited area, playing with one’s hands and feet ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 243.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, sitting in an inhabited area, playing with one’s hands and feet ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 244.1

- 245.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, walking in an inhabited area, looking here and there ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 246.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, sitting in an inhabited area, looking here and there ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 247.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, walking in an inhabited area with a lifted robe ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 248.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, sitting in an inhabited area with a lifted robe ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

The first subchapter on evenly all around is finished.

7.2 The subchapter on laughing loudly

- 250.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, laughing loudly while walking in an inhabited area. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks laughing loudly while walking in an inhabited area. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...
- 251.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, laughing loudly while sitting in an inhabited area. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks laughing loudly while sitting in an inhabited area. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 252.1 making loud noises while walking in an inhabited area. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks making loud noises while walking in an inhabited area. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 253.1 making loud noises while sitting in an inhabited area. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks making loud noises while sitting in an inhabited area. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 254.1 swaying one’s body while walking in an inhabited area ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 255.1 swaying one’s body while sitting in an inhabited area ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 256.1 swinging one’s arms while walking in an inhabited area ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 257.1 swinging one’s arms while sitting in an inhabited area ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 258.1 swaying one’s head while walking in an inhabited area ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

- 259.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, swaying one’s head while sitting in an inhabited area ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

The second subchapter on laughing loudly is finished.

7.3 The subchapter on hands on hips

- 261.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, walking in an inhabited area with one’s hands on one’s hips ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 262.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, sitting in an inhabited area with one’s hands on one’s hips ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 263.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, walking in an inhabited area with a covered head. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks walking in an inhabited area with their upper robes covering their heads. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 264.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, sitting in an inhabited area with a covered head. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks sitting in an inhabited area with their upper robes covering their heads. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 265.1 “The offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, moving about while squatting on one’s heels in an inhabited area ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 266.1
clapping one’s knees while sitting in an inhabited area ...” ... There
is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from
speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 267.1
receiving almsfood contemptuously ...” ... There is one rule. It
originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 268.1
receiving almsfood while looking here and there ...” ... There is
one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from
speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 269.1
receiving large amounts of bean curry ...” ... There is one rule. It
originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 270.1
receiving almsfood in a heap ...” ... There is one rule. It originates
in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

The third subchapter on hands on hips is finished.

7.4 The subchapter on almsfood

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, eating 272.1
almsfood contemptuously ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in
one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 273.1
eating almsfood while looking here and there ...” ... There is one
rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from
speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 274.1
eating almsfood picking here and there ...” ... There is one rule. It
originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 275.1
eating large amounts of bean curry ...” ... There is one rule. It
originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

- 276.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, eating almsfood after making a heap ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 277.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, covering one’s curries with rice ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 278.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, eating bean curry or rice that, when one is not sick, one has requested for oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks eating bean curry and rice that they had requested for themselves. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from body, speech, and mind. ...
- 279.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, looking at the almsbowl of another finding fault ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 280.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, making a large mouthful ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 281.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, making an elongated mouthful ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

The fourth subchapter on almsfood is finished.

7.5 The subchapter on mouthfuls

- 283.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, opening one’s mouth without bringing a mouthful to it ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 284.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, putting one’s whole hand in one’s mouth while eating ...” ... There

is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 285.1 speaking with food in one’s mouth. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks speaking with food in their mouths. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind.

...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 286.1 eating from a lifted ball of food ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 287.1 eating breaking up mouthfuls ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 288.1 eating stuffing one’s cheeks ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 289.1 eating shaking one’s hand ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 290.1 eating scattering rice about ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 291.1 eating sticking out one’s tongue ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, 292.1 eating making a chomping sound ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

The fifth subchapter on mouthfuls is finished.

7.6 The subchapter on slurping

- 294.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, eating making a slurping sound. Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks slurping while drinking milk. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 295.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, eating licking one’s hands ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 296.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, eating licking one’s almsbowl ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 297.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, eating licking one’s lips ...” ... There is one rule. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 298.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, receiving the drinking-water vessel with a hand soiled with food. Where was it laid down?” In the Bhaggā country. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks receiving the drinking-water vessel with a hand soiled with food. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 299.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, discarding bowl-washing water containing rice in an inhabited area. Where was it laid down?” In the Bhaggā country. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it about?” Those monks discarding bowl-washing water containing rice in an inhabited area. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 300.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone holding a sunshade. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks giving a teaching

to someone holding a sunshade. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone holding a staff ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ... 301.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone holding a knife ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ... 302.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone holding a weapon ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ... 303.1

The sixth subchapter on slurping is finished.

7.7 The subchapter on shoes

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone wearing shoes ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ... 305.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone wearing sandals ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ... 306.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone in a vehicle ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations 307.1

of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ...

308.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone lying down ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ...

309.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone seated clasping their knees ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ...

310.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone with a headdress ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ...

311.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching to someone with a covered head ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. ...

312.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching while sitting on the ground to someone sitting on a seat ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

313.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching while sitting on a low seat to someone sitting on a high seat ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

314.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching while standing to someone sitting ...” ... There

is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching while walking behind to someone walking in front ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ... 315.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, giving a teaching while walking next to the path to someone walking on the path ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ... 316.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, defecating or urinating while standing ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 317.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting on cultivated plants ...” ... There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 318.1

“There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water. Where was it laid down?”¹⁸ At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks defecating, urinating, and spitting in water. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 319.1

The seventh subchapter on shoes is finished.

The seventy-five rules to be trained in are finished.

18. The ellipses points in the Pali are an editorial mistake.

This is the summary:

- 322.1 “Evenly all around, covered,
Well-restrained, lowered eyes;
Lifted robe, laughing loudly, noise,
And three on swaying.
- 323.1 Hands on hips, and covered head,
Squatting on the heels, and clasping the knees;
Respectfully, and attention on the bowl,
An even measure of bean curry, an even level.
- 324.1 Respectfully, and attention on the bowl,
In order, an even measure of bean curry;
Making a heap, covering,
Requesting, finding fault.
- 325.1 Not large, round, mouth,
Whole hand, should not speak;
Lifted, breaking up, cheek,
Shaking, scattering rice about.
- 326.1 And sticking out the tongue,
Chomping, slurping;
Hand, and bowl, and lips,
With food, and containing rice.
- 327.1 To one holding a sunshade,
The Buddhas do not give the true Teaching;
Nor to one holding a staff,
A knife, or a weapon.
- 328.1 Shoes, and sandals,
And to one in a vehicle, and to one lying down;
To one seated clasping their knees,
To one with a headdress, and to one with a covered head.
- 329.1 The ground, on a low seat, standing,
Behind, and next to the path;
Not to be done while standing,
On cultivated plants, and in water.”

This is the summary of the subchapters:

- 331.1 “Evenly all around, laughing loudly,
Hands on hips, and also almsfood;

THE SECTION ON “WHERE WAS IT LAID DOWN?”

Mouthfuls, and slurping,
And with shoe as the seventh.”

*The section on “where was it laid down?” in The Great Analysis is
finished.*

Pvr 1.2

The section on “how many offenses?”

Katāpattivāra

The chapter on offenses entailing expulsion

- 1.1 When having sexual intercourse, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One commits three kinds of offenses: when one has sexual intercourse with an undecomposed corpse, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when one has sexual intercourse with a mostly decomposed corpse, one commits a serious offense; when one inserts one’s penis into a wide open mouth without touching it, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.1 When stealing, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One commits three kinds of offenses: when, intending to steal, one steals something worth five *māsaka* coins or more, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when, intending to steal, one steals something worth more than one *māsaka* coin but less than five, one commits a serious offense; when, intending to steal, one steals something worth one *māsaka* coin or less, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 3.1 When intentionally killing a human being, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One commits three kinds of offenses:

when one digs a pit for people, thinking, “Falling into it someone will die,” one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when a person experiences pain after falling in, one commits a serious offense; when the person dies, one commits an offense entailing expulsion.

When untruthfully and groundlessly claiming a superhuman quality, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One commits three kinds of offenses: when, having bad desires, overcome by desire, one claims a non-existent, unreal superhuman quality, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when one says, “The monk who stays in your dwelling is a perfected one,” and the listener understands, one commits a serious offense; when the listener does not understand, one commits an offense of wrong conduct. 4.1

The four offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

2. The chapter on offenses entailing suspension

(...) When emitting semen by means of effort, one commits three kinds of offenses: when one intends and makes an effort, and semen is emitted, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one intends and makes an effort, but semen is not emitted, one commits a serious offense; for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct. 6.1

When making physical contact with a woman, one commits three kinds of offenses: when one touches body with body, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one touches what is connected to the body with the body, one commits a serious offense; when one touches what is connected to the body with what is connected to the body, one commits an offense of wrong conduct. 7.1

When speaking indecently to a woman, one commits three kinds of offenses: when, referring to the anus or the vagina, one praises or disparages, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when, referring to any part below the collar bone but above the knees, apart from the anus or the vagina, one praises or disparages, one 8.1

commits a serious offense; when, referring to anything connected to the body, one praises or disparages, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

- 9.1 When encouraging the satisfaction of one's own desires, one commits three kinds of offenses: when one encourages a woman to satisfy one's own desires, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one encourages a *paṇḍaka* to satisfy one's own desires, one commits a serious offense; when one encourages an animal to satisfy one's own desires, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 10.1 When acting as a matchmaker, one commits three kinds of offenses: when one accepts the mission, finds out the response, and reports back, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one accepts the mission, and finds out the response, but does not report back, one commits a serious offense; when one accepts the mission, but neither finds out the response, nor reports back, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 11.1 When having a hut built by means of begging, one commits three kinds of offenses: when one is having it built, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when there is one piece left to complete the hut, one commits a serious offense; when the last piece is finished, one commits an offense entailing suspension.
- 12.1 When having a large dwelling built, one commits three kinds of offenses: when one is having it built, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when there is one piece left to complete the hut, one commits a serious offense; when the last piece is finished, one commits an offense entailing suspension.
- 13.1 When groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, one commits three kinds of offenses: when, without having gotten his permission, one speaks with the aim of making him leave the monastic life, one commits one offense entailing suspension and one offense of wrong conduct; when, having gotten his permission, one speaks with the aim of abusing him, one commits an offense for abusive speech.

When charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue as a pretext, one commits three kinds of offenses: when, without having gotten his permission, one speaks with the aim of making him leave the monastic life, one commits one offense entailing suspension and one offense of wrong conduct; when, having gotten his permission, one speaks with the aim of abusing him, one commits an offense for abusive speech. 14.1

When not stopping when pressed for the third time, a monk who is pursuing schism in the Sangha commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, he commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension. 15.1

When not stopping when pressed for the third time, monks who side with a monk who is pursuing schism commit three kinds of offenses: after the motion, they commit an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, they commit a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, they commit an offense entailing suspension. 16.1

When not stopping when pressed for the third time, a monk who is difficult to correct commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, he commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension. 17.1

When not stopping when pressed for the third time, a monk who is a corrupter of families commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, he commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension. 18.1

The thirteen rules entailing suspension are finished.

4. The chapter on relinquishment

4.1 The subchapter on the robe season

- 20.1 When keeping an extra robe more than ten days, one commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 21.1 When staying apart from one's three robes for one day, one commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 22.1 When receiving out-of-season robe-cloth and then keeping it for more than a month, one commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 23.1 When having an unrelated nun wash a used robe, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it washed, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it washed, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 24.1 When receiving a robe directly from an unrelated nun, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of taking it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has taken it, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 25.1 When asking an unrelated male or female householder for a robe, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of asking, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has asked, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 26.1 When asking an unrelated male or female householder for too many robes, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of asking, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has asked, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 27.1 When, without first being invited, one goes to an unrelated householder and specifies the kind of robe-cloth one wants, one

commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of specifying it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has specified it, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

When, without first being invited, one goes to unrelated householders and specifies the kind of robe-cloth one wants, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of specifying it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has specified it, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 28.1

When getting robe-cloth after prompting more than three times and standing more than six times, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of getting it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has gotten it, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 29.1

The first subchapter on the robe season is finished.

4.2 The subchapter on silk

When having a blanket made that contains silk, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 31.1

When having a blanket made entirely of black wool, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 32.1

When having a new blanket made without using one measure of white wool and one measure of brown, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 33.1

When having a blanket made every year, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there 34.1

is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

35.1 When having a new sitting-blanket made without incorporating a piece of one standard handspan from the border of an old blanket, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

36.1 When receiving wool and then taking it more than 40 kilometers, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one goes beyond 40 kilometers with the first foot, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one goes beyond with the second foot, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

37.1 When having an unrelated nun wash wool, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it washed, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it washed, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

38.1 When receiving money, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of taking it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has taken it, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

39.1 When trading with money in various ways, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of trading, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has traded, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

40.1 When bartering in various ways, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of bartering, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has bartered, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

The second subchapter on silk is finished.

4.3 The subchapter on almsbowls

When keeping an extra almsbowl for more than ten days, one 42.1
commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing relinquishment
and confession.

When exchanging an almsbowl with fewer than five mends for a 43.1
new almsbowl, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in
the process of exchanging it, then for the effort there is an offense
of wrong conduct; when one has exchanged it, one commits an
offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

When receiving tonics and then keeping them for more than 44.1
seven days, one commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing
relinquishment and confession.

When looking for a rainy-season robe when there is more than 45.1
a month left of summer, one commits two kinds of offenses: when
one is in the process of looking for it, then for the effort there is an
offense of wrong conduct; when one has looked for it, one commits
an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.¹⁹

When giving a robe to a monk and then taking it back in anger, 46.1
one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process
of taking it back, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong
conduct; when one has taken it back, one commits an offense
entailing relinquishment and confession.

When asking for thread and then having weavers weave robe- 47.1
cloth, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it
woven, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct;
when one has had it woven, one commits an offense entailing
relinquishment and confession.

When, without first being invited, one goes to an unrelated 48.1
householder’s weavers and specifies the kind of robe-cloth one
wants, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the
process of specifying it, then for the effort there is an offense of

19. That is, one has obtained it. This interpretation is required by the fact that it is an offense entailing relinquishment.

wrong conduct; when one has specified it, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

- 49.1 When receiving a haste-cloth and then keeping it beyond the robe season, one commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 50.1 When storing one of one's three robes in an inhabited area and then staying apart from it for more than six days, one commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 51.1 When diverting to oneself material support that one knows was intended for the Sangha, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of diverting it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has diverted it, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

The third subchapter on almsbowls is finished.

The thirty rules on relinquishment and confession are finished.

5. The chapter on offenses entailing confession

5.1 The subchapter on lying

- 53.1 When lying in full awareness, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? When lying in full awareness, one commits five kinds of offenses: when, having bad desires, overcome by desire, one claims a non-existent, unreal superhuman quality, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when one groundlessly charges a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one says, "The monk who stays in your dwelling is a perfected one," and the listener understands, one commits a serious offense; when the listener does not understand, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one lies in full awareness, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 54.1 When speaking abusively, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one speaks abusively to one who is fully ordained, one commits an offense entailing confession; when one speaks abusively to

one who is not fully ordained, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

When engaging in malicious talebearing, one commits two 55.1 kinds of offenses: when one engages in malicious talebearing to one who is fully ordained, one commits an offense entailing confession; when one engages in malicious talebearing to one who is not fully ordained, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

When instructing a person who is not fully ordained to memo- 56.1 rize the Teaching, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of instructing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; for every line, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When lying down more than two or three nights in the same 57.1 sleeping place as a person who is not fully ordained, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of lying down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one is lying down, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When lying down in the same sleeping place as a woman, one 58.1 commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of lying down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one is lying down, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When giving a teaching of more than five or six sentences to 59.1 a woman, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of teaching, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; for every line, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When truthfully telling a person who is not fully ordained of 60.1 a superhuman quality, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of telling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has finished telling, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When telling a person who is not fully ordained about a monk's 61.1 grave offense, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is

in the process of telling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has finished telling, one commits an offense entailing confession.

- 62.1 When digging the earth, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of digging, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; for every strike, one commits an offense entailing confession.

The first subchapter on lying is finished.

5.2 The subchapter on plants

- 64.1 When destroying plants, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it felled, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; for every strike, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 65.1 When speaking evasively, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one speaks evasively without having been charged with evasive speech, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one speaks evasively after having been charged with evasive speech, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 66.1 When complaining about a monk, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of complaining, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has complained, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 67.1 When taking a bed, a bench, a mattress, or a stool belonging to the Sangha and putting it outside, and then departing without putting it away or informing anyone, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one goes beyond the distance of a stone-throw with the first foot, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one goes beyond with the second foot, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 68.1 When putting out bedding in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, and then departing without putting it away or informing anyone, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one crosses the boundary with the first foot, one commits an offense of wrong

conduct; when one crosses with the second foot, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When arranging one’s sleeping place, in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, in a way that encroaches on a monk that one knows arrived there before oneself, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of lying down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one is lying down, one commits an offense entailing confession. 69.1

When angrily throwing a monk out of a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of throwing him out, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has thrown him out, one commits an offense entailing confession. 70.1

When sitting down on a bed or a bench with detachable legs on an upper story in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of sitting down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one is seated, one commits an offense entailing confession. 71.1

When applying more than two or three courses, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of applying them, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has applied them, one commits an offense entailing confession. 72.1

When pouring water that one knows contains living beings onto grass or clay, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process pouring, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has finished pouring, one commits an offense entailing confession. 73.1

The second subchapter on plants is finished.

5.3 The subchapter on the instruction

When instructing the nuns without being appointed, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of instructing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when 75.1

one has finished instructing, one commits an offense entailing confession.

76.1 When instructing the nuns after sunset, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of instructing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has finished instructing, one commits an offense entailing confession.

77.1 When one goes to the nuns' dwelling place and instructs the nuns, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of instructing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has finished instructing, one commits an offense entailing confession.

78.1 When saying that the monks are instructing the nuns for the sake of worldly gain, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of saying it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has said it, one commits an offense entailing confession.

79.1 When giving robe-cloth to an unrelated nun, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of giving it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has given it, one commits an offense entailing confession.

80.1 When sewing a robe for an unrelated nun, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of sewing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; for every stitch, one commits an offense entailing confession.

81.1 When traveling by arrangement with a nun, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of traveling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has traveled, one commits an offense entailing confession.

82.1 When boarding a boat by arrangement with a nun, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of boarding, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has boarded, one commits an offense entailing confession.

83.1 When eating almsfood knowing that a nun had it prepared, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the

intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When sitting in private alone with a nun, one commits two kinds 84.1 of offenses: when one is in the process of sitting down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one is seated, one commits an offense entailing confession.

The third subchapter on the instruction is finished.

5.4 The subchapter on eating

When eating alms too often at a public guesthouse, one commits 86.1 two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When eating in a group, one commits two kinds of offenses: 87.1 when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When eating one meal before another, one commits two kinds of 88.1 offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When accepting more than two or three bowlfuls of pastries, 89.1 one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of taking, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has finished taking, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When one has finished one’s meal and refused an invitation to 90.1 eat more, and then eats fresh or cooked food that is not left over, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When inviting a monk who has finished his meal and refused 91.1 an invitation to eat more to eat fresh or cooked food that is not left over, one commits two kinds of offenses: when, because of

what one says, the other receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when the meal is finished, one commits an offense entailing confession.

- 92.1 When eating fresh or cooked food at the wrong time, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 93.1 When storing and then eating fresh or cooked food, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 94.1 When eating fine foods that one has requested for oneself, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 95.1 When eating food that has not been given, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.

The fourth subchapter on eating is finished.

5.5 The subchapter on naked ascetics

- 97.1 When personally giving fresh or cooked food to a naked ascetic, to a male wanderer, or to a female wanderer, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of giving, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has given, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 98.1 When one says to a monk, “Come, let’s go to the village or town for alms,” and then, whether one has had food given to him or not, sends him away, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of sending him away, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has sent him away, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When sitting down intruding on a lustful couple, one commits 99.1
two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of sitting down,
then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one
is seated, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When sitting down in private on a concealed seat with a woman, 100.1
one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process
of sitting down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong
conduct; when one is seated, one commits an offense entailing
confession.

When sitting down in private alone with a woman, one commits 101.1
two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of sitting down,
then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one
is seated, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When one is invited to a meal, and then visits families before- 102.1
hand or afterwards, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one
crosses the threshold with the first foot, one commits an offense
of wrong conduct; when one crosses with the second foot, one
commits an offense entailing confession.

When asking for too much medicine, one commits two kinds of 103.1
offenses: when one is in the process of asking, then for the effort
there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has asked, one
commits an offense entailing confession.

When going to see an army, one commits two kinds of offenses: 104.1
when one is in the process of going, one commits an offense of
wrong conduct; wherever one stands to see it, one commits an
offense entailing confession.

When staying with the army for more than three nights, one 105.1
commits two kinds of offenses: when one is staying, then for the
effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has stayed,
one commits an offense entailing confession.

When going to a battle, one commits two kinds of offenses: 106.1
when one is in the process of going, one commits an offense of
wrong conduct; wherever one stands to see it, one commits an
offense entailing confession.

The fifth subchapter on naked ascetics is finished.

5.6 The subchapter on drinking alcohol

- 108.1 When drinking an alcoholic drink, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to drink, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 109.1 When one makes a monk laugh by tickling, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of making him laugh, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has made him laugh, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 110.1 When playing in water, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is playing in water less than ankle deep, one commits an offense of wrong conduct. when one is playing in water more than ankle deep, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 111.1 When being disrespectful, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of doing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has done it, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 112.1 When scaring a monk, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of scaring him, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has scared him, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 113.1 When one lights a fire and warms oneself, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of lighting it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has lit it, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 114.1 When bathing at intervals of less than a half-month, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of bathing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when the bath is finished, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 115.1 When using a new robe without first applying one of the three kinds of stains, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is

using it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has used it, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When assigning the ownership of a robe to a monk, to a nun, to a trainee nun, to a novice monk, or to a novice nun, and then using it without the other first relinquishing it, one commits two kinds of offenses:²⁰ when one is using it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has used it, one commits an offense entailing confession. 116.1

When hiding a monk’s bowl, robe, sitting mat, needle case, or belt, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of hiding it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has hid it, one commits an offense entailing confession. 117.1

The sixth subchapter of alcoholic drinks is finished.

5.7 The subchapter on containing living beings

When intentionally killing a living being, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? When intentionally killing a living being, one commits four kinds of offenses: when one digs a non-specific pit, thinking, “Whatever falls into it will die,” one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when a person falls into it and dies, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when a spirit, ghost, or animal in human form falls into it and dies, one commits a serious offense; when an animal falls into it and dies, one commits an offense entailing confession. 119.1

When using water that one knows contains living beings, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is using it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has used it, one commits an offense entailing confession. 120.1

When reopening a legal issue that one knows has been legitimately settled, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of reopening it, then for the effort there is an offense of 121.1

20. For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

wrong conduct; when one has reopened it, one commits an offense entailing confession.

122.1 When knowingly concealing a monk's grave offense, one commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession.

123.1 When giving the full ordination to a person one knows is less than twenty years old, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of giving the full ordination, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has given the full ordination, one commits an offense entailing confession.

124.1 When knowingly traveling by arrangement with a group of thieves, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of traveling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has traveled, one commits an offense entailing confession.

125.1 When traveling by arrangement with a woman, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of traveling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has traveled, one commits an offense entailing confession.

126.1 When not giving up a bad view when pressed for the third time, one commits two kinds of offenses: after the motion, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when the last announcement is finished, one commits an offense entailing confession.

127.1 When living with a monk who one knows is saying such things, who has not made amends according to the rule, and who has not given up that view, one commits two kinds of offenses:²¹ when one is living with him, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has lived with him, one commits an offense entailing confession.

128.1 When befriending a novice monastic whom one knows has been expelled in this way, one commits two kinds of offenses:²² when one befriends him, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong

21. "Such things" and "that view" refer to the idea that sexual intercourse is not an obstacle to spiritual progress, see Bu Pc 68:1.49.1.

22. For the meaning of "in this way", see Bu Pc 70:1.46.1.

conduct; when one has befriended him, one commits an offense entailing confession.

The seventh subchapter on containing living beings is finished.

5.8 The subchapter on legitimately

When legitimately corrected by the monks, saying, “I won’t practice this training rule until I’ve questioned a monk who’s an expert on the Monastic Law”, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of saying it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has said it, one commits an offense entailing confession. 130.1

When disparaging the Monastic Law, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of disparaging it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has disparaged it, one commits an offense entailing confession. 131.1

When deceiving, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one deceives without having been charged with deception, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one deceives after having been charged with deception, one commits an offense entailing confession. 132.1

When hitting a monk in anger, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is hitting, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has hit, one commits an offense entailing confession. 133.1

When raising a hand in anger against a monk, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one raises it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has raised it, one commits an offense entailing confession. 134.1

When groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing suspension, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of making the charge, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has made the charge, one commits an offense entailing confession. 135.1

- 136.1 When intentionally making a monk anxious, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of doing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has done it, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 137.1 When eavesdropping on monks who are arguing and disputing, one commits two kinds of offenses: when going with the intention to listen, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; wherever one stands to listen, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 138.1 When one gives one's consent to legitimate legal procedures and then criticizes them afterwards, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is criticizing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has criticized, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 139.1 When, without first giving one's consent, one gets up from one's seat and leaves while the Sangha is in the middle of a discussion, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of going beyond arm's reach of the gathering, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one has gone beyond, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 140.1 When one gives out a robe as part of a unanimous Sangha and then criticizes it afterwards, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is criticizing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has criticized it, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 141.1 When diverting to an individual material support that one knows was intended for the Sangha, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is in the process of diverting it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has diverted it, one commits an offense entailing confession.

The eighth subchapter on legitimately is finished.

5.9 The subchapter on kings

- 143.1 When entering the royal compound without first being announced, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one crosses the threshold

with the first foot, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one crosses with the second foot, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When picking up something precious, one commits two kinds 144.1 of offenses: when one is in the process of taking hold of it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has taken hold of it, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When entering an inhabited area at the wrong time without 145.1 informing an available monk, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one crosses the boundary with the first foot, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one crosses with the second foot, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When having a needle case made from bone, ivory, or horn, one 146.1 commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When having a bed or a bench made that exceeds the right size, 147.1 one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When having a bed or a bench made upholstered with cotton 148.1 down, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When having a sitting mat made that exceeds the right size, one 149.1 commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When having an itch-covering cloth made that exceeds the right 150.1 size, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When having a rainy-season robe made that exceeds the right 151.1 size, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it

made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing confession.

- 152.1 When having a robe made that is the standard robe size, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? When having a robe made that is the standard robe size, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one is having it made, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when one has had it made, one commits an offense entailing confession.

The ninth subchapter on kings is finished.

The section on minor rules is finished.

6. The chapter on offenses entailing acknowledgment

- 154.1 When eating fresh or cooked food that was received directly from an unrelated nun who had entered an inhabited area, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? When eating fresh or cooked food that was received directly from an unrelated nun who had entered an inhabited area, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

- 155.1 When eating without having restrained a nun who is giving directions, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

- 156.1 When eating fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from families designated as “in training”, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

- 157.1 When eating fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it inside a wilderness monastery without first making an announce-

ment, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? When eating fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it inside a wilderness monastery without first making an announcement, one commits two kinds of offenses: when one receives with the intention to eat, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, one commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

The four offenses entailing acknowledgment are finished.

7. The chapter on training

7.1 The subchapter on evenly all around

When, out of disrespect, one wears one’s sarong hanging down in front or behind, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? 159.1
When, out of disrespect, one wears one’s sarong hanging down in front or behind, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one wears one’s upper robe hanging down in front or behind, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 160.1

When, out of disrespect, one walks in an inhabited area with one’s body uncovered, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 161.1

When, out of disrespect, one sits in an inhabited area with one’s body uncovered, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 162.1

When, out of disrespect, one walks in an inhabited area, playing with one’s hands and feet, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 163.1

When, out of disrespect, one sits in an inhabited area, playing with one’s hands and feet, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 164.1

When, out of disrespect, one walks in an inhabited area, looking here and there, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 165.1

- 166.1 When, out of disrespect, one sits in an inhabited area, looking here and there, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 167.1 When, out of disrespect, one walks in an inhabited area with a lifted robe, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 168.1 When, out of disrespect, one sits in an inhabited area with a lifted robe, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

The first subchapter on evenly all around is finished.

7.2 The subchapter on laughing loudly

- 170.1 When, out of disrespect, one laughs loudly while walking in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 171.1 When, out of disrespect, one laughs loudly while sitting in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 172.1 When, out of disrespect, one makes loud noises while walking in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 173.1 When, out of disrespect, one makes loud noises while sitting in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 174.1 When, out of disrespect, one sways one's body while walking in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 175.1 When, out of disrespect, one sways one's body while sitting in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 176.1 When, out of disrespect, one swings one's arms while walking in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one swings one’s arms while sitting in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 177.1

When, out of disrespect, one sways one’s head while walking in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 178.1

When, out of disrespect, one sways one’s head while sitting in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 179.1

The second subchapter on laughing loudly is finished.

7.3 The subchapter on hands on hips

When, out of disrespect, one walks in an inhabited area with one’s hands on one’s hips, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 181.1

When, out of disrespect, one sits in an inhabited area with one’s hands on one’s hips, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 182.1

When, out of disrespect, one walks in an inhabited area with a covered head, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 183.1

When, out of disrespect, one sits in an inhabited area with a covered head, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 184.1

When, out of disrespect, one moves about while squatting on one’s heels in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 185.1

When, out of disrespect, one clasps one’s knees while sitting in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 186.1

When, out of disrespect, one receives almsfood contemptuously, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 187.1

- 188.1 When, out of disrespect, one receives almsfood while looking here and there, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 189.1 When, out of disrespect, one receives large amounts of bean curry, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 190.1 When, out of disrespect, one receives almsfood in a heap, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

The third subchapter on hands on hips is finished.

7.4 The subchapter on almsfood

- 192.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats almsfood contemptuously, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 193.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats almsfood while looking here and there, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 194.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats almsfood picking here and there, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 195.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats large amounts of bean curry, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 196.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats almsfood after making a heap, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 197.1 When, out of disrespect, one covers one's curries with rice, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 198.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats bean curry or rice that, when one is not sick, one has requested for oneself, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 199.1 When, out of disrespect, one looks at the almsbowl of another finding fault, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 200.1 When, out of disrespect, one makes a large mouthful, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one makes an elongated mouthful, one 201.1
commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

The fourth subchapter on almsfood is finished.

The subchapter on mouthfuls

When, out of disrespect, one opens one’s mouth without bringing 203.1
a mouthful to it, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of
wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one puts one’s whole hand in one’s 204.1
mouth while eating, one commits one kind of offense: an offense
of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one speaks with food in one’s mouth, 205.1
one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one eats from a lifted ball of food, one 206.1
commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one eats breaking up mouthfuls, one 207.1
commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one eats stuffing one’s cheeks, one 208.1
commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one eats shaking one’s hand, one com- 209.1
mits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one eats scattering rice about, one 210.1
commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one eats sticking out one’s tongue, one 211.1
commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one eats making a chomping sound, 212.1
one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

The fifth subchapter on mouthfuls is finished.

7.6 The subchapter on slurping

When, out of disrespect, one eats making a slurping sound, one 214.1
commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

- 215.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats licking one's hands, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 216.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats licking one's almsbowl, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 217.1 When, out of disrespect, one eats licking one's lips, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 218.1 When, out of disrespect, one receives the drinking-water vessel with a hand soiled with food, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 219.1 When, out of disrespect, one discards bowl-washing water containing rice in an inhabited area, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 220.1 When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone holding a sunshade, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 221.1 When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone holding a staff, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 222.1 When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone holding a knife, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 223.1 When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone holding a weapon, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

The sixth subchapter on slurping is finished.

7.7 The subchapter on shoes

- 225.1 When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone wearing shoes, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 226.1 When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone wearing sandals, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone in a vehicle, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 227.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone lying down, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 228.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone seated clapping their knees, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 229.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone with a headdress, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 230.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching to someone with a covered head, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 231.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching while sitting on the ground to someone sitting on a seat, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 232.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching while sitting on a low seat to someone sitting on a high seat, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 233.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching while standing to someone sitting, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 234.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching while walking behind to someone walking in front, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 235.1

When, out of disrespect, one gives a teaching while walking next to the path to someone walking on the path, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 236.1

When, out of disrespect, defecating or urinating while standing, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 237.1

- 238.1 When, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting on cultivated plants, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.
- 239.1 When, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? When, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, one commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

The seventh subchapter on shoes is finished.

The rules to be trained in are finished.

The second section on “how many offenses?” is finished.

Pvr 1.3

The section on failure

Vipattivāra

When it comes to the offenses for having sexual intercourse, to 1.1
how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? They belong
to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may
be failure in conduct. ...

When it comes to the offense for, out of disrespect, defecating, 2.1
urinating, or spitting in water, to how many of the four kinds of
failure does it belong? It belongs to one kind of failure: failure in
conduct.

The third section on failure is finished.

Pvr 1.4

The section on “being found in”

Saṅgahitavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses for having sexual intercourse, in how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? They are found in three: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offense for, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, in how many of the seven classes of offenses is it found? It is found in one: in the class of offenses of wrong conduct.

The fourth section on “being found in” is finished.

Pvr 1.5

The section on originations

Samuṭṭhānavāra

When it comes to the offenses for having sexual intercourse, 1.1
through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do
they originate? They originate in one way: from body and mind,
not from speech. ...

When it comes to the offense for, out of disrespect, defecating, 2.1
urinating, or spitting in water, through how many of the six kinds
of originations of offenses does it originate? It originates in one
way: from body and mind, not from speech.

The fifth section on originations is finished.

Pvr 1.6

The section on legal issues

Adhikaraṇavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses for having sexual intercourse, to which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offense for, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, to which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong? It belongs to legal issues arising from an offense.

The sixth section on legal issues is finished.

Pvr 1.7

The section on settling

Samathavāra

When it comes to the offenses for having sexual intercourse, 1.1 through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? Through three of them: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. . . .

When it comes to the offense for, out of disrespect, defecating, 2.1 urinating, or spitting in water, through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled? Through three of them: it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

The seventh section on settling is finished.

Pvr 1.8

The gathering up section

Samuccayavāra

- 1.1 When having sexual intercourse, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One commits three kinds of offenses: when one has sexual intercourse with an undecomposed corpse, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when one has sexual intercourse with a mostly decomposed corpse, one commits a serious offense; when one inserts one's penis into a wide open mouth without touching it, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled?
- 2.2 They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in three classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according

to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. ...

When, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct. 3.1

When it comes to this offense, to how many of the four kinds of failure does it belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses is it found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled? It belongs to one kind of failure: 4.1

failure in conduct. It is found in one class of offenses: in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. It belongs to legal issues arising from an offense. It is settled through three principles: it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. 4.3

The gathering up section, the eighth, is finished.

These eight sections were written down through the method of recitation.

This is the summary:

“Where was it laid down, and how many,
Failure, and being found in;
Originations, legal issues,
Settling, and with gathering up.” 7.1

Pvr 1.9

The section on “where was it laid down?”

Katthapaññattivāra

The chapter on offenses entailing expulsion

- 1.1 “The offense entailing expulsion that is a result of having sexual intercourse was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? ... Who handed it down?”
- 2.1 “The offense entailing expulsion that is a result of having sexual intercourse was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” Sudinna the Kalandian. “What is it about?” Sudinna having sexual intercourse with his ex-wife. “Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?” There is one rule. There are two additions to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. “Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?” Everywhere. “Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?” In common. “Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?” For both. “In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included?” In the introduction. “In which recitation is it included?” In the

second recitation. “To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?” Failure in morality. “To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?” The class of offenses entailing expulsion. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

“Upāli and Dāsaka,
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple.

... 4.1

These mighty beings of great wisdom,
 Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
 Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
 On the island of Sri Lanka.” 5.1

“The offense entailing expulsion that is a result of stealing was 6.1
 laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected
 One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Rā-
 jagaha. “Whom is it about?” Dhaniya the potter. “What is it about?”
 Dhaniya stealing timber from the king. There is one rule. There is
 one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses,
 it originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech;
 or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech,
 and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing expulsion that is a result of in- 7.1
 tententionally killing a human being. Where was it laid down?” At
 Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” A number of monks. “What is it
 about?” Those monks killing one another. There is one rule. There
 is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of of-
 fenses, it originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from

speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

- 8.1 “There is an offense entailing expulsion that is a result of claiming a non-existent, unreal superhuman quality. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the banks of the Vaggumudā. “What is it about?” Those monks praising one another’s superhuman qualities to householders. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

The four offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

2. The chapter on offenses entailing suspension, etc.

- 10.1 “The offense entailing suspension that is a result of emitting semen by means of effort was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? ... Who handed it down?”
- 11.1 “The offense entailing suspension that is a result of emitting semen by means of effort was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Seyyasaka. “What is it about?” Seyyasaka masturbating. “Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?” There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. “Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?” Everywhere. “Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?” Not in common. “Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?” For one. “In which of the five ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included?” In the introduction. “In which recitation is it included?” In the third recitation. “To which of

the four kinds of failure does it belong?” Failure in morality. “To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?” The class of offenses entailing suspension. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

“Upāli and Dāsaka, 12.1
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple.

... 13.1

These mighty beings of great wisdom, 14.1
 Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
 Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
 On the island of Sri Lanka.”

“There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of making physical contact with a woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī making physical contact with a woman. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... 15.1

“There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of speaking indecently to a woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī speaking indecently to a woman. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ... 16.1

“There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of encouraging a woman to satisfy one’s own desires. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What 17.1

is it about?” Udāyī encouraging a woman to satisfy his own desires. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

- 18.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of acting as a matchmaker. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Udāyī. “What is it about?” Udāyī acting as a matchmaker. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from speech, not from body or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...
- 19.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of having a hut built by means of begging. Where was it laid down?” At Āḷavī. “Whom is it about?” The monks of Āḷavī. “What is it about?” Those monks having huts made by means of begging. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 20.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of having a large dwelling built. Where was it laid down?” At Kosambī. “Whom is it about?” Venerable Channa. “What is it about?” Channa having a tree that served as a shrine felled to clear a site for a dwelling. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 21.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” The monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka. “What is it about?” Those monks groundlessly charging Venerable Dabba the Mallian with an offense entailing expulsion. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 22.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue as a pretext. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha.

"Whom is it about?" The monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka. "What is it about?" Those monks charging Venerable Dabba the Mallian with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue as a pretext. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

"There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of a monk 23.1 not stopping with pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?" At Rājagaha. "Whom is it about?" Devadatta. "What is it about?" Devadatta pursuing schism in a united Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

"There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of monks 24.1 not stopping siding with one who is pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?" At Rājagaha. "Whom is it about?" Several monks. "What is it about?" Those monks siding with and supporting Devadatta's pursuit of schism in the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

"There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of a 25.1 monk not stopping with being difficult to correct when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?" At Kosambī. "Whom is it about?" Venerable Channa. "What is it about?" Channa making himself incorrigible when legitimately spoken to by the monks. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

"There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of a monk 26.1 not stopping with being a corrupter of families when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattthī. "Whom is it about?" The monks Assaji and Punabbasuka. "What is it about?" Those monks, when the Sangha did a legal procedure of banishment against them, slandering the monks as acting out of favoritism, ill will, confusion, and fear. There is one rule. Of the

six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

- 27.1 “There is an offense of wrong conduct that is a result of, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattī. “Whom is it about?” The monks from the group of six. “What is it about?” Those monks defecating, urinating, and spitting in water. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

The first section on “where was it laid down?” is finished.

Pvr 1.10

The section on “how many offenses?”

Katāpattivāra

The chapter on offenses entailing expulsion

How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of having sexual intercourse? One commits four kinds of offenses: when one has sexual intercourse with an undecomposed corpse, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when one has sexual intercourse with a mostly decomposed corpse, one commits a serious offense; when one inserts one’s penis into a wide open mouth without touching it, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one uses a dildo, one commits an offense entailing confession. 1.1

How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of stealing? One commits three kinds of offenses: when, intending to steal, one steals something worth five *māsaka* coins or more, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when, intending to steal, one steals something worth more than one *māsaka* coin but less than five, one commits a serious offense; when, intending to steal, one steals something worth one *māsaka* coin or less, one commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.1

- 3.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of intentionally killing a human being? One commits three kinds of offenses: when one digs a pit for people, thinking, “Falling into it someone will die,” one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when a person experiences pain after falling in, one commits a serious offense; when the person dies, one commits an offense entailing expulsion.
- 4.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of untruthfully and groundlessly claiming a superhuman quality? One commits three kinds of offenses: when, having bad desires, overcome by desire, one claims a non-existent, unreal superhuman quality, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; when one says, “The monk who stays in your dwelling is a perfected one,” and the listener understands, one commits a serious offense; when the listener does not understand, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

The four offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

2. The chapter on offenses entailing suspension, etc.

- 6.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of emitting semen by means of effort? One commits three kinds of offenses: when one intends and makes an effort, and semen is emitted, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one intends and makes an effort, but semen is not emitted, one commits a serious offense; for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct.
- 7.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of making physical contact with a woman? One commits five kinds of offenses: when a lustful nun consents to a lustful man taking hold of her anywhere below the collar bone but above the knees, she commits an offense entailing expulsion; when a monk touches body with body, he commits an offense entailing suspension; when one touches what is connected to the body with the body, one

commits a serious offense; when one touches what is connected to the body with what is connected to the body, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; in tickling, one commits an offense entailing confession.

As a result of speaking indecently to a woman, one commits 8.1 three kinds of offenses: when, referring to the anus or the vagina, one praises or disparages, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when, referring to any part below the collar bone but above the knees, apart from the anus or the vagina, one praises or disparages, one commits a serious offense; when, referring to anything connected to the body, one praises or disparages, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

As a result of encouraging the satisfaction of one's own desires, 9.1 one commits three kinds of offenses: when one encourages a woman to satisfy one's own desires, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one encourages a *paṇḍaka* to satisfy one's own desires, one commits a serious offense; when one encourages an animal to satisfy one's own desires, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

As a result of acting as a matchmaker, one commits three kinds 10.1 of offenses: when one accepts the mission, finds out the response, and reports back, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one accepts the mission, and finds out the response, but does not report back, one commits a serious offense; when one accepts the mission, but neither finds out the response, nor reports back, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

As a result of having a hut built by means of begging, one com- 11.1 mits three kinds of offenses: when one is having it built, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when there is one piece left to complete the hut, one commits a serious offense; when the last piece is finished, one commits an offense entailing suspension.

As a result of having a large dwelling built, one commits three 12.1 kinds of offenses: when one is having it built, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when there is one piece left

to complete the hut, one commits a serious offense; when the last piece is finished, one commits an offense entailing suspension.

13.1 As a result of groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, one commits three kinds of offenses: when, without having gotten his permission, one speaks with the aim of making him leave the monastic life, one commits one offense entailing suspension and one offense of wrong conduct; when, having gotten his permission, one speaks with the aim of abusing him, one commits an offense for abusive speech.

14.1 As a result of charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue as a pretext, one commits three kinds of offenses: when, without having gotten his permission, one speaks with the aim of making him leave the monastic life, one commits one offense entailing suspension and one offense of wrong conduct; when, having gotten his permission, one speaks with the aim of abusing him, one commits an offense for abusive speech.

15.1 As a result of not stopping when pressed for the third time, a monk who is pursuing schism in the Sangha commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, he commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension.

16.1 As a result of not stopping when pressed for the third time, monks who side with a monk who is pursuing schism commit three kinds of offenses: after the motion, they commit an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, they commit a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, they commit an offense entailing suspension.

17.1 As a result of not stopping when pressed for the third time, a monk who is difficult to correct commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, he commits a serious offense;

when the last announcement is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension.

As a result of not stopping when pressed for the third time, a 18.1
monk who is a corrupter of families commits three kinds of of-
fenses: after the motion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct;
after each of the first two announcements, he commits a serious
offense; when the last announcement is finished, he commits an
offense entailing suspension. ...

As a result of, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting 19.1
in water, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One
commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

The second section "on how many offenses?" is finished.

Pvr 1.11

The section on failure

Vipattivāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses that are a result of having sexual intercourse, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offense that is a result of, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, to how many of the four kinds of failure does it belong? It belongs to one kind of failure: failure in conduct.

The third section on failure is finished.

Pvr 1.12

The section on “being found in”

Saṅgahitavāra

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of having sexual 1.1
intercourse, in how many of the seven classes of offenses are they
found? They are found in four: they may be in the class of offenses
entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of serious offenses;
they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may
be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. ...

When it comes to the offense that is a result of, out of disrespect, 2.1
defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, in how many of the seven
classes of offenses is it found? It is found in one: in the class of
offenses of wrong conduct.

The fourth section on “being found in” is finished.

Pvr 1.13

The section on originations

Samuṭṭhānavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses that are a result of having sexual intercourse, through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? They originate in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offense that is a result of, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate? It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech.

The fifth section on originations is finished.

Pvr 1.14

The section on legal issues

Adhikaraṇavāra

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of having sexual in- 1.1
tercourse, to which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong?
They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. ...

When it comes to the offense that is a result of, out of disrespect, 2.1
defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, to which of the four kinds
of legal issues does it belong? It belongs to legal issues arising from
an offense.

The sixth section on legal issues is finished.

Pvr 1.15

The section on settling

Samathavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses that are a result of having sexual intercourse, through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? Through three of them: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offense that is a result of, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled? Through three of them: it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

The seventh section on settling is finished.

Pvr 1.16

The gathering up section

Samuccayavāra

As a result of having sexual intercourse, how many kinds of offenses 1.1
does one commit? One commits four kinds of offenses: when one
has sexual intercourse with an undecomposed corpse, one commits
an offense entailing expulsion; when one has sexual intercourse
with a mostly decomposed corpse, one commits a serious offense;
when one inserts one's penis into a wide open mouth without
touching it, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when one
uses a dildo, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 1.7
of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of
offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of
originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four
kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the
seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled?

They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in moral- 1.13
ity; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in four classes of
offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion;
they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the
class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of
offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body
and mind, not from speech. They belong to legal issues arising

from an offense. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. ...

2.1 As a result of, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One commits one kind of offense: an offense of wrong conduct.

2.4 When it comes to this offense, to how many of the four kinds of failure does it belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses is it found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled?

2.10 It belongs to one kind of failure: failure in conduct. It is found in one class of offenses: in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. It belongs to legal issues arising from an offense. It is settled through three principles: it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or it may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

The gathering up section, the eighth, is finished.

The eight sections on "as a result of" are finished.

The sixteen great sections in The Great Analysis are finished.

The great section of the Monks' Analysis is finished.

Pvr 2.1

The section on “where was it laid down?”

Katthapaññattivāra

The chapter on offenses entailing expulsion

“The nuns’ fifth offense entailing expulsion was laid down by the 1.1
Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule? Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place? Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common? Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both? In which of the four ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included? In which recitation is it included? To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong? To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled? What is the Monastic Law there? What is concerned with the Monastic Law there? What is the Monastic Code there? What is concerned with the Monastic Code there? What is failure? What is success? What

is the practice? For how many reasons did the Buddha lay down the nun's fifth offense entailing expulsion? Who are those who train? Who have finished the training? Established in what? Who master it? Whose pronouncement was it? Who handed it down?"

- 2.1 "The nuns' fifth offense entailing expulsion was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattihī. "Whom is it about?" The nun Sundarīnandā. "What is it about?" The lustful nun Sundarīnandā consenting to a lustful man making physical contact with her. "Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?" There is one rule. There is no addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. "Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?" Everywhere. "Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?" Not in common. "Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?" For one. "In which of the four ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included?" In the introduction.²³ "In which recitation is it included?" In the second recitation. "To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?" Failure in morality. "To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?" The class of offenses entailing expulsion. "Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?" It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. "To which of the four kinds of legal issues does it belong?" Legal issues arising from an offense. "Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues is it settled?" Through two of them: by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted. "What is the Monastic Law there? What is concerned with the Monastic Law there?" The rules are the Monastic Law. Their analysis is concerned with the Monastic Law. "What is the Monastic Code there? What is concerned

23. Sp 5.2: *Nidānogatthanti "yassa siyā āpatti so āvikareyyā"ti ettha sa-bbāpattināṃ anupaviṭṭhattā nidānogatthanti; nidāne anupaviṭṭhattanti attho, "Nidānogatthanti: it is contained in the introduction because of the entry here of all offences: 'Anyone who has committed an offense should reveal it.' The meaning is they are entered in the introduction."*

with the Monastic Code there?” The rules are the Monastic Code. Their analysis is concerned with the Monastic Code. “What is failure?” Lack of restraint. “What is success?” Restraint. “What is the practice?” Thinking, “I won’t do such a thing,” one undertakes to train in the training rules for life. “For how many reasons did the Buddha lay down the nun’s fifth offense entailing expulsion?” He laid it down for the following ten reasons: for the well-being of the Sangha, for the comfort of the Sangha, for the restraint of bad nuns, for the ease of good nuns, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives, to give rise to confidence in those without it, to increase the confidence of those who have it, for the longevity of the true Teaching, and for supporting the training. “Who are those who train?” They are the trainees and the good ordinary people. “Who have finished the training?” The perfected ones. “Established in what?” In fondness for the training. “Who master it?” Those who learn it. “Whose pronouncement was it?” It was the pronouncement of the Buddha, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

“Upāli and Dāsaka,
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple. 3.1

Then Mahinda, Iṭṭiya,
 Uttiya and so Sambala;
 And the wise one named Bhadda: 4.1

These mighty beings of great wisdom,
 Came here from India;
 They taught the Collection on Monastic Law,
 In Sri Lanka. 5.1

And the five Collections of Discourses, 6.1

And the seven works of philosophy;
 Then Ariṭṭha the discerning,
 And the wise Tissadatta.

7.1 The confident Kālasumana,
 And the senior monk named Dīgha;
 And the wise Dīghasumana.

8.1 Another Kālasumana,
 And the senior monk Nāga, Buddharakkhita;
 And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
 And the wise senior monk Deva.

9.1 Another discerning Sumana,
 Confident in the Monastic Law;
 The learned Cūlanāga,
 Invincible, like an elephant.

10.1 And the one named Dhammapālita,
 Rohaṇa, venerated as a saint;
 His student Khema of great wisdom,
 A master of the three Collections.

11.1 Like the king of the stars on the island,
 He outshone others in his wisdom;
 And the discerning Upatissa,
 Phussadeva the great speaker.

12.1 Another discerning Sumana,
 The learned one named Puppha;
 Mahāsīva the great speaker,
 Skilled in the entire Collection.

13.1 Another discerning Upāli,
 Confident in the Monastic Law;
 Mahānāga of great wisdom,

Skilled in the tradition of the true Teaching.

Another discerning Abhaya, 14.1
 Skilled in the entire Collection;
 And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
 Confident in the Monastic Law.

His student of great wisdom, 15.1
 The learned one named Puppha;
 Guarding Buddhism,
 He established himself in India.

And the discerning Cūlābhaya, 16.1
 Confident in the Monastic Law;
 And the discerning senior monk Tissa,
 Skilled in the tradition of the true Teaching.

And the discerning Cūladeva, 17.1
 Confident in the Monastic Law;
 And the discerning senior monk Siva,
 Skilled in the entire Monastic Law—

These mighty beings of great wisdom, 18.1
 Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
 Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
 On the island of Sri Lanka.”

“The nuns’ sixth offense entailing expulsion was laid down by 19.1
 the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattihī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā, knowing that a nun had committed an offense entailing expulsion, neither confronting her herself nor telling the community. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: from body, speech, and mind. ...

20.1 “There is the nun’s seventh offense entailing expulsion. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā taking sides with the monk Ariṭṭha, an ex-vulture-killer, who had been ejected by a unanimous Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

21.1 “There is the nun’s eighth offense entailing expulsion. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six fulfilling the eight parts. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

The eight offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

This is the summary:

24.1 “Sexual intercourse, and stealing,
 Person, super;
 Physical contact, conceals,
 Ejected, eight parts—
 The Great Hero laid down,
 The definitive grounds for cutting off.”

2. The chapter on offenses entailing suspension

25.1 “The offense entailing suspension for a litigious nun initiating a lawsuit was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? ... Who handed it down?”

26.1 “The offense entailing suspension for a litigious nun initiating a lawsuit was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā taking legal action. “Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?” There is one rule. There is no addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. “Is it

a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?” Everywhere. “Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?” Not in common. “Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?” For one. “In which of the four ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included?” In the introduction. “In which recitation is it included?” In the third recitation. “To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?” Failure in morality. “To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?” The class of offenses entailing suspension. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in two ways: from body and speech, not from mind; or from body, speech, and mind. ... “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

“Upāli and Dāsaka,
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple.

... 28.1

These mighty beings of great wisdom,
 Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
 Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
 On the island of Sri Lanka.” 29.1

“There is an offense entailing suspension for giving the full admission to a female criminal. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. 30.1
 “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā giving the full admission to a female criminal. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for walking to the next village by oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun 31.1

walking to the next village by herself. There is one rule. There are three additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ...

32.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension for readmitting a nun who had been ejected by a unanimous Sangha in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher’s instruction, without first getting permission from the Sangha that did the legal procedure and without the consent of the community. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā readmitting a nun who had been ejected by a unanimous Sangha in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher’s instruction, without first getting permission from the Sangha that did the legal procedure and without the consent of the community. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

33.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension for a lustful nun eating fresh or cooked food after receiving it directly from a lustful man. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Sundarīnandā. “What is it about?” The nun Sundarīnandā, being lustful, receiving food directly from a lustful man. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ...

34.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension for urging a nun on, saying, ‘Venerable, what can this man do to you, whether he has lust or not, if you’re without? Go on, Venerable, receive it with your own hands and then eat whatever fresh or cooked food he gives to you.’ Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun urging a nun on, saying, “Venerable, what can this man do to you, whether he has lust or not, if you’re without? Go on, Venerable, receive it with your own hands and then eat whatever fresh or cooked food

he gives to you.” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for an angry nun not 35.1 to stop when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī. “What is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī saying in anger, “I renounce the Buddha, I renounce the Teaching, I renounce the Sangha, I renounce the training!” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty.

...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for a nun who has lost a 36.1 legal case not to stop when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī. “What is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī, who had lost a legal case, saying in anger, “The nuns are acting out of favoritism, ill will, confusion, and fear.” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for nuns who are so- 37.1 cializing not to stop when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns socializing. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension for urging nuns in 38.1 this way: ‘Venerables, you should socialize. Don’t live separately,’ and then not stopping when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā urging the nuns on, saying, “Venerables, you should socialize. Don’t live separately.” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty.

...

The ten rules entailing suspension are finished.

This is the summary:

- 41.1 “Litigious, a criminal, the next village,
Ejected, and with fresh food;
What to you, angry, a legal issue,
Socializing, the same method: those are the ten.”

3. The chapter on relinquishment

- 42.1 “The offense entailing relinquishment and confession for collecting almsbowls was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six collecting almsbowls. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...
- 43.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for determining out-of-season robe-cloth as ‘in-season’, and then distributing it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā determining out-of-season robe-cloth as “in-season”, and then distributing it. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 44.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for trading robes with a nun and then taking it back. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā trading a robe with a nun and then taking it back. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 45.1 “There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for asking for one thing and then for something else. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā asking for one thing and then for something else There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

"There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession 46.1
for getting one thing in exchange and then something else. Where
was it laid down?" At Sāvattḥī. "Whom is it about?" The nun
Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā getting
one thing in exchange and then something else. There is one rule.
Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways:

...

"There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for 47.1
exchanging for something else a requisite belonging to the Sangha
that is designated for a specific purpose. Where was it laid down?"
At Sāvattḥī. "Whom is it about?" A number of nuns. "What is
it about?" A number of nuns exchanging for something else a
requisite belonging to the Sangha that was designated for a specific
purpose. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of
offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

"There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession 48.1
for exchanging for something else a requisite belonging to the
Sangha that is designated for a specific purpose and was asked
for. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattḥī. "Whom is it about?" A
number of nuns. "What is it about?" A number of nuns exchanging
for something else a requisite belonging to the Sangha that was
designated for a specific purpose and was asked for. There is one
rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six
ways: ...

"There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for 49.1
exchanging for something else a collective requisite that is desig-
nated for a specific purpose. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattḥī.
"Whom is it about?" A number of nuns. "What is it about?" A num-
ber of nuns exchanging for something else a collective requisite
that was designated for a specific purpose. There is one rule. Of
the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways:

...

"There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession 50.1
for exchanging for something else a collective requisite that is des-

ignated for a specific purpose and was asked for. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvaththī. "Whom is it about?" A number of nuns. "What is it about?" A number of nuns exchanging for something else a collective requisite that was designated for a specific purpose and was asked for. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

51.1 "There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for exchanging for something else a personal requisite that is designated for a specific purpose and was asked for. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvaththī. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā exchanging for something else a personal requisite that was designated for a specific purpose and was asked for. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

52.1 "There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for getting in exchange a heavy cloak worth more than four *kaṃsa* coins. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvaththī. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā asking the king for a woolen cloak. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

53.1 "There is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for getting in exchange a light cloak worth more than two-and-a-half *kaṃsa* coins. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvaththī. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā asking the king for a linen cloak. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

The twelve rules on relinquishment and confession are finished.

This is the summary:

56.1 "Bowl, out-of-season as in-season,
And should trade, should ask;
Getting in exchange, a specific purpose,
And belonging to the Sangha, collective;
Asked for, personal,
Four *kaṃsa* coins, two-and-a-half."

4. The chapter on offenses entailing confession

4.1 The subchapter on garlic

“The offense entailing confession for eating garlic was laid down 57.1 by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā taking garlic without any sense of moderation. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for removing hair from 58.1 the private parts. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six removing hair from their private parts. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for slapping the genitals 59.1 with the palm of the hand. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” Two nuns. “What is it about?” Two nuns slapping their genitals with the palms of their hands. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for using a dildo. Where 60.1 was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun using a dildo. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for cleaning oneself 61.1 with water by inserting more than two finger joints. Where was it laid down?” In the Sakyan country. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun cleaning herself too deeply with water. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ...

- 62.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for attending on a monk who is eating with drinking water or a fan. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun attending on a monk who is eating with drinking water or a fan. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 63.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for asking for raw grain and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns asking for raw grain and then eating it. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...
- 64.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for disposing of feces, urine, trash, or food scraps over a wall. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun disposing of feces over a wall. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 65.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for disposing of feces, urine, trash, or food scraps on cultivated plants. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns disposing of feces, urine, trash, and food scraps on cultivated plants. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...
- 66.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for going to see dancing, singing, or music. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six going to see dancing, singing, and music. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

The first subchapter on garlic is finished.

4.2 The subchapter on the dark of the night

“There is an offense entailing confession for standing alone with a man in the dark of the night without a lamp. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun standing alone with a man in the dark of the night without a lamp. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on a group of traveling thieves) ... 68.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for standing alone with a man in a concealed place. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun standing alone with a man in a concealed place. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on a group of traveling thieves) ... 69.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for standing alone with a man out in the open. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun standing alone with a man out in the open. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on a group of traveling thieves) ... 70.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for standing alone with a man on a street, in a cul-de-sac, or at an intersection. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā standing alone with a man on a street, in a cul-de-sac, and at an intersection. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on a group of traveling thieves) ... 71.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for visiting families before the meal, sitting down on a seat, and then departing without informing the owners. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun visiting families before the meal, sitting down on a seat, and then departing without informing the owners. There is one rule. 72.1

Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

73.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for visiting families after the meal and then sitting down on a seat without asking permission of the owners. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā visiting families after the meal and then sitting down on a seat without asking permission of the owners. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

74.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for visiting families at the wrong time, putting out bedding without asking permission of the owners, or having it put out, and then sitting down. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns visiting families at the wrong time, putting out bedding without asking permission of the owners, and then sitting down. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

75.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for complaining about someone because of a misunderstanding and a lack of proper reflection. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun complaining about someone because of a misunderstanding and a lack of proper reflection. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

76.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for referring to hell or the spiritual life to curse oneself or someone else. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī. “What is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī referring to hell and the spiritual life to curse herself and someone else. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for crying after repeatedly beating oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 77.1
 “Whom is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī. “What is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī crying after repeatedly beating herself. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

The second subchapter on the dark of the night is finished.

4.3 The subchapter on bathing

“There is an offense entailing confession for bathing naked. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 79.1
 “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns bathing naked. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for making a bathing robe that exceeds the right size. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 80.1
 “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six wearing bathing robes that exceeded the right size. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for unstitching a nun’s robe, or having it unstitched, and then neither sewing it oneself nor making any effort to have someone else sew it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 81.1
 “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā unstitching a nun’s robe and then neither sewing it herself nor making any effort to have someone else sew it. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for not moving one’s robes for more than five days. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. 82.1
 “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns stored a robe with other nuns and then left to wander the country in a sarong and an upper robe. There is one

rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

83.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for wearing a robe taken on loan. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun putting on another nun’s robe without asking permission. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

84.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for creating an obstacle for the community to get robe-cloth. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā creating an obstacle for a group to get robe-cloth. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

85.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for blocking a legitimate distribution of robe-cloth. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā blocking a legitimate distribution of robe-cloth. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

86.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for giving a monastic robe to a householder, a male wanderer, or a female wanderer. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā giving a monastic robe to a householder. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in six ways: ...

87.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for letting the robe season expire because of an uncertain expectation of robe-cloth. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā letting the robe season expire because of an uncertain expectation of robe-cloth. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for blocking a legitimate ending of the robe season. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. 88.1
 “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā blocking a legitimate ending of the robe season. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

The third subchapter on bathing is finished.

4.4 The subchapter on lying down

“There is an offense entailing confession for two nuns to lie down 90.1
 on the same bed. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns lying down in pairs on the same bed. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for two nuns to lie 91.1
 down on the same sheet and under the same cover. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns lying down in pairs on the same sheet and under the same cover. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for intentionally mak- 92.1
 ing a nun ill at ease. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā intentionally making a nun ill at ease. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for not nursing a suffer- 93.1
 ing disciple, nor making any effort to have someone else nurse her. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā not nursing a suffering disciple, nor making any effort to have someone else nurse her. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of

offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one's duty.

...

- 94.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for giving a dwelling place to a nun, and then, in anger, throwing her out. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvathī. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā giving a dwelling place to a nun, and then, in anger, throwing her out. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 95.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for a socializing nun not to stop when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvathī. "Whom is it about?" The nun Caṇḍakālī. "What is it about?" The nun Caṇḍakālī socializing. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one's duty. ...
- 96.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for wandering without a group of travelers where it is considered risky and dangerous within one's own country. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvathī. "Whom is it about?" A number of nuns. "What is it about?" A number of nuns wandering without a group of travelers where it was considered risky and dangerous within their own country. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 97.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for wandering without a group of travelers where it is considered risky and dangerous outside one's own country. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvathī. "Whom is it about?" A number of nuns. "What is it about?" A number of nuns wandering without a group of travelers where it was considered risky and dangerous outside their own country. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 98.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for wandering during the rainy season. Where was it laid down?" At Rājagaha. "Whom is it about?" A number of nuns. "What is it about?" A number of

nuns wandering during the rainy season. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for a nun who has completed the rainy-season residence not to go wandering. Where was it laid down?” At Rājagaha. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns who did not go wandering after completing the rainy-season residence. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ...

The fourth subchapter on lying down is finished.

4.5 The subchapter on pleasure houses

“There is an offense entailing confession for visiting a royal house, a pleasure house, a park, a garden, or a lotus pond. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six visiting a royal house and a pleasure house. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for using a high or luxurious couch. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns using high and luxurious couches. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for spinning yarn. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six spinning yarn. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for providing services for a householder. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom

is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns providing services for householders. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...

- 105.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for agreeing, when requested by a nun, to resolve a legal issue, but then neither resolving it nor making any effort to resolve it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā agreeing, when asked by a nun, to resolve a legal issue, but then neither resolving it nor making any effort to resolve it. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...
- 106.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for personally giving fresh or cooked food to a householder, a male wanderer, or a female wanderer. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā personally giving fresh and cooked food to a householder. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 107.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for not relinquishing but continuing to use a communal robe. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā not relinquishing but continuing to use a communal robe. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...
- 108.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for going wandering without relinquishing one’s lodging. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā going wandering without relinquishing her lodging. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for studying worldly subjects. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six studying worldly subjects. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on memorizing the Teaching) ... 109.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for teaching worldly subjects. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six teaching worldly subjects. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on memorizing the Teaching) ... 110.1

The fifth subchapter on pleasure houses is finished.

4.6 The subchapter on monasteries

“There is an offense entailing confession for entering a monastery without asking permission, yet knowing that there are monks there. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns entering a monastery without asking permission. There is one rule. There are two additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ... 112.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for abusing or reviling a monk. Where was it laid down?” At Vesālī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six abusing Venerable Upāli. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ... 113.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for furiously reviling the community. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā furiously reviling the community. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ... 114.1

- 115.1 “There is an offense entailing confession, when invited to a meal, for refusing an invitation to eat more, and then eating fresh or cooked food elsewhere. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns eating elsewhere after finishing their meal and refusing an invitation to eat more. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...
- 116.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for keeping a family to oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun keeping a family to herself. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 117.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for spending the rainy-season residence in a monastery without monks. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns spending the rainy-season residence in a monastery without monks. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 118.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for a nun who has completed the rainy-season residence not to invite correction from both Sanghas in regard to three things. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns who had completed the rainy-season residence not inviting the Sangha of monks for correction. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...
- 119.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for not going to the instruction or to a formal meeting of the community. Where was it laid down?” In the Sakyan country. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six not going to the instruction. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for not enquiring about 120.1
the observance day nor asking for the instruction. Where was it
laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns.
“What is it about?” A number of nuns not enquiring about the
observance day nor asking for the instruction. There is one rule.
Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way:
through abandoning one’s duty. ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for being alone with 121.1
a man and having him rupture an abscess or a wound situated on
the lower part of one’s body, without getting permission from the
Sangha or a group. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom
is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun being
alone with a man and having him rupture an abscess situated on
the lower part of her body. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of
originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the
subchapter on the robe season) ...

The sixth subchapter on monasteries is finished.

4.7 The subchapter on pregnant women

“There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admis- 123.1
sion to a pregnant woman. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī.
“Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A
number of nuns giving the full admission to a pregnant woman.
There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it
originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full ad- 124.1
mission to a woman who is breastfeeding. Where was it laid down?”
At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it
about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to a woman
who was breastfeeding. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of ori-
ginations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full ad- 125.1
mission to a trainee nun who has not trained in the six rules for
two years. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvatthī. “Whom is it

about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to a trainee nun who had not trained in the six rules for two years. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

126.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to a trainee nun who has trained in the six rules for two years, but who has not been approved by the Sangha. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to a trainee nun who had trained in the six rules for two years, but who had not been approved by the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

127.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to a married girl who is less than twelve years old. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to a married girl who was less than twelve years old. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

128.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to a married girl who is more than twelve years old, but who has not trained in the six rules for two years. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to a married girl who was more than twelve years old, but who had not trained in the six rules for two years. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

129.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to a married girl who is more than twelve years old and who has trained for two years in the six rules, but who has not been approved by the Sangha. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to a married girl who was more than twelve years old and who had trained for two years in

the six rules, but who had not been approved by the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to a disciple, and then, for the next two years, neither guiding her nor having her guided. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā giving the full admission to a disciple, and then, for the next two years, neither guiding her nor having her guided. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ... 130.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for not following the mentor who gave one the full admission for two years. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns not following the mentor who gave them the full admission for two years. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ... 131.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to a disciple, and then neither taking her away nor having her taken away. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā giving the full admission to a disciple, and then neither taking her away nor having her taken away. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ... 132.1

The seventh subchapter on pregnant women is finished.

4.8 The subchapter on unmarried girls

“There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who is less than twenty years old. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who was less than twenty years old. There is one 134.1

rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

- 135.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who is more than twenty years old, but who has not trained in the six rules for two years. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who was more than twenty years old, but who had not trained in the six rules for two years. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways:

...

- 136.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who is more than twenty years old and who has trained for two years in the six rules, but who has not been approved by the Sangha. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who was more than twenty years old and who had trained for two years in the six rules, but who had not been approved by the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

- 137.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for one who has less than twelve years of seniority giving the full admission. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns who had less than twelve years of seniority giving the full admission. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways:

...

- 138.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for one who has twelve years of seniority giving the full admission without approval from the Sangha. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns who had twelve years of seniority giving the full admission without approval from the Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of

originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ... (as in the second offense entailing expulsion) ...

"There is an offense entailing confession for verbally consenting 139.1 when being told, 'Venerable, you've given enough full admissions for now,' but then criticizing it afterwards. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattḥi. "Whom is it about?" The nun Caṇḍakālī. "What is it about?" The nun Caṇḍakālī verbally consenting when being told, "Venerable, you've given enough full admissions for now," but then criticizing it afterwards. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

"There is an offense entailing confession for telling a trainee nun, 140.1 'If you give me a robe, Venerable, I'll give you the full admission,' but then neither giving her the full admission nor making any effort to have her fully admitted. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattḥi. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā telling a trainee nun, "If you give me a robe, Venerable, I'll give you the full admission," but then neither giving her the full admission nor making any effort to have her fully admitted. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one's duty.

...

"There is an offense entailing confession for telling a trainee 141.1 nun, 'If you follow me for two years, Venerable, I'll give you the full admission,' but then neither giving her the full admission nor making any effort to have her fully admitted. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattḥi. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā telling a trainee nun, "If you follow me for two years, Venerable, I'll give you the full admission," but then neither giving her the full admission nor making any effort to have her fully admitted. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one's duty. ...

"There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full ad- 142.1 mission to a trainee nun who is socializing with men and boys and

who is temperamental and difficult to live with. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattthī. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā giving the full admission to a trainee nun who was socializing with men and boys and who was temperamental and difficult to live with. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways:

...

143.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to a trainee nun who has not been given permission by her parents or her husband. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattthī. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā giving the full admission to a trainee nun who had not been given permission by her parents and her husband. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ... from speech, not from body or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind.

144.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to a trainee nun after a given consent has expired. Where was it laid down?" At Rājagaha. "Whom is it about?" The nun Thullanandā. "What is it about?" The nun Thullanandā giving the full admission to a trainee nun after the given consent had expired. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

145.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for giving full admission every year. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattthī. "Whom is it about?" A number of nuns. "What is it about?" A number of nuns giving full admission every year. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

146.1 "There is an offense entailing confession for giving the full admission to two women in one year. Where was it laid down?" At Sāvattthī. "Whom is it about?" A number of nuns. "What is it about?" A number of nuns giving the full admission to two women

in one year. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...

The eighth subchapter on unmarried girls is finished.

4.9 The subchapter on sunshades and sandals

“There is an offense entailing confession for using a sunshade and sandals. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six using sunshades and sandals. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ... 148.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for traveling in a vehicle. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six traveling in a vehicle. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ... 149.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for wearing a hip ornament. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun wearing a hip ornament. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ... 150.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for wearing jewellery. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six wearing jewellery. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ... 151.1

“There is an offense entailing confession for bathing with scents and colors. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six bathing with scents and colors. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ... 152.1

- 153.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for bathing with scents and oilseed flour. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six bathing with scents and oilseed flour. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 154.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for having a nun massage or rub oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns having a nun massage and rub them. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 155.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for having a trainee nun massage or rub oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns having a trainee nun massage and rub them. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 156.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for having a novice nun massage or rub oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns having a novice nun massage and rub them. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 157.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for having a female householder massage or rub oneself. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns having a female householder massage and rub them. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on wool) ...
- 158.1 “There is an offense entailing confession for sitting down on a seat in front of a monk without asking permission. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns sitting down on seats in front

of a monk without asking permission. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the subchapter on the robe season) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for asking a question 159.1 of a monk who has not given permission. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvaththī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns asking a question of a monk who had not given them permission. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: ... (as in the rule on memorizing the Teaching) ...

“There is an offense entailing confession for entering an inhab- 160.1 ited area without wearing one’s chest wrap. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvaththī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun entering an inhabited area without wearing her chest wrap. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in two ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and mind, not from speech. ...

The ninth subchapter on sunshades and sandals is finished.

The section on minor rules in nine subchapters is finished.

This is the summary:

“Garlic, hair on the private parts, 163.1
And palm, dildo, cleaning;
Eating, of raw grains,
Two with food scraps, seeing.

In the dark, concealed, 164.1
Out in the open, and on a street;
Before, after, and at the wrong time,
Misunderstanding, hell, she beat.

Naked, water, having unstitched, 165.1
Five days, taken on loan;
The community, distribution, monastic,
Uncertain, and with the robe season.

With the same bed, and with the same sheet, 166.1
Intentionally, disciple;
Gives, and socializing, within,

Outside, rainy season, should she not go.

- 167.1 Royal, high couch, and yarn,
Householder, and with resolving;
Should she give, robe, lodging,
And learning, should she teach.
- 168.1 Monastery, abusing, and furious,
Should she eat, keeps a family to herself;
Should she spend, inviting correction, instruction,
Two things, and with the lower part of the body.
- 169.1 A pregnant woman, a breastfeeding woman, six rules,
One who has not been approved, less than twelve;
And more than twelve, by the Sangha,
Disciple, admission, and five to six.
- 170.1 An unmarried girl, and two, by the Sangha,
Twelve, and with one who has not been approved;²⁴
Enough, and if, for two years,
Socializing, and by the husband.
- 171.1 Expired, every year,
And with the admission of two;
Sunshade, in a vehicle, hip ornament,
Jewellery, with colors.
- 172.1 Oilseed flour, and a nun,
And a trainee nun, a novice nun;
A female householder, in front of a monk,
Not permission, a chest wrap.”

This is the summary of the subchapters:

- 174.1 “Garlic, the dark, bathing,
Lying down, pleasure house;
Monastery, and pregnant women,
Unmarried girls, sunshades and sandals.”

24. Reading *dvādasāsammātēna* with SRT.

5. The chapter on offenses entailing acknowledgment

“There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for asking for ghee 175.1 and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for ghee and then eating it. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for asking for oil 176.1 and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for oil and then eating it. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...

“There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for asking for 177.1 honey and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for honey and then eating it. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways:

...

“There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for asking for 178.1 syrup and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for syrup and then eating it. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways:

...

“There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for asking for fish 179.1 and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for fish and then eating it.

There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...

- 180.1 “There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for asking for meat and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for meat and then eating it. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways:

...

- 181.1 “There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for asking for milk and then drinking it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for milk and then drinking it. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways:

...

- 182.1 “There is an offense entailing acknowledgment for asking for curd and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥi. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for curd and then eating it. There is one rule. There is one addition to the rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from body and mind, not from speech; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

The eight offenses entailing acknowledgment are finished.

This is the summary:

- 185.1 “Ghee, oil, and honey,
Syrup, and fish;
Meat, milk, and curd:
A nun asked for—
The eight offenses entailing acknowledgment,
Taught by the Buddha himself.”

- 186.1 The training rules given in full in the Monks’ Analysis are contracted in the Nuns’ Analysis.

The first section on “where was it laid down?” is finished.

Pvr 2.2

The section on “how many offenses?”

Katāpattivāra

The chapter on offenses entailing expulsion

- 1.1 When a lustful nun consents to a lustful man making physical contact with her, how many kinds of offenses does she commit? She commits three kinds of offenses: when she consents to him taking hold of her anywhere below the collar bone but above the knees, she commits an offense entailing expulsion; when she consents to him taking hold of her above the collar bone or below the knees, she commits a serious offense; when she consents to him taking hold of something connected to her body, she commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.1 When a nun conceals an offense, how many kinds of offenses does she commit? She commits three kinds of offenses: when she knowingly conceals an offense entailing expulsion, she commits an offense entailing expulsion; when, being unsure, she conceals it, she commits a serious offense;²⁵ when she conceals a failure in conduct, she commits an offense of wrong conduct.

25. This ruling does not seem to be found in the Canonical text, either for monks or nuns.

When a nun takes sides with one who has been ejected and does not stop when pressed for the third time, how many kinds of offenses does she commit? She commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing expulsion. 3.1

When fulfilling the eight parts, how many kinds of offenses does she commit? She commits three kinds of offenses: when she goes to such-and-such a place when told by a man to do so, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she enters within arm's reach of the man, she commits a serious offense; when she fulfills the eight parts, she commits an offense entailing expulsion. 4.1

The offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

2. The chapter on offenses entailing suspension

When a litigious nun initiates a lawsuit, she commits three kinds of offenses: when she tells one other person, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she tells a second person, she commits a serious offense; when the lawsuit is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension. 6.1

When giving the full admission to a female criminal, she commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension. 7.1

When walking by herself to the next village, she commits three kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of going, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she crosses the boundary with her first foot, she commits a serious offense; when she crosses with her second foot, she commits an offense entailing suspension. 8.1

When readmitting a nun who had been ejected by a unanimous Sangha in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and 9.1

the Teacher's instruction, without first getting permission from the Sangha that did the legal procedure and without the consent of the community, she commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.

- 10.1 When a lustful nun eats fresh or cooked food after receiving it directly from a lustful man, she commits three kinds of offenses: when she receives fresh or cooked food with the intention of eating it, she commits a serious offense; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing suspension; if she receives water or a tooth cleaner, she commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 11.1 When urging a nun on, saying, "Venerable, what can this man do to you, whether he has lust or not, if you're without? Go on, Venerable, receive it with your own hands and then eat whatever fresh or cooked food he gives to you," she commits three kinds of offenses: when, because of her statement, the other nun receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits a serious offense; when the meal is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.
- 12.1 When an angry nun does not stop when pressed for the third time, she commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.
- 13.1 When a nun who has lost a legal case does not stop when pressed for the third time, she commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.

When socializing nuns do not stop when pressed for the third 14.1
time, they commit three kinds of offenses: after the motion, they
commit an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two
announcements, they commit a serious offense; when the last
announcement is finished, they commit an offense entailing sus-
pension.

When urging the nuns on, saying, “Venerables, you should so- 15.1
cialize. Don’t live separately,” and not stopping when pressed for
the third time, she commits three kinds of offenses: after the mo-
tion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the
first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the
last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing
suspension.

The offenses entailing suspension are finished.

3. The chapter on relinquishment

When collecting almsbowls, she commits one kind of offense: an 17.1
offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

When determining out-of-season robe-cloth as “in-season”, and 18.1
then distributing it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she
is in the process of distributing it, then for the effort there is an
offense of wrong conduct; when she has distributed it, she commits
an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

When trading robes with a nun and then taking it back, she 19.1
commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of taking
it back, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct;
when she has taken it back, she commits an offense entailing relin-
quishment and confession.

When asking for one thing and then for something else, she 20.1
commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of asking,
then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she
has asked, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and
confession.

- 21.1 When getting one thing in exchange and then something else, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of getting it in exchange, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has received it in exchange, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 22.1 When exchanging for something else a requisite belonging to the Sangha that is designated for a specific purpose, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of getting it in exchange, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has received it in exchange, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 23.1 When exchanging for something else a requisite belonging to the Sangha that is designated for a specific purpose and was asked for, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of getting it in exchange, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has received it in exchange, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 24.1 When exchanging for something else a collective requisite that is designated for a specific purpose, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of getting it in exchange, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has received it in exchange, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 25.1 When exchanging for something else a collective requisite that is designated for a specific purpose and was asked for, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of getting it in exchange, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has received it in exchange, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 26.1 When exchanging for something else a personal requisite that is designated for a specific purpose and was asked for, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of getting it in exchange, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong con-

duct; when she has received it in exchange, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

When getting in exchange a heavy cloak worth more than four *kaṃsa* coins, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of getting it in exchange, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has received it in exchange, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 27.1

When getting in exchange a light cloak worth more than two-and-a-half *kaṃsa* coins, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of getting it in exchange, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has received it in exchange, she commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 28.1

The rules on relinquishment and confession are finished.

4. The chapter on offenses entailing confession

4.1 The subchapter on garlic

When eating garlic, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing confession. 30.1

When removing hair from the private parts, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of removing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has removed it, she commits an offense entailing confession. 31.1

When slapping her genitals with the palm of her hand, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of slapping, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is done, she commits an offense entailing confession. 32.1

When using a dildo, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is using it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is done, she commits an offense entailing confession. 33.1

- 34.1 When cleaning herself with water by inserting more than two finger joints, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of cleaning, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is done, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 35.1 When attending on a monk who is eating with drinking water or a fan, she commits two kinds of offenses: when standing within arm's reach, she commits an offense entailing confession; when standing beyond arm's reach, she commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 36.1 When asking for raw grain and then eating it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives with the intention to eat, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 37.1 When disposing of feces, urine, trash, or food scraps over a wall or over an encircling wall, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of discarding it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has discarded it, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 38.1 When disposing of feces, urine, trash, or food scraps on cultivated plants, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of discarding it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has discarded it, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 39.1 When going to see dancing, singing, or music, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of going, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; wherever she stands to see it or hear it, she commits an offense entailing confession.

The first subchapter on garlic is finished.

4.2 The subchapter on the dark of the night

- 41.1 When standing alone with a man in the dark of the night without a lamp, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she stands within arm's reach, she commits an offense entailing confession; when

she stands beyond arm’s reach, she commits an offense of wrong conduct.

When standing alone with a man in a concealed place, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she stands within arm’s reach, she commits an offense entailing confession; when she stands beyond arm’s reach, she commits an offense of wrong conduct. 42.1

When standing alone with a man out in the open, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she stands within arm’s reach, she commits an offense entailing confession; when she stands beyond arm’s reach, she commits an offense of wrong conduct. 43.1

When standing alone with a man on a street, in a cul-de-sac, or at an intersection, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she stands within arm’s reach, she commits an offense entailing confession; when she stands beyond arm’s reach, she commits an offense of wrong conduct. 44.1

When visiting families before the meal, sitting down on a seat, and then departing without informing the owners, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she goes beyond the roof cover of the house with the first foot, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she goes beyond with the second foot, she commits an offense entailing confession. 45.1

When visiting families after the meal and then sitting down on a seat without asking permission of the owners, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of sitting down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is seated, she commits an offense entailing confession. 46.1

When visiting families at the wrong time, putting out bedding without asking permission of the owners, or having it put out, and then sitting down, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of sitting down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is seated, she commits an offense entailing confession. 47.1

When complaining about someone because of a misunderstanding and a lack of proper reflection, she commits two kinds of of- 48.1

fenses: when she is in the process of complaining, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has complained, she commits an offense entailing confession.

49.1 When referring to hell or the spiritual life to curse oneself or someone else, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of cursing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has finished cursing, she commits an offense entailing confession.

50.1 When crying after repeatedly beating herself, she commits two kinds of offenses: when beating herself and crying, she commits an offense entailing confession; when beating herself but not crying, she commits an offense of wrong conduct.

The second subchapter on the dark of the night is finished.

4.3 The subchapter on bathing

52.1 When bathing naked, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is bathing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is finished bathing, she commits an offense entailing confession.

53.1 When making a bathing robe that exceeds the right size, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of making it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has made it, she commits an offense entailing confession.

54.1 When unstitching a nun's robe, or having it unstitched, and then neither sewing it herself nor making any effort to have someone else sew it, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession.

55.1 When not moving her robes for more than five days, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession.

56.1 When wearing a robe taken on loan, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is wearing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has worn it, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When creating an obstacle for the community to get robe-cloth, 57.1 she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of creating it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has created it, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When blocking a legitimate distribution of robe-cloth, she com- 58.1 mits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of blocking it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has blocked it, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When giving a monastic robe to a householder, a male wanderer, 59.1 or a female wanderer, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given it, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When letting the robe season expire because of an uncertain ex- 60.1 pectation of robe-cloth, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of letting it expire, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has let it expire, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When blocking a legitimate ending of the robe season, she com- 61.1 mits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of blocking it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has blocked it, she commits an offense entailing confession.

The third subchapter on bathing is finished.

4.4 The subchapter on lying down

When two nuns lie down on the same bed, they commit two kinds 63.1 of offenses: when they are in the process of lying down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when they are lying down, they commit an offense entailing confession.

When two nuns lie down on the same sheet and under the same 64.1 cover, they commit two kinds of offenses: when they are in the process of lying down, then for the effort there is an offense of

wrong conduct; when they are lying down, they commit an offense entailing confession.

- 65.1 When intentionally making a nun ill at ease, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is doing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has done it, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 66.1 When not nursing a suffering disciple, nor making any effort to have someone nurse her, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession.
- 67.1 When giving a dwelling place to a nun, and then, in anger, throwing her out, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of throwing her out, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has thrown her out, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 68.1 When a socializing nun does not stop when pressed for the third time, she commits two kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 69.1 When wandering without a group of travelers where it is considered risky and dangerous within her own country, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is traveling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has traveled, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 70.1 When wandering without a group of travelers where it is considered risky and dangerous outside her own country, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is traveling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has traveled, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 71.1 When wandering during the rainy season, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is traveling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has traveled, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When a nun who has completed the rainy-season residence does 72.1
not go wandering, she commits one kind of offense: an offense
entailing confession.

The fourth subchapter on lying down is finished.

4.5 The subchapter on pleasure houses

When visiting a royal house, a pleasure house, a park, a garden, or a 74.1
lotus pond, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the
process of going there, she commits an offense of wrong conduct;
wherever she stands to see them, she commits an offense entailing
confession.

When using a high or luxurious couch, she commits two kinds 75.1
of offenses: when she is using it, then for the effort there is an
offense of wrong conduct; when she has used it, she commits an
offense entailing confession.

When spinning yarn, she commits two kinds of offenses: when 76.1
she is spinning, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong con-
duct; for every pull, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When providing services for a householder, she commits two 77.1
kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of providing them,
then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she
has provided them, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When agreeing, when requested by a nun, to resolve a legal issue, 78.1
but then neither resolving it nor making any effort to resolve it, she
commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession.

When personally giving fresh or cooked food to a householder, 79.1
a male wanderer, or a female wanderer, she commits two kinds of
offenses: when she is in the process of giving, then for the effort
there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given, she
commits an offense entailing confession.

When not relinquishing but continuing to use a communal robe, 80.1
she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is using it, then for
the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has used
it, she commits an offense entailing confession.

- 81.1 When going wandering without relinquishing her lodging, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she crosses the boundary with her first foot, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she crosses with her second foot, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 82.1 When studying worldly subjects, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is studying, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; for every line, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 83.1 When teaching worldly subjects, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is teaching, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; for every line, she commits an offense entailing confession.

The fifth subchapter on pleasure houses is finished.

4.6 The subchapter on monasteries

- 85.1 When entering a monastery without asking permission, yet knowing that there are monks there, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she crosses the boundary with her first foot, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she crosses with her second foot, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 86.1 When abusing or reviling a monk, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of abusing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is finished abusing, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 87.1 When furiously reviling the community, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of reviling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is finished reviling, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 88.1 When invited to a meal, refusing an invitation to eat more, and then eating fresh or cooked food, she commits two kinds of offenses: when receiving with the intention to eat, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When keeping a family to herself, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of keeping it for herself, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has kept it for herself, she commits an offense entailing confession. 89.1

When spending the rainy-season residence in a monastery without monks, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she thinks, “I’ll stay here for the rainy-season residence,” and she prepares a dwelling, sets out water for drinking and water for washing, and sweeps the yard, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; at dawn, she commits an offense entailing confession. 90.1

When a nun who has completed the rainy-season residence does not invite correction from both Sanghas in regard to three things, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession. 91.1

When not going to the instruction or to a formal meeting of the community, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession. 92.1

When not enquiring about the observance day and not asking for the instruction, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession. 93.1

When being alone with a man and having him rupture an abscess or a wound situated on the lower part of her body, without getting permission from the Sangha or a group, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of having it ruptured, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has had it ruptured, she commits an offense entailing confession. 94.1

The sixth subchapter on monasteries is finished.

4.7 The subchapter on pregnant women

When giving the full admission to a pregnant woman, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession. 96.1

- 97.1 When giving the full admission to a woman who is breastfeed-
ing, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process
of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense
of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she com-
mits an offense entailing confession.
- 98.1 When giving the full admission to a trainee nun who has not
trained in the six rules for two years, she commits two kinds of
offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission,
then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when
she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing
confession.
- 99.1 When giving the full admission to a trainee nun who has trained
in the six rules for two years, but who has not been approved by
the Sangha, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the
process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an
offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission,
she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 100.1 When giving the full admission to a married girl who is less than
twelve years old, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she
is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort
there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full
admission, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 101.1 When giving the full admission to a married girl who is more
than twelve years old, but who has not trained in the six rules for
two years, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the
process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an
offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission,
she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 102.1 When giving the full admission to a married girl who is more
than twelve years old and who has trained for two years in the six
rules, but who has not been approved by the Sangha, she commits
two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full
admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct;

when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When giving the full admission to a disciple, and then, for the next two years, neither guiding her nor having her guided, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession. 103.1

When not following the mentor who gave her the full admission for two years, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession. 104.1

When giving the full admission to a disciple, and then neither taking her away nor having her taken away, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession. 105.1

The seventh subchapter on pregnant women is finished.

4.8 The subchapter on unmarried girls

When giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who is less than twenty years old, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession. 107.1

When giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who is more than twenty years old, but who has not trained in the six rules for two years, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession. 108.1

When giving the full admission to an unmarried girl who is more than twenty years old and who has trained for two years in the six rules, but who has not been approved by the Sangha, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession. 109.1

When one who has less than twelve years of seniority gives the full admission, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she 110.1

is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession.

- 111.1 When one who has twelve years of seniority gives the full admission without approval from the Sangha, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 112.1 When verbally consenting when being told, “Venerable, you’ve given enough full admissions for now,” but then criticizing it afterwards, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is criticizing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has criticized, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 113.1 When telling a trainee nun, “If you give me a robe, Venerable, I’ll give you the full admission,” but then neither giving her the full admission nor making any effort to have her fully admitted, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession.
- 114.1 When telling a trainee nun, “If you follow me for two years, Venerable, I’ll give you the full admission,” but then neither giving her the full admission nor making any effort to have her fully admitted, she commits one kind of offense: an offense entailing confession.
- 115.1 When giving the full admission to a trainee nun who is socializing with men and boys and who is temperamental and difficult to live with, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 116.1 When giving the full admission to a trainee nun who has not been given permission by her parents or her husband, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When giving the full admission to a trainee nun after a given consent has expired, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession. 117.1

When giving full admission every year, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession. 118.1

When giving the full admission to two women in one year, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of giving the full admission, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has given the full admission, she commits an offense entailing confession. 119.1

The eighth subchapter on unmarried girls is finished.

4.9 The subchapter on sunshades and sandals

When using a sunshade and sandals, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is using them, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has used them, she commits an offense entailing confession. 121.1

When traveling in a vehicle, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is traveling, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has traveled, she commits an offense entailing confession. 122.1

When wearing a hip ornament, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is wearing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has worn it, she commits an offense entailing confession. 123.1

When wearing jewellery, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is wearing it, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has worn it, she commits an offense entailing confession. 124.1

- 125.1 When bathing with scents and colors, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is bathing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has bathed, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 126.1 When bathing with scents and oilseed flour, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is bathing, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has bathed, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 127.1 When having a nun massage or rub her, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is getting rubbed, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has gotten rubbed, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 128.1 When having a trainee nun massage or rub her, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is getting rubbed, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has gotten rubbed, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 129.1 When having a novice nun massage or rub her, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is getting rubbed, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has gotten rubbed, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 130.1 When having a female householder massage or rub her, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is getting rubbed, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has gotten rubbed, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 131.1 When sitting down on a seat in front of a monk without asking permission, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of sitting down, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she is seated, she commits an offense entailing confession.
- 132.1 When asking a question of a monk who has not given her permission, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she is asking, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; when she has asked, she commits an offense entailing confession.

When entering an inhabited area without wearing her chest wrap, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she crosses the boundary with her first foot, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she crosses with her second foot, she commits an offense entailing confession. 133.1

The ninth subchapter on sunshades and sandals is finished.

The section on minor rules is finished.

5. The chapter on offenses entailing acknowledgment

When asking for ghee and then eating it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. 135.1

When asking for oil and then eating it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. 136.1

When asking for honey and then eating it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. 137.1

When asking for syrup and then eating it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. 138.1

When asking for fish and then eating it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. 139.1

When asking for meat and then eating it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, 140.1

she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

141.1 When asking for milk and then drinking it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of drinking it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

142.1 When asking for curd and then eating it, she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

The eight offenses entailing acknowledgment are finished.

The second section on "how many offenses?" is finished.

Pvr 2.3

The section on failure

Vipattivāra

When it comes to the offenses for a lustful nun consenting to a 1.1
lustful man making physical contact with her, to how many of the
four kinds of failure do they belong? They belong to two kinds
of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in
conduct. ...

When it comes to the offenses for asking for curd and then eating 2.1
it, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? They
belong to one kind of failure: failure in conduct.

The third section on failure is finished.

Pvr 2.4

The section on “being found in”

Saṅgahavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses for a lustful nun consenting to a lustful man making physical contact with her, in how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? They are found in three: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offenses for asking for curd and then eating it, in how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? They are found in two: they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. ...

The fourth section on “being found in” is finished.

Pvr 2.5

The section on originations

Samuṭṭhānavāra

When it comes to the offenses for a lustful nun consenting to a 1.1
lustful man making physical contact with her, through how many
of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? They
originate in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ...

When it comes to the offenses for asking for curd and then eating 2.1
it, through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do
they originate? They originate in four ways: from body, not from
speech or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from
body and mind, not from speech; or from body, speech, and mind.

The fifth section on originations is finished.

Pvr 2.6

The section on legal issues

Adhikaraṇavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses for a lustful nun consenting to a lustful man making physical contact with her, to which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offenses for asking for curd and then eating it, to which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. ...

The sixth section on legal issues is finished.

Pvr 2.7

The section on settling

Samathavāra

When it comes to the offenses for a lustful nun consenting to a 1.1
lustful man making physical contact with her, through how many
of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled?
Through three of them: they may be settled by resolution face-to-
face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they
may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if
with grass. ...

When it comes to the offenses for asking for curd and then eating 2.1
it, through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues
are they settled? Through three of them: they may be settled by
resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been
admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by
covering over as if with grass.

The seventh section on settling is finished.

Pvr 2.8

The gathering up section

Samuccayavāra

- 1.1 When a lustful nun consents to a lustful man making physical contact with her, how many kinds of offenses does she commit? She commits three kinds of offenses: when she consents to him taking hold of her anywhere below the collar bone but above the knees, she commits an offense entailing expulsion; when she consents to him taking hold of her above the collar bone or below the knees, she commits a serious offense; when she consents to him taking hold of something connected to her body, she commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled?
- 2.6 They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in three classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. They belong to legal issues arising

ing from an offense. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. ...

When asking for curd and then eating it, how many kinds of 3.1 offenses does she commit? She commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 4.1 of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled?

They belong to one kind of failure: failure in conduct. They are 4.6 found in two classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in four ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from body and mind, not from speech; or from body, speech, and mind. They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

The gathering up section, the eighth, is finished.

Pvr 2.9

The section on “where was it laid down?”

Pārājikakaṇḍa

1. The chapter on offenses entailing expulsion

- 1.1 “The offense entailing expulsion that is a result of consenting to physical contact was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? ... Who handed it down?”
- 2.1 “The offense entailing expulsion that is a result of consenting to physical contact was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattthī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Sundarīnandā. “What is it about?” The lustful nun Sundarīnandā consenting to a lustful man making physical contact with her. “Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?” There is one rule. There is no addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. “Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?” Everywhere. “Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?” Not in common. “Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?” For one. “In which of the four ways of reciting the Monastic

Code is it contained and included?” In the introduction. “In which recitation is it included?” In the second recitation. “To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?” Failure in morality. “To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?” The class of offenses entailing expulsion. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. ... “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

“Upāli and Dāsaka, 3.1
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple.

... 4.1

These mighty beings of great wisdom, 5.1
 Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
 Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
 On the island of Sri Lanka.”

“There is an offense entailing expulsion that is a result of con- 6.1
 cealing an offense. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom
 is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun
 Thullanandā, knowing that a nun had committed an offense en-
 tailing expulsion, neither confronting her herself nor telling the
 community. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of
 offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty.
 ...²⁶

“There is an offense entailing expulsion that is a result of not 7.1
 stopping when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?”

26. There is an inconsistency here. According to the parallel passage at Pvr 2.1:19.9 this should read *kāyato ca vācato ca cittato ca samuṭṭhāti*, “from body, speech, and mind”.

At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā taking sides with the monk Ariṭṭha, an ex-vulture-killer, who had been ejected by a unanimous Sangha. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

- 8.1 “There is an offense entailing expulsion that is a result of fulfilling the eight parts. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six fulfilling the eight parts. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

The offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

2. The chapter on offenses entailing suspension, etc.

- 9.1 “The offense entailing suspension that is a result of a litigious nun initiating a lawsuit was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down? Whom is it about? What is it about? ... Who handed it down?”
- 10.1 “The offense entailing suspension that is a result of a litigious nun initiating a lawsuit was laid down by the Buddha who knows and sees, the Perfected One, the fully Awakened One. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvathī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā taking legal action. “Is there a rule, an addition to the rule, an unprompted rule?” There is one rule. There is no addition to the rule. There is no unprompted rule. “Is it a rule that applies everywhere or in a particular place?” Everywhere. “Is it a rule that the monks and nuns have in common or not in common?” Not in common. “Is it a rule for one Sangha or for both?” For one. “In which of the four ways of reciting the Monastic Code is it contained and included?” In the introduction. “In which recitation is it included?”

In the third recitation. “To which of the four kinds of failure does it belong?” Failure in morality. “To which of the seven classes of offenses does it belong?” The class of offenses entailing suspension. “Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses does it originate?” It originates in two ways: from body and speech, not from mind; or from body, speech, and mind. ... “Who handed it down?” The lineage:

“Upāli and Dāsaka,
 Soṇaka and so Siggava;
 With Moggaliputta as the fifth—
 These were in India, the land named after the glorious
 rose apple.

... 12.1

These mighty beings of great wisdom,
 Knowers of the Monastic Law and skilled in the path;
 Proclaimed the Collection of Monastic Law,
 On the island of Sri Lanka.” 13.1

“There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of giving 14.1
 the full admission to a female criminal. Where was it laid down?”
 At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What
 is it about?” The nun Thullanandā giving the full admission to a
 female criminal. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations
 of offenses, it originates in two ways: from speech and mind, not
 from body; or from body, speech, and mind. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of walk- 15.1
 ing to the next village by oneself. Where was it laid down?” At
 Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A
 certain nun walking to the next village by herself. There is one rule.
 There are three additions to the rule. Of the six kinds of origina-
 tions of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense
 entailing expulsion) ...

- 16.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of readmitting a nun who had been ejected by a unanimous Sangha in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher’s instruction, without first getting permission from the Sangha that did the legal procedure and without the consent of the community. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā readmitting a nun who had been ejected by a unanimous Sangha in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher’s instruction, without first getting permission from the Sangha that did the legal procedure and without the consent of the community. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...
- 17.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of a lustful nun eating fresh or cooked food after receiving it directly from a lustful man. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Sundarīnandā. “What is it about?” The nun Sundarīnandā, being lustful, receiving food directly from a lustful man. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: ... (as in the first offense entailing expulsion) ...
- 18.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of urging a nun on, saying, “Venerable, what can this man do to you, whether he has lust or not, if you’re without? Go on, Venerable, receive it with your own hands and then eat whatever fresh or cooked food he gives to you”. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A certain nun. “What is it about?” A certain nun urging a nun on, saying, “Venerable, what can this man do to you, whether he has lust or not, if you’re without? Go on, Venerable, receive it with your own hands and then eat whatever fresh or cooked food he gives to you.” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in three ways: ...
- 19.1 “There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of an angry nun not stopping when pressed for the third time. Where

was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī. “What is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī saying in anger, “I renounce the Buddha, I renounce the Teaching, I renounce the Sangha, I renounce the training!” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of a nun 20.1 who has lost a legal case not stopping when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī. “What is it about?” The nun Caṇḍakālī, who had lost a legal case, saying in anger, “The nuns are acting out of favoritism, ill will, confusion, and fear.” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of nuns 21.1 who are socializing not stopping when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” A number of nuns. “What is it about?” A number of nuns socializing. There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

“There is an offense entailing suspension that is a result of urging 22.1 nuns on in this way: “Venerables, you should socialize. Don’t live separately,” and then not stopping when pressed for the third time. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nun Thullanandā. “What is it about?” The nun Thullanandā urging the nuns on, saying, “Venerables, you should socialize. Don’t live separately.” There is one rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in one way: through abandoning one’s duty. ...

“There is an offense entailing acknowledgment that is a result 23.1 of asking for curd and then eating it. Where was it laid down?” At Sāvattḥī. “Whom is it about?” The nuns from the group of six. “What is it about?” The nuns from the group of six asking for curd and then eating it. There is one rule. There is one addition to the

rule. Of the six kinds of originations of offenses, it originates in four ways: ...

The first section on “where was it laid down?” is finished.

Pvr 2.10

The section on “how many offenses?”

Katthapaññattivāra

1. The chapter on offenses entailing expulsion

How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of con- 1.1
senting to physical contact? One commits five kinds of offenses:
when a lustful nun consents to a lustful man taking hold of her any-
where below the collar bone but above the knees, she commits an
offense entailing expulsion; when a monk touches body with body,
he commits an offense entailing suspension; when one touches
what is connected to the body with the body, one commits a seri-
ous offense; when one touches what is connected to the body with
what is connected to the body, one commits an offense of wrong
conduct; for tickling, one commits an offense entailing confession.

How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of con- 2.1
cealing an offense? One commits four kinds of offenses: when a
nun knowingly conceals an offense entailing expulsion, she com-
mits an offense entailing expulsion; when, being unsure, she con-
ceals it, she commits a serious offense;²⁷ when a monk conceals

27. This ruling does not seem to be found in the Canonical text, either for monks or nuns.

an offense entailing suspension, he commits an offense entailing confession; when one conceals a failure in conduct, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

- 3.1 “How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of not stopping when pressed for the third time?” One commits five kinds of offenses: when a nun takes sides with one who has been ejected and she does not stop when pressed for the third time, then after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing expulsion; when a nun sides with a monk who is pursuing schism and she does not stop when pressed for the third time, she commits an offense entailing suspension; when not giving up a bad view after being pressed for the third time, one commits an offense entailing confession.

- 4.1 How many kinds of offenses does she commit as a result of fulfilling the eight parts? She commits three kinds of offenses: when she goes to such-and-such a place when told by a man to do so, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she enters within arm’s reach of the man, she commits a serious offense; when she fulfills the eight parts, she commits an offense entailing expulsion.

The offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

2. The chapter on offenses entailing suspension, etc.

- 5.1 As a result of initiating a lawsuit, a litigious nun commits three kinds of offenses: when she tells one other person, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she tells a second person, she commits a serious offense; when the lawsuit is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.
- 6.1 As a result of giving the full admission to a female criminal, she commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announce-

ments, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.

As a result of walking by herself to the next village, she commits three kinds of offenses: when she is in the process of going, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; when she crosses the boundary with her first foot, she commits a serious offense; when she crosses with her second foot, she commits an offense entailing suspension. 7.1

As a result of readmitting—without first getting permission from the Sangha that did the legal procedure and without the consent of the community—a nun who had been ejected by a unanimous Sangha in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher’s instruction, she commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension. 8.1

As a result of eating fresh or cooked food after receiving it directly from a lustful man, a lustful nun commits three kinds of offenses: when she receives fresh or cooked food with the intention of eating it, she commits a serious offense; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing suspension; when she receives water or a tooth cleaner, she commits an offense of wrong conduct. 9.1

As a result of urging a nun on, saying, “Venerable, what can this man do to you, whether he has lust or not, if you’re without? Go on, Venerable, receive it with your own hands and then eat whatever fresh or cooked food he gives to you,” she commits three kinds of offenses: when, because of her statement, the other nun receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits a serious offense; when the meal is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension. 10.1

As a result of not stopping when pressed for the third time, an angry nun commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first 11.1

two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.

12.1 As a result of not stopping when pressed for the third time, a nun who has lost a legal case commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.

13.1 As a result of not stopping when pressed for the third time, a socializing nun commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.

14.1 As a result of urging the nuns on, saying, “Venerables, you should socialize. Don’t live separately,” and not stopping when pressed for the third time, she commits three kinds of offenses: after the motion, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; after each of the first two announcements, she commits a serious offense; when the last announcement is finished, she commits an offense entailing suspension.

The ten rules entailing suspension are finished. ...

16.1 (To be expanded as above, (pli-tv-pvr2.2.17.0) to (pli-tv-pvr2.2.141.3), with the only difference being the addition of “as a result of”.)

17.1 How many kinds of offenses does she commit as a result of asking for curd and then eating it? she commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

The second section on “how many offenses?” is finished.

Pvr 2.11

The section on failure

Vipattivāra

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of consenting to 1.1
physical contact, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they
belong? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in
morality; they may be failure in conduct. ...

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of asking for curd 2.1
and then eating it, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they
belong? They belong to one kind of failure: failure in conduct.

The third section on failure is finished.

Pvr 2.12

The section on “being found in”

Saṅgahavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses that are a result of consenting to physical contact, in how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? They are found in five: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offenses that are a result of asking for curd and then eating it, in how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? They are found in two: they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct.

The fourth section on “being found in” is finished.

Pvr 2.13

The section on originations

Samuṭṭhānavāra

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of consenting to 1.1
physical contact, through how many of the six kinds of originations
of offenses do they originate? They originate in one way: from
body and mind, not from speech. ...

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of asking for 2.1
curd and then eating it, through how many of the six kinds of
originations of offenses do they originate? They originate in four
ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and
speech, not from mind; or from body and mind, not from speech;
or from body, speech, and mind.

The fifth section on originations is finished.

Pvr 2.14

The section on legal issues

Adhikaraṇavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses that are a result of consenting to physical contact, to which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. ...
- 2.1 When it comes to the offenses that are a result of asking for curd and then eating it, to which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. ...

The sixth section on legal issues is finished.

Pvr 2.15

The section on settling

Samathavāra

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of consenting to 1.1
physical contact, through how many of the seven principles for
settling legal issues are they settled? Through three of them: they
may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according
to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution
face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. ...

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of asking for curd 2.1
and then eating it, through how many of the seven principles for
settling legal issues are they settled? Through three of them: they
may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according
to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution
face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

The seventh section on settling is finished.

Pvr 2.16

The gathering up section

Samuccayavāra

- 1.1 When it comes to the offenses that are a result of consenting to physical contact, how many kinds of offenses does one commit? One commits five kinds of offenses : when a lustful nun consents to a lustful man taking hold of her anywhere below the collar bone but above the knees, she commits an offense entailing expulsion; when a monk touches body with body, he commits an offense entailing suspension; when one touches what is connected to the body with the body, one commits a serious offense; when one touches what is connected to the body with what is connected to the body, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; for tickling, one commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled?
- 2.6 They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in five classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension;

they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. ...

When it comes to the offenses that are a result of asking for curd 3.1
and then eating it, how many kinds of offenses does she commit? She commits two kinds of offenses: when she receives it with the intention of eating it, she commits an offense of wrong conduct; for every mouthful, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 4.1
of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled?

They belong to one kind of failure: failure in conduct. They are 4.6
found in two classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in four ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from body and mind, not from speech; or from body, speech, and mind. They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

The gathering up section, the eighth, is finished.

The eight sections on "as a result of" are finished.

The sixteen great sections of the Nuns' Analysis are finished.

Pvr 3

The contraction headed by origination

Samuṭṭhānasāsasaṅkhepa

Summary of origination

- 1.1 “All phenomena are impermanent,
And suffering, nonself, made up;
Indeed the description extinguishment,
Is the conviction about nonself.
- 2.1 When the Buddha moon has not appeared,
When the Buddha sun has not yet risen;
Then even the name is not known,
Of the things that are the same as those.²⁸
- 3.1 For the bad doing good is hard.
Having fulfilled the perfections;
The Great Heroes emerge,

28. This renders *tesaṃ sabhāgadhammānaṃ*. The point seems to be that the names *anicca*, etc., mentioned above, are not even known if a Buddha does not arise.

Endowed with vision, in this world with its supreme
beings.²⁹

They instruct in the True Teaching, 4.1
That ends suffering and brings happiness;
Angīrasa, the Sakyan Sage,
Who has compassion for all beings.

The best of all creatures, the lion, 5.1
Taught the three Collections:
The Discourses, and the Philosophy,
And the Monastic Law, of great quality.

Thus the true Teaching carries on, 6.1
So long as the Monastic Law remains;
As well as both Analyses,
The Chapters, and the Key Terms—

A garland bound, 7.1
By the quality of the string of the Compendium;
In this very Compendium,
Origination is determined.

Combination and source are another, 8.1
Which are pointed out in the list below.
Therefore, they should train in the Compendium,
Those who love the Teaching and are highly virtuous.”

2. The thirteen originations

“Laid down in the two analyses, 9.1
They recite on the observance day;
I will declare the origination,

29. Reading *sabrahmake* as a shorthand for *sabrahmake loke*.

According to the method: listen to me.

- 10.1 The first offense entailing expulsion,
And then the second;
Matchmaking and pressing,
And an extra robe.
- 11.1 Wool, memorizing the Teaching,
True, and by arrangement;
Thieves, teaching, and female criminal,
Lack of permission is the thirteenth.
- 12.1 These are the thirteen originations,
The method thought out by the wise;
When having a single origination,
Those that are alike are shown here.

2.1. The origination of the first offense entailing expulsion

- 13.1 Sexual intercourse, semen, contact,
The first undetermined offense;
Arrived before, had prepared,
With a nun in private.
- 14.1 Lustful, and two in private,
Finger, playing in the water;
Should he hit, and should he raise,
And fifty-three on training.
- 15.1 Below the collar bone, village, lustful,
Palm, and dildo, cleaning;
And completed the rainy-season residence, instruc-
tion,
If she should not follow her mentor.
- 16.1 These seventy-six training rules,
Done from body and mind;

All have one origination,
Like the first offense entailing expulsion.

The origination of the first offense entailing expulsion is finished.

2.2. The origination of the second offense entailing expulsion

Not given, form, super, 18.1
Indecent, his own needs;
Groundless, unrelated,
The second undetermined offense.

Should he take back, in intending, 19.1
Falsely, abusive, malicious talebearing;
Grave offense, should he dig the earth,
Plant, with evasion, should he complain.

Throwing out, and sprinkling, 20.1
For the sake of worldly gain, who has finished his
meal;
Come, disrespect, scaring,
And should he hide, life.

That one knows contains living beings, legal procedure, 21.1
Less than, doing formal meetings with, expulsion;
Legitimately, annoyance,
Deception, and with groundless.

Anxious, legitimate, gives out a robe, 22.1
Should he divert to an individual;
What to you, out-of-season, should she take back,
Because of misunderstanding, and with hell.

Group, distribution, uncertain, 23.1
Robe season, ill at ease, dwelling place;

Abuse, furious, keep for herself,
And pregnant woman, breastfeeding woman.

24.1 Two years' training, by the Sangha,
And three on married girls;
And three on unmarried girls,
Less than twelve, without approval.

25.1 Enough, difficult to live with,
Consent, and every year, two;
These seventy training rules,³⁰
Have three originations:

26.1 From body and mind, not from speech,
Or from speech and mind, not from body;
Or they are produced from the three doors,
As is the second offense entailing expulsion.

The origination of the second offense entailing expulsion is finished.

2.3. The origination of the offense for matchmaking

28.1 Matchmaking, hut, dwelling,
And washing, receiving;
Asking, invites to take more than,
Of both, and with messenger.³¹

29.1 Silk, entirely, two parts,
Six years, sitting mat;
They neglect, and money,
Two on various kinds.

30. Counting according to the commentary, I get seventy-one, not seventy.

31. Sp 5.260: *Ubhinnaṃ dūtakena cāti "cīvaracetāpannaṃ upakkhaṭaṃ hoti"ti āgatasikkhāpadadvayaṇca*, "*Ubhinnaṃ dūtakena ca*: and the two rules on 'has set aside a robe fund' that are handed down." In other words, *ubhinnaṃ* refers to both Bu NP 8:1.1.32.1 and Bu NP 9:1.36.1.

Fewer than five mends, rainy season, 30.1
Thread, and by assigning;
Door, and giving, and sewing,
Pastry, requisite, and fire.

Precious things, needle, and bed, 31.1
Cotton down, sitting mat, and itch;
Rainy-season, and by the standard,
Asking, exchanging for something else.

Two on belonging to the Sangha, two on collective, 32.1
Individual, light, heavy;
Two on food scraps, and bathing robe,
And with a monastic robe.

These exactly fifty rules, 33.1
Are produced for six reasons:
From body, not from speech or mind;
From speech, not from body or mind;

From body and speech, not from mind; 34.1
From body and mind, not from speech;
From speech and mind, not from body;
Or they are produced from the three doors.
They have six originations,
As it is with matchmaking.

The origination of the offense for matchmaking is finished.

2.4. The origination of the offense on pressing

Schism, those who side with, difficult to correct, 36.1
Corrupter, grave, and view;
Consent, and two on laughing loudly,
And two on noise, should not speak.

The ground, on a low seat, standing, 37.1

Behind, and next to the path;
Offenses, taking sides with, holding,
Should readmit, renouncing.

38.1 A, two on socializing, beating,
Should she unstitch, and with suffering;
Again socializing, should she not resolve,
And monastery, inviting correction.

39.1 Every half, two on disciple,
Robe, following.
These thirty-seven rules
Are from body, speech and mind;
All have one origination,
As the rule on pressing.

The origination of the offense on pressing is finished.

2.5. The origination of the offense on the robe-making ceremony

41.1 Three on the end of the robe season,
The first on bowl, tonics;
And also haste, risky,
And two with departing.

42.1 Dwelling place, one before another,
Not left over, invitation;
Assignment, of a king, at the wrong time,
Giving directions, and with wilderness.

43.1 Litigious, and collection,
Before, after, and at the wrong time;
Five days, borrowed,
And also two with lodging.

44.1 On the lower part of the body, and on a seat—

These twenty-nine
 Are from body and speech, not from mind,
 Or they are produced from the three doors;
 All have two originations,
 The same as with the robe-making ceremony.

The origination of the offense on the robe-making ceremony is finished.

2.6. The origination of the offense on wool

Wool, two on sleeping place, 46.1
 Detachable, eating an almsmeal;
 Group, at the wrong time, store,
 With tooth cleaner, naked ascetic.

(Mobilized) army, army, battle, 47.1
 Alcohol, bathing at less than;
 On stains, two on acknowledgment,
 Garlic, should she attend on, dancing.

Bathing, sheet, sleeping place, 48.1
 Within her own country, and so outside;
 During the rainy season, pleasure house,
 High couch, spinning yarn.

Service, and personally, 49.1
 And with a monastery without monks;
 Sunshade, and vehicle, hip ornament,
 Jewellery, scents, scented.

Nun, and trainee nun, 50.1
 Novice nun, and with female householder;
 The offense for not wearing a chest wrap:
 The forty-four rules

Are from body, not from speech or mind, 51.1
 Or from body and mind, not from speech;

All have two originations,
The same as ‘wool’.

The origination of the offense on wool is finished.

2.7. The origination of the offense for memorizing the Teaching

53.1 Memorizing, except, not appointed,
And so with sunset;
Two were spoken on worldly subjects,
And asking without permission.

54.1 These seven training rules
Are from speech, not from body or mind;
Or they are produced from speech and mind,
Not from body;
All have two originations,
As in memorizing the Teaching.

The origination of the offense for memorizing the Teaching is finished.

2.8. The origination of the offense for traveling

56.1 Traveling, boat, fine,
With a woman, should she remove;
Grain, and invited,
And the eight to be acknowledged.

57.1 These fifteen training rules
Are from body, not from speech or mind;
Or they are produced from body and speech,
Not from mind;

58.1 Or they are produced from body and mind,
Not from speech;
Or from body, speech and mind—

The fourfold origination;
Laid down through the Buddha's knowledge,
The same as with the rule on traveling.

The origination of the offense for traveling is finished.

2.9. The origination of the offense on a group of traveling thieves

A group of traveling thieves, eavesdropping, 60.1
And with asking for bean curry;
Night, and concealed, out in the open,
With a cul-de-sac: these seven

Are produced from body and mind, 61.1
Not from speech;
Or they are produced from the three doors.
They have two originations;
As the origination of a group of traveling thieves,
Taught by the Kinsman of the Sun.

The origination of the offense on a group of traveling thieves is finished.

2.10. The origination of the offenses on giving a Teaching

The true Teaching to someone holding a sunshade, 63.1
The Buddhas do not instruct;
Nor to someone holding a staff,
Or to someone holding a knife, or a weapon.

Shoes, sandals, vehicle, 64.1
Lying down, and clasping their knees;
Headdress, and covered head:
Eleven rules, not less.

Produced from speech and mind, 65.1
Not from body;

All have one origination,
Like the offenses on giving a teaching.

The origination of the offenses on giving a Teaching is finished.

2.11. The origination of the offense for telling truthfully

- 67.1 Truthfully: produced from the body,
Not from speech or mind;
Or it originates from speech,
Not from body or mind;
- 68.1 Or it is produced from body and speech,
Not from mind;
So informing of what is true
Is produced for three reasons.

The origination of the offense for telling truthfully is finished.

2.12. The origination of the offense for the admission of a female criminal

- 70.1 A female criminal: produced from speech or mind,
Not from body;
Or produced from the three doors.
This offense for admitting a female criminal
Has two originations,
As spoken by the King of the Teaching.

The origination of the offense for the admission of a female criminal is finished.

2.13. The origination of the offense for lack of permission

- 72.1 Lack of permission: from speech,
Not from body or mind;
Or produced from body and speech,

Not from mind;

Or produced from speech and mind,

73.1

Not from body;

Or produced from the three doors,

It does not have a fourth origination.

The origination of the offense for lack of permission is finished.

For the contraction on originations

75.1

Has thirteen classes that have been well taught;

A cause for non-delusion,

In accordance with the Teaching that guides;

The wise person remembering this,

Is not confused about origination.”

The contraction under the heading of origination is finished.

Pvr 4

The internal repetition

Antarapeyyāla

The section on questioning “how many?”

- 1.1 How many kinds of offenses? How many classes of offenses? How many grounds of training? How many kinds of disrespect? How many kinds of respect? How many grounds of training? How many kinds of failure? How many kinds of originations of offenses? How many sources of disputes? How many sources of accusations? How many aspects of friendliness? How many grounds for schism? How many kinds of legal issues? How many principles for settling them?
- 2.1 There are five kinds of offenses. There are five classes of offenses. There are five grounds of training. There are seven kinds of offenses. There are seven classes of offenses. There are seven grounds of training. There are six kinds of disrespect. There are six kinds of respect. There are six grounds of training. There are four kinds of failure. There are six kinds of originations of offenses. There are six sources of disputes. There are six sources of accusations. There are six aspects of friendliness. There are eighteen grounds for schism. There are four kinds of legal issues. There are seven principles for settling them.

What are the five kinds of offenses? Offenses entailing expulsion, offenses entailing suspension, offenses entailing confession, offenses entailing acknowledgment, offenses of wrong conduct. 3.1

What are the five classes of offenses? The class of offenses entailing expulsion, the class of offenses entailing suspension, the class of offenses entailing confession, the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment, the class of offenses of wrong conduct. 4.1

What are the five grounds of training? The refraining from, the keeping away from, the desisting from, the abstaining from, the non-doing of, the non-performing of, the non-committing of, the non-transgressing the boundary of, the incapability with respect to the five classes of offenses. 5.1

What are the seven kinds of offenses? Offenses entailing expulsion, offenses entailing suspension, serious offenses, offenses entailing confession, offenses entailing acknowledgment, offenses of wrong conduct, offenses of wrong speech. 6.1

What are the seven classes of offenses? The class of offenses entailing expulsion, the class of offenses entailing suspension, the class of serious offenses, the class of offenses entailing confession, the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment, the class of offenses of wrong conduct, the class of offenses of wrong speech. 7.1

What are the seven grounds of training? The refraining from, the keeping away from, the desisting from, the abstaining from, the non-doing of, the non-performing of, the non-committing of, the non-transgressing the boundary of, the incapability with respect to the seven classes of offenses. 8.1

What are the six kinds of disrespect? Disrespect for the Buddha, disrespect for the Teaching, disrespect for the Sangha, disrespect for the training, disrespect for heedfulness, disrespect for hospitality. 9.1

What are the six kinds of respect? Respect for the Buddha, respect for the Teaching, respect for the Sangha, respect for the training, respect for heedfulness, respect for hospitality. 10.1

- 11.1 What are the six grounds of training? The refraining from, the keeping away from, the desisting from, the abstaining from, the non-doing of, the non-performing of, the non-committing of, the non-transgressing the boundary of, the incapability with respect to the six kinds of disrespect.
- 12.1 What are four kinds of failure? Failure in morality, failure in conduct, failure in view, failure in livelihood.
- 13.1 What are the six kinds of originations of offenses? There are offenses that originate from body, but not from speech or mind; there are offenses that originate from speech, but not from body or mind; there are offenses that originate from body and speech, but not from mind; there are offenses that originate from body and mind, but not from speech; there are offenses that originate from speech and mind, but not from body; there are offenses that originate from body, speech, and mind.
- 14.1 What are the six sources of disputes? (1) It may be that a monk is angry and resentful. One who is angry and resentful is disrespectful and undeferential toward the Teacher, the Teaching, and the Sangha, and he doesn't fulfill the training. Such a person creates disputes in the Sangha. Disputes are unbeneficial and a cause of unhappiness for humanity; they are harmful, detrimental, and a cause of suffering for gods and humans. When you see such a source of disputes either in yourself or in others, you should make an effort to get rid of it. If you don't see such a source either in yourself or in others, you should practice so that it has no future effect. In this way that bad source of disputes is abandoned. In this way that bad source of disputes has no future effect.
- 15.1 (2) Or it may be that a monk is denigrating and domineering, (3) envious and stingy, (4) treacherous and deceitful, (5) one who has bad desires and wrong views, or (6) one who obstinately grasps his own views and only gives them up with difficulty. Any of these is disrespectful and undeferential toward the Teacher, the Teaching, and the Sangha, and he doesn't fulfill the training. Such a person creates disputes in the Sangha. Disputes are unbeneficial and a

cause of unhappiness for humanity; they are harmful, detrimental, and a cause of suffering for gods and humans. When you see such a source of disputes either in yourself or in others, you should make an effort to get rid of it. If you don't see such a source either in yourself or in others, you should practice so that it has no future effect. In this way that bad source of disputes is abandoned. In this way that bad source of disputes has no future effect.

What are the six sources of accusations? (1) It may be that a monk is angry and resentful. One who is angry and resentful is disrespectful and undeferential toward the Teacher, the Teaching, and the Sangha, and he doesn't fulfill the training. Such a person creates accusations in the Sangha. Accusations are unbeneficial and a cause of unhappiness for humanity; they are harmful, detrimental, and a cause of suffering for gods and humans. When you see such a source of accusations either in yourself or in others, you should make an effort to get rid of it. If you don't see such a source either in yourself or in others, you should practice so that it has no future effect. In this way that bad source of accusations is abandoned. In this way that bad source of accusations has no future effect. 16.1

(2) Or it may be that a monk is denigrating and domineering, (3) envious and stingy, (4) treacherous and deceitful, (5) one who has bad desires and wrong views, or (6) one who obstinately grasps his own views and only gives them up with difficulty. Any of these is disrespectful and undeferential toward the Teacher, the Teaching, and the Sangha, and he doesn't fulfill the training. Such a person creates accusations in the Sangha. Accusations are unbeneficial and a cause of unhappiness for humanity; they are harmful, detrimental, and a cause of suffering for gods and humans. When you see such a source of accusations either in yourself or in others, you should make an effort to get rid of it. If you don't see such a source either in yourself or in others, you should practice so that it has no future effect. In this way that bad source of accusations 17.1

is abandoned. In this way that bad source of accusations has no future effect.

- 18.1 What are the six aspects of friendliness? (1) As to this, a monk acts with good will towards his fellow monastics, both in public and in private. (2) Furthermore, a monk speaks with good will to his fellow monastics, both in public and in private. (3) Furthermore, a monk thinks with good will about his fellow monastics, both in public and in private. (4) Furthermore, whatever a monk has gained in an appropriate manner, even the content of his almsbowl, he shares without reservation with his virtuous fellow monastics. (5) Furthermore, a monk lives with his fellow monastics, both in public and in private, with moral conduct that is unbroken, consistent, spotless, pure, liberating, praised by the wise, ungrasped, and leading to stillness. (6) Furthermore, a monk lives with his fellow monastics, both in public and in private, with that noble view that is liberating and leads one who acts in accordance with it to the complete end of suffering. These aspects of friendliness create love and respect, and lead to coming together, concord, harmony, and unity.

- 24.1 What are the eighteen grounds for schism? In this case a monk proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it and what is in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it. He proclaims what is contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, and what is in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it. He proclaims what hasn't been spoken by the Buddha as spoken by him, and what has been spoken by the Buddha as not spoken by him. He proclaims what was not practiced by the Buddha as practiced by him, and what was practiced by the Buddha as not practiced by him. He proclaims what was not laid down by the Buddha as laid down by him, and what was laid down by the Buddha as not laid down by him. He proclaims a non-offense as an offense, and an offense as a non-offense. He proclaims a light offense as heavy, and a heavy offense as light. He proclaims a curable offense as incurable, and an incurable offense

as curable. He proclaims a grave offense as minor, and a minor offense as grave.

What are the four kinds of legal issues? Legal issues arising from disputes, legal issues arising from accusations, legal issues arising from offenses, legal issues arising from business. 25.1

What are the seven principles for settling them? Resolution face-to-face, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, majority decision, further penalty, covering over as if with grass. 26.1

The section on questioning "how many?" is finished.

This is the summary:

"Offense, classes of offenses,
Training, again sevenfold;
Training, and disrespect,
Respect, and source. 29.1

Again training, failure,
Originations, disputes;
Accusations, friendliness,
Schism, and with legal issues;
Seven are said on settling,
These are the seventeen items." 30.1

4.1 The section on the six kinds of originations of offenses

"Is it possible to commit an offense entailing expulsion through the first kind of origination of offenses?"—"No."—"An offense entailing suspension?"—"One might."—"A serious offense?"—"One might."—"An offense entailing confession?"—"One might."—"An offense entailing acknowledgment?"—"One might."—"An offense of wrong conduct?"—"One might."—"An offense of wrong speech?"—"No." 31.1

"Is it possible to commit an offense entailing expulsion through the second kind of origination of offenses?"—"No."—"An offense entailing suspension?"—"One might."—"A serious offense?"—" 32.1

“One might.”—“An offense entailing confession?”—“One might.”—
 “An offense entailing acknowledgment?”—“No.”—“An offense
 of wrong conduct?”—“One might.”—“An offense of wrong
 speech?”—“No.”

33.1 “Is it possible to commit an offense entailing expulsion through
 the third kind of origination of offenses?”—“No.”—“An offense
 entailing suspension?”—“One might.”—“A serious offense?”—
 “One might.”—“An offense entailing confession?”—“One might.”—
 “An offense entailing acknowledgment?”—“One might.”—“An of-
 fense of wrong conduct?”—“One might.”—“An offense of wrong
 speech?”—“No.”

34.1 “Is it possible to commit an offense entailing expulsion through
 the fourth kind of origination of offenses?”—“One might.”—
 “An offense entailing suspension?”—“One might.”—“A serious
 offense?”—“One might.”—“An offense entailing confession?”—
 “One might.”—“An offense entailing acknowledgment?”—“One
 might.”—“An offense of wrong conduct?”—“One might.”—“An
 offense of wrong speech?”—“No.”

35.1 “Is it possible to commit an offense entailing expulsion through
 the fifth kind of origination of offenses?”—“One might.”—“An
 offense entailing suspension?”—“One might.”—“A serious of-
 fense?”—“One might.”—“An offense entailing confession?”—“One
 might.”—“An offense entailing acknowledgment?”—“No.”—“An
 offense of wrong conduct?”—“One might.”—“An offense of wrong
 speech?”—“One might.”

36.1 “Is it possible to commit an offense entailing expulsion through
 the sixth kind of origination of offenses?”—“One might.”—“An
 offense entailing suspension?”—“One might.”—“A serious of-
 fense?”—“One might.”—“An offense entailing confession?”—
 “One might.”—“An offense entailing acknowledgment?”—“One
 might.”—“An offense of wrong conduct?”—“One might.”—“An
 offense of wrong speech?”—“No.”

The first section on the six kinds of originations of offenses is finished.

4.2 The section on “how many kinds of offenses?”

“How many kinds of offenses does one commit through the first kind 38.1 of origination of offenses? Five: (1) when a monk—perceiving it as allowable and by means of begging—builds a hut whose site has not been approved, which exceeds the right size, where harm will be done, and which lacks a space on all sides, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; (2) when there is one piece left to complete the hut, he commits a serious offense; (3) when the last piece is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension; (4) when a monk, perceiving it as allowable, eats cooked food at the wrong time, he commits an offense entailing confession; (5) when a monk, perceiving it as allowable, receives fresh or cooked food directly from an unrelated nun who has entered an inhabited area, and then eats it, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 39.1 of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in five classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body, not from speech or mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

- 40.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit through the second kind of origination of offenses? Four: (1) when a monk, perceiving it as allowable, appoints someone to build him a hut, and they build a hut whose site has not been approved, which exceeds the right size, where harm will be done, and which lacks a space on all sides, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; (2) when there is one piece left to complete the hut, he commits a serious offense; (3) when the last piece is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension; (4) when a monk, perceiving it as allowable, instructs a person who is not fully ordained to memorize the Teaching, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 41.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in four classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from speech, not from body or mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.
- 42.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit through the third kind of origination of offenses? Five: (1) when a monk—perceiving it as allowable and having appointed someone—builds a hut whose site has not been approved, which exceeds the right size, where harm will be done, and which lacks a space on all sides, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct;³² (2) when there is one piece left to complete the hut, he commits a serious

32. The Pali reads *saṃvidahitvā*, whereas the text at Bu Ss 6:3.5.1 reads *sa-mādisati*. Presumably this is only for grammatical reasons.

offense; (3) when the last piece is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension; (4) when a monk, perceiving it as allowable, eats fine foods that he has requested for himself, he commits an offense entailing confession; (5) when a monk, perceiving it as allowable, eats without having restrained a nun who is giving directions, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in five classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body and speech, not from mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. 43.1

How many kinds of offenses does one commit through the fourth kind of origination of offenses? Six: (1) when a monk has sexual intercourse, he commits an offense entailing expulsion; (2) when a monk—perceiving it as unallowable and by means of begging—builds a hut whose site has not been approved, which exceeds the right size, where harm will be done, and which lacks a space on all sides, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; (3) when there is one piece left to complete the hut, he commits a serious offense; (4) when the last piece is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension; (5) when a monk, perceiving it as unallowable, eats cooked food at the wrong time, he commits an offense entailing confession; (6) when a monk, perceiving it as unallowable, receives fresh or cooked food directly 44.1

from an unrelated nun who has entered an inhabited area, and then eats it, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

- 45.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in six classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body and mind, not from speech. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

- 46.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit through the fifth kind of origination of offenses? Six: (1) when a monk, having bad desires, overcome by desire, claims a non-existent, unreal superhuman quality, he commits an offense entailing expulsion; (2) when a monk, perceiving it as unallowable, appoints someone to build him a hut, and they build a hut whose site has not been approved, which exceeds the right size, where harm will be done, and which lacks a space on all sides, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; (3) when there is one piece left to complete the hut, he commits a serious offense; (4) when the last piece is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension; (5) when a monk, perceiving it as unallowable, instructs a person who is not fully ordained to memorize the Teaching, he commits an offense entailing confession; (6) when—not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate, but wanting to have fun—

one says what is low to one who is low, one commits an offense of wrong speech.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 47.1 of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in six classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong speech. They originate in one way: from speech and mind, not from body. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

How many kinds of offenses does one commit through the sixth 48.1 kind of origination of offenses? Six: (1) when a monk, having agreed with others, steals goods, he commits an offense entailing expulsion; (2) when a monk—perceiving it as unallowable and having appointed someone—builds a hut whose site has not been approved, which exceeds the right size, where harm will be done, and which lacks a space on all sides, then for the effort there is an offense of wrong conduct; (3) when there is one piece left to complete the hut, he commits a serious offense; (4) when the last piece is finished, he commits an offense entailing suspension; (5) when a monk, perceiving it as unallowable, eats fine foods that he has requested for himself, he commits an offense entailing confession; (6) when a monk, perceiving it as unallowable, eats without having restrained a nun who is giving directions, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 49.1 of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of

offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in six classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body, speech, and mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.”

The second section on “how many kinds of offenses?” for the six kinds of originations of offenses is finished.

4.3 The verses on the kinds of originations of offenses

- 51.1 “Origination from body has been declared by the one
 who benefits the world,
 The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion;
 I ask how many kinds of offenses originate from
 that—
 You who are skilled in analysis, please say.
- 52.1 Origination from body has been declared by the one
 who benefits the world,
 The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:
 Five kinds of offenses originate from that—

I declare this to you, you who are skilled in analysis.

Origination from speech has been declared by the 53.1
 one who benefits the world,

The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:

I ask how many kinds of offenses originate from
 that—

You who are skilled in analysis, please say.

Origination from speech has been declared by the 54.1
 one who benefits the world,

The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:

Four kinds of offenses originate from that—

I declare this to you, you who are skilled in analysis.

Origination from body and speech has been declared 55.1
 by the one who benefits the world,

The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:

I ask how many kinds of offenses originate from
 that—

You who are skilled in analysis, please say.

Origination from body and speech has been declared 56.1
 by the one who benefits the world,

The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:

Five kinds of offenses originate from that—

I declare this to you, you who are skilled in analysis.

Origination from body and mind has been declared 57.1
 by the one who benefits the world,

The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:

I ask how many kinds of offenses originate from
 that—

You who are skilled in analysis, please say.

- 58.1 Origination from body and mind has been declared
 by the one who benefits the world,
 The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:
 Six kinds of offenses originate from that—
 I declare this to you, you who are skilled in analysis.
- 59.1 Origination from speech and mind has been declared
 by the one who benefits the world,
 The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:
 I ask how many kinds of offenses originate from
 that—
 You who are skilled in analysis, please say.
- 60.1 Origination from speech and mind has been declared
 by the one who benefits the world,
 The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:
 Six kinds of offenses originate from that—
 I declare this to you, you who are skilled in analysis.
- 61.1 Origination from body, speech, and mind has been
 declared by the one who benefits the world,
 The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:
 I ask how many kinds of offenses originate from
 that—
 You who are skilled in analysis, please say.
- 62.1 Origination from body, speech, and mind has been
 declared by the one who benefits the world,
 The one of boundless vision, seeing seclusion:
 Six kinds of offenses originate from that—
 I declare this to you, you who are skilled in analysis.”

*The third section on the verses on the kinds of originations of offenses is
 finished.*

4.4 The section on “as a result of failure”

How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of failure 64.1
in morality? Four: when a nun knowingly conceals an offense
entailing expulsion, she commits an offense entailing expulsion;
when, being unsure, she conceals it, she commits a serious offense;
when a monk conceals an offense entailing suspension, he commits
an offense entailing confession; when he conceals a grave offense
of his own, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 65.1
of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven
principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to
two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be
failure in conduct. They are found in four classes of offenses: they
may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in
the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses
entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong
conduct. They originate in one way: from body, speech, and mind.
They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled
through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-
to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they
may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if
with grass.

How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of 66.1
failure in conduct? One: when one conceals a failure in conduct,
one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

When it comes to this offense, to how many of the four kinds 67.1
of failure does it belong? ... Through how many of the seven
principles for settling legal issues is it settled? It belongs to one kind
of failure: failure in conduct. It is found in one class of offenses: in
the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way:
from body, speech, and mind. It belongs to legal issues arising from
offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be
settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what

has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

68.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of failure in view? Two: when not giving up a bad view after being pressed for the third time, then after the motion, one commits an offense of wrong conduct; when the last announcement is finished, one commits an offense entailing confession.

69.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to one kind of failure: failure in conduct. They are found in two classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body, speech, and mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

70.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of failure in livelihood? Six: (1) when, to make a living, having bad desires, overcome by desire, one claims a non-existent, unreal superhuman quality, one commits an offense entailing expulsion; (2) when, to make a living, one acts as a matchmaker, one commits an offense entailing suspension; (3) when, to make a living, one says, "The monk who stays in your dwelling is a perfected one," and the listener understands, one commits a serious offense; (4) when, to make a living, a monk eats fine foods that he has requested for himself, he commits an offense entailing confession; (5) when, to make a living, a nun eats fine foods that she has requested for herself, she commits an offense entailing acknowledgment; (6) when, to make a living, one eats bean curry or rice that one has requested for oneself, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

71.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven

principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in six classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses entailing acknowledgment; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in six ways: from body, not from speech or mind; or from speech, not from body or mind; or from body and speech, not from mind; or from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

The fourth section on “as a result of failure” is finished.

4.5 The section on “as a result of legal issues”

“How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of legal issues arising from disputes? Two: when one speaks abusively to one who is fully ordained, one commits an offense entailing confession; when one speaks abusively to one who is not fully ordained, one commits an offense of wrong conduct. 73.1

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to one kind of failure: failure in conduct. They are found in two classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and 74.1

mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

75.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of legal issues arising from accusations? Three: when one groundlessly charges a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, one commits an offense entailing suspension; when one groundlessly charges him with an offense entailing suspension, one commits an offense entailing confession; when one groundlessly charges him with failure in conduct, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

76.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They are found in three classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in three ways: from body and mind, not from speech; or from speech and mind, not from body; or from body, speech, and mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

77.1 How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of legal issues arising from offenses? Four: when a nun knowingly conceals an offense entailing expulsion, she commits an offense entailing expulsion; when, being unsure, she conceals it, she commits a serious offense; when a monk conceals an offense entailing suspension, he commits an offense entailing confession; when one conceals a failure in conduct, one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 78.1
of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven
principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong to
two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be
failure in conduct. They are found in four classes of offenses: they
may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in
the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses
entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong
conduct. They originate in one way: from body, speech, and mind.
They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled
through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-
to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they
may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if
with grass.

How many kinds of offenses does one commit as a result of legal 79.1
issues arising from business? Five: (1) when a nun takes sides with
one who has been ejected and she does not stop when pressed for
the third time, then after the motion, she commits an offense of
wrong conduct; (2) after each of the first two announcements,
she commits a serious offense; (3) when the last announcement
is finished, she commits an offense entailing expulsion; (4) when
monks who side with a monk who is pursuing schism do not stop
when pressed for the third time, they commit an offense entailing
suspension; (5) when not giving up a bad view after being pressed
for the third time, one commits an offense entailing confession.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 80.1
of failure do they belong? ... Through how many of the seven
principles for settling legal issues are they settled? They belong
to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may
be failure in conduct. They are found in five classes of offenses:
they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may
be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in
the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses
entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong

conduct. They originate in one way: from body, speech, and mind. They belong to legal issues arising from offenses. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

- 81.1 Apart from the seven kinds of offenses and the seven classes of offenses, when it comes to the rest of the offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? Through how many of the seven principles for settling legal issues are they settled? Apart from the seven kinds of offenses and the seven classes of offenses, the rest of the offenses do not belong to any of the four kinds of failure. They are not found in any of the seven classes of offenses. They do not originate through any of the six kinds of originations of offenses. They do not belong to any of the four kinds of legal issues. They are not settled through any of the seven principles for settling legal issues. Why is that? Apart from the seven kinds of offenses and the seven classes of offenses, there are no other offenses.”

The fifth section on “as a result of legal issues” is finished.

The internal repetition is finished.

This is the summary:

- 85.1 “Questioning ‘how many?’, originations,
And so ‘how many kinds of offenses?’
Originations, and failure,
And so with legal issues.”

Pvr 5

Subdivision on settling

Samathabheda

The section with a succession on legal issues

In regard to legal issues arising from disputes: What is the fore- 1.1
runner? How many reasons are there? How many grounds? How
many foundations? How many causes? How many roots? Through
how many motives does one dispute? Through how many princi-
ples for settling is a legal issue arising from a dispute settled?³³

In regard to legal issues arising from accusations: What is the 2.1
forerunner? How many reasons are there? How many grounds?
How many foundations? How many causes? How many roots?
Through how many motives does one accuse? Through how many
principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an accusation
settled?

In regard to legal issues arising from offenses: What is the fore- 3.1
runner? How many reasons are there? How many grounds? How
many foundations? How many causes? How many roots? Through
how many motives does one commit an offense? Through how
many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an offense
settled?

33. In this chapter *samatha*, “settling”, seems to be used as a shorthand for *samathadhamma*, “principle for settling”.

- 4.1 In regard to legal issues arising from business: What is the forerunner? How many reasons are there? How many grounds? How many foundations? How many causes? How many roots? Through how many motives does one give rise to business? Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from business settled?
- 5.1 “What is the forerunner of legal issues arising from disputes?” Desire is a forerunner, ill will is a forerunner, confusion is a forerunner, non-desire is a forerunner, non-ill will is a forerunner, non-confusion is a forerunner. “How many reasons are there?” The eighteen grounds for schism.³⁴ “How many grounds are there?” The eighteen grounds for schism. “How many foundations are there?” The eighteen grounds for schism.³⁵ “How many causes are there?” Nine: there are three wholesome causes, three unwholesome causes, and three indeterminate causes. “How many roots are there?” Twelve. “Through how many motives does one dispute?” Through two: through a view that accords with the Teaching, or through a view that is contrary to the Teaching. “Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from a dispute settled?” Through two of them: through resolution face-to-face and through a majority decision.
- 6.1 “What is the forerunner of legal issues arising from accusations?” Desire is a forerunner, ill will is a forerunner, confusion is a forerunner, non-desire is a forerunner, non-ill will is a forerunner, non-confusion is a forerunner. “How many reasons are there?” The four failures. “How many grounds are there?” The four failures. “How many foundations are there?” The four failures. “How many causes are there?” Nine: there are three wholesome causes, three unwholesome causes, and three indeterminate causes. “How many roots are there?” Fourteen. “Through how many motives does

34. A more literal but clunky rendering would be: “The reasons which are the eighteen grounds for schism.”

35. A more literal but clunky rendering would be: “The foundations which are the eighteen grounds for schism.”

one accuse?” Through two: Through action or through offense. “Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an accusation settled?” Through four of them: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty.

“What is the forerunner of legal issues arising from offenses?” ^{7.1}

Desire is a forerunner, ill will is a forerunner, confusion is a forerunner, non-desire is a forerunner, non-ill will is a forerunner, non-confusion is a forerunner. “How many reasons are there?” The seven classes of offenses. “How many grounds are there?” The seven classes of offenses. “How many foundations are there?” The seven classes of offenses. “How many causes are there?” Six: three unwholesome causes and three indeterminate causes. “How many roots are there?” The six originations of offenses. “Through how many motives does one commit an offense?” Through six: through shamelessness, through ignorance, through being overcome by anxiety, through perceiving what is unallowable as allowable, through perceiving what is allowable as unallowable, through absentmindedness.³⁶ “Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an offense settled?” Through three of them: through resolution face-to-face and through acting according to what has been admitted, and through resolution face-to-face and through covering over as if with grass.

“What is the forerunner of legal issues arising from business?” ^{8.1}

Desire is a forerunner, ill will is a forerunner, confusion is a forerunner, non-desire is a forerunner, non-ill will is a forerunner, non-confusion is a forerunner. “How many reasons are there?” The four legal procedures. “How many grounds are there?” The four legal procedures. “How many foundations are there?” The four legal procedures. “How many causes are there?” Nine: there are

36. “Through being overcome by anxiety” renders *kukkuccapakatā*. Sp 3.175: *Evam pubbabhāge sannitṭhānam katvāpi karaṇakkhaṇe akappiye akappiyasaññitāsāṅkhātena kukkuccena abhibhūtā* “*kukkuccapakatā*”ti, “*Kukkuccapakatā*: thus, having decided first, then at the moment of the unallowable action, one is overwhelmed by anxiety due to the perception of unallowableness.”

three wholesome causes, three unwholesome causes, and three indeterminate causes. “How many roots are there?” One: The Sangha. “Through how many motives does one give rise to business?” Through two: through a motion or through getting permission. “Through how many principles for settling a legal issue arising from business settled?” Through one: through resolution face-to-face.

9.1 How many principles for settling are there? Seven: resolution face-to-face, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a majority decision, a further penalty, and covering over as if with grass.

10.1 With a different presentation, might the seven principles for settling become ten, and the ten become seven? They might.

11.1 How? A legal issue arising from a dispute is settled through two principles, a legal issue arising from an accusation is settled through four principles, a legal issue arising from an offense is settled through three principles, a legal issue arising from business is settled through one principle. In this way, the seven principles for settling become ten, and the ten become seven.

The sixth section on “a different presentation” is finished.

2. The section on “in common”

13.1 How many of the principles for settling legal issues arising from disputes do the monks and the nuns have in common? How many do they not have in common? How many of the principles for settling legal issues arising from accusations do the monks and the nuns have in common? How many do they not have in common? How many of the principles for settling legal issues arising from offenses do the monks and the nuns have in common? How many do they not have in common? How many of the principles for settling legal issue arising from business do the monks and the nuns have in common? How many do they not have in common?

They have two principles for settling legal issues arising from disputes in common: resolution face-to-face and a majority decision. And they have five not in common: resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, and covering over as if with grass. 14.1

They have four principles for settling legal issues arising from accusations in common: resolution face-to-face, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, and a further penalty. And they have three not in common: a majority decision, acting according to what has been admitted, and covering over as if with grass. 15.1

They have three principles for settling legal issues arising from offenses in common: resolution face-to-face, acting according to what has been admitted, and covering over as if with grass. And they have four not in common: a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, and a further penalty. 16.1

They have one principle for settling legal issues arising from business in common: resolution face-to-face. And they have six not in common: a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, and covering over as if with grass. 17.1

The seventh section on “in common” is finished.

3. The section on “belonging to that”

How many principles for settling are there that belong to legal issues arising from disputes? How many belong to something else? How many principles for settling are there that belong to legal issues arising from accusations? How many belong to something else? How many principles for settling are there that belong to legal issues arising from offenses? How many belong to something 19.1

else? How many principles for settling are there that belong to legal issues arising from business? How many belong to something else?

- 20.1 There are two principles for settling that belong to legal issues arising from disputes: resolution face-to-face and a majority decision. And there are five that belong to something else: resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, and covering over as if with grass.
- 21.1 There are four principles for settling that belong to legal issues arising from accusations: resolution face-to-face, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, and a further penalty. And there are three that belong to something else: a majority decision, acting according to what has been admitted, and covering over as if with grass.
- 22.1 There are three principles for settling that belong to legal issues arising from offenses: resolution face-to-face, acting according to what has been admitted, and covering over as if with grass. And there are four that belong to something else: a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, and a further penalty.
- 23.1 There is one principle for settling that belongs to legal issues arising from business: resolution face-to-face. And there are six that belong to something else: a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, and covering over as if with grass.

The eighth section on "belonging to that" is finished

4. The section on different principles for settling used in common

- 25.1 One principle for settling is used in common with another principle for settling, and one principle for settling is not used in common with another principle for settling. It may be that one principle

for settling is used in common with another principle for settling, and it may be that one principle for settling is not used in common with another principle for settling.

How may it be that one principle for settling is used in common with another principle for settling? How may it be that one principle for settling is not used in common with another principle for settling? 26.1

A majority decision is used in common with resolution face-to-face. It is not used in common with resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, or covering over as if with grass. 26.3

Resolution through recollection is used in common with resolution face-to-face. It is not used in common with resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, or a majority decision. 27.1

Resolution because of past insanity is used in common with resolution face-to-face. It is not used in common with acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, or resolution through recollection. 28.1

Acting according to what has been admitted is used in common with resolution face-to-face. It is not used in common with a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, or resolution because of past insanity. 29.1

A further penalty is used in common with resolution face-to-face. It is not used in common with covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, or acting according to what has been admitted. 30.1

Covering over as if with grass is used in common with resolution face-to-face. It is not used in common with a majority decision, 31.1

resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, or a further penalty.

The ninth section on different principles for settling used in common is finished.

5. The section on different principles for settling belonging with each other

- 34.1 One principle for settling belongs with another principle for settling, and one principle for settling does not belong with another principle for settling. It may be that one principle for settling belongs with another principle for settling, and it may be that one principle for settling does not belong with another principle for settling.
- 35.1 How may it be that one principle for settling belongs with another principle for settling? How may it be that one principle for settling does not belong with another principle for settling?
- 35.3 A majority decision belongs with resolution face-to-face. It does not belong with resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, or covering over as if with grass.
- 36.1 Resolution through recollection belongs with resolution face-to-face. It does not belong with resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, or a majority decision.
- 37.1 Resolution because of past insanity belongs with resolution face-to-face. It does not belong with acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, or resolution through recollection.
- 38.1 Acting according to what has been admitted belongs with resolution face-to-face. It does not belong with a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, or resolution because of past insanity.

A further penalty belongs with resolution face-to-face. It does not belong with covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, or acting according to what has been admitted. 39.1

Covering over as if with grass belongs with resolution face-to-face. It does not belong with a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, or a further penalty. 40.1

The tenth section on different principles for settling belonging with each other is finished.

6. The section on “is a principle for settling also resolution face-to-face?”

Is a principle for settling also resolution face-to-face, and is resolution face-to-face also a principle for settling? Is a principle for settling also a majority decision, and is a majority decision also a principle for settling? Is a principle for settling also resolution through recollection, and is resolution through recollection also a principle for settling? Is a principle for settling also resolution because of past insanity, and is resolution because of past insanity also a principle for settling? Is a principle for settling also acting according to what has been admitted, and is acting according to what has been admitted also a principle for settling? Is a principle for settling also a further penalty, and is a further penalty also a principle for settling? Is a principle for settling also covering over as if with grass, and is covering over as if with grass also a principle for settling? 43.1

A majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, and covering over as if with grass: these principles for settling are principles for settling, but they are not resolution face-to-face. Resolution face-to-face is both a principle for settling and also resolution face-to-face. 44.1

- 45.1 Resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, and resolution face-to-face: these principles for settling are principles for settling, but they are not a majority decision. A majority decision is both a principle for settling and also a majority decision.
- 46.1 Resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, resolution face-to-face, and a majority decision: these principles for settling are principles for settling, but they are not resolution through recollection. Resolution through recollection is both a principle for settling and also resolution through recollection.
- 47.1 Acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, resolution face-to-face, a majority decision, and resolution through recollection: these principles for settling are principles for settling, but they are not resolution because of past insanity. Resolution because of past insanity is both a principle for settling and also resolution because of past insanity.
- 48.1 A further penalty, covering over as if with grass, resolution face-to-face, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, and resolution because of past insanity: these principles for settling are principles for settling, but they are not acting according to what has been admitted. Acting according to what has been admitted is both a principle for settling and also acting according to what has been admitted.
- 49.1 Covering over as if with grass, resolution face-to-face, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, and acting according to what has been admitted: these principles for settling are principles for settling, but they are not a further penalty. A further penalty is both a principle for settling and also a further penalty.
- 50.1 Resolution face-to-face, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, and a further penalty: these principles

for settling are principles for settling, but they are not covering over as if with grass. Covering over as if with grass is both a principle for settling and also covering over as if with grass.

The eleventh section on “is a principle for settling also resolution face-to-face?” is finished.

7. The section on resolution

Is a resolution also resolution face-to-face, and is resolution face-to-face also a resolution? Is a resolution also a majority decision, and is a majority decision also a resolution? Is a resolution also resolution through recollection, and is resolution through recollection also a resolution? Is a resolution also resolution because of past insanity, and is resolution because of past insanity also a resolution? Is a resolution also acting according to what has been admitted, and is acting according to what has been admitted also a resolution? Is a resolution also a further penalty, and is a further penalty also a resolution? Is a resolution also covering over as if with grass, and is covering over as if with grass also a resolution? 52.1

A resolution may be resolution face-to-face, or it may not be resolution face-to-face. Resolution face-to-face is both a resolution and also resolution face-to-face. 53.1

A resolution may be a majority decision, or it may not be a majority decision. A majority decision is both a resolution and also a majority decision. 54.1

A resolution may be resolution through recollection, or it may not be resolution through recollection. Resolution through recollection is both a resolution and also resolution through recollection. 55.1

A resolution may be resolution because of past insanity, or it may not be resolution because of past insanity. Resolution because of past insanity is both a resolution and also resolution because of past insanity. 56.1

- 57.1 A resolution may be acting according to what has been admitted, or it may not be acting according to what has been admitted. Acting according to what has been admitted is both a resolution and also acting according to what has been admitted.
- 58.1 A resolution may be a further penalty, or it may not be a further penalty. A further penalty is both a resolution and also a further penalty.
- 59.1 A resolution may be covering over as if with grass, or it may not be covering over as if with grass. Covering over as if with grass is both a resolution and also covering over as if with grass.

The twelfth section on resolution is finished.

8. The section on the wholesome

- 61.1 Is resolution face-to-face wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is a majority decision wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is resolution through recollection wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is resolution because of past insanity wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is acting according to what has been admitted wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is a further penalty wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is covering over as if with grass wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate?
- 62.1 Resolution face-to-face may be wholesome or indeterminate; resolution face-to-face is never unwholesome. A majority decision may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate. Resolution through recollection may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate. Resolution because of past insanity may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate. Acting according to what has been admitted may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate. A further penalty may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate. Covering over as if with grass, may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate.

Is a legal issue arising from a dispute wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is a legal issue arising from an accusation wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is a legal issue arising from an offense wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? Is a legal issues arising from business wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate? 69.1

A legal issue arising from a dispute may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate. A legal issue arising from an accusation may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate. A legal issue arising from an offense may be unwholesome or indeterminate; a legal issue arising from an offense is never wholesome. A legal issue arising from business may be wholesome, unwholesome, or indeterminate. 70.1

The thirteenth section on the wholesome is finished.

9. The section on “where”, the section on questioning

Resolution face-to-face is appropriate where a majority decision is appropriate. A majority decision is appropriate where resolution face-to-face is appropriate. But there, resolution through recollection is not appropriate, nor is resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, or covering over as if with grass. 75.1

Resolution face-to-face is appropriate where resolution through recollection is appropriate. Resolution through recollection is appropriate where resolution face-to-face is appropriate. But there, resolution because of past insanity is not appropriate, nor is acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, or a majority decision. 76.1

Resolution face-to-face is appropriate where resolution because of past insanity is appropriate. Resolution because of past insanity is appropriate where resolution face-to-face is appropriate. But there, acting according to what has been admitted is not appropriate. 77.1

ate, nor a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, or resolution through recollection.

78.1 Resolution face-to-face is appropriate where acting according to what has been admitted is appropriate. Acting according to what has been admitted is appropriate where resolution face-to-face is appropriate. But there, a further penalty is not appropriate, nor is covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, or resolution because of past insanity.

79.1 Resolution face-to-face is appropriate where a further penalty is appropriate. A further penalty is appropriate where resolution face-to-face is appropriate. But there, covering over as if with grass is not appropriate, nor is a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, or acting according to what has been admitted.

80.1 Resolution face-to-face is appropriate where covering over as if with grass is appropriate. Covering over as if with grass is appropriate where resolution face-to-face is appropriate. But there, a majority decision is not appropriate, nor is resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, or a further penalty.

81.1 Where there is a majority decision, there is resolution face-to-face. Where there is resolution face-to-face, there is a majority decision. But there is no resolution through recollection there, nor resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, or covering over as if with grass.

82.1 Where there is resolution through recollection, there is resolution face-to-face. Where there is resolution face-to-face, there is resolution through recollection. But there is no resolution because of past insanity there, nor acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, or a majority decision. Resolution face-to-face to be done as the basis . . .

83.1 Where there is covering over as if with grass, there is resolution face-to-face. Where there is resolution face-to-face, there is covering over as if with grass. But there is no majority decision there,

nor resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, or a further penalty.

The successive permutation series.

The fourteenth section on "where" is finished.

10. The section on settling, the section on responding

On an occasion when a legal issue is being resolved through resolution face-to-face and a majority decision, then, where a majority decision is appropriate, there resolution face-to-face is appropriate, and where resolution face-to-face is appropriate, there a majority decision is appropriate. But there resolution through recollection is not appropriate, nor is resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, or covering over as if with grass. 85.1

On an occasion when a legal issue is being resolved through resolution face-to-face and resolution through recollection, then, where resolution through recollection is appropriate, there resolution face-to-face is appropriate, and where resolution face-to-face is appropriate, there resolution through recollection is appropriate. But there resolution because of past insanity is not appropriate, nor is acting according to what has been admitted, a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, or a majority decision. 86.1

On an occasion when a legal issue is being resolved through resolution face-to-face and resolution because of past insanity, then, where resolution because of past insanity is appropriate, there resolution face-to-face is appropriate, and where resolution face-to-face is appropriate, there resolution because of past insanity is appropriate. But there acting according to what has been admitted is not appropriate, nor is a further penalty, covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, or resolution through recollection. 87.1

- 88.1 On an occasion when a legal issue is being resolved through resolution face-to-face and acting according to what has been admitted, then, where acting according to what has been admitted is appropriate, there resolution face-to-face is appropriate, and where resolution face-to-face is appropriate, there acting according to what has been admitted is appropriate. But there a further penalty is not appropriate, nor is covering over as if with grass, a majority decision, resolution through recollection, or resolution because of past insanity.
- 89.1 On an occasion when a legal issue is being resolved through resolution face-to-face and a further penalty, then, where a further penalty is appropriate, there resolution face-to-face is appropriate, and where resolution face-to-face is appropriate, there a further penalty is appropriate. But there covering over as if with grass is not appropriate, nor is a majority decision, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, or acting according to what has been admitted.
- 90.1 On an occasion when a legal issue is being resolved through resolution face-to-face and covering over as if with grass, then, where covering over as if with grass is appropriate, there resolution face-to-face is appropriate, and where resolution face-to-face is appropriate, there covering over as if with grass is appropriate. But there a majority decision is not appropriate, nor is resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, or a further penalty.

The fifteenth section on settling is finished.

11. The section on connection

- 92.1 “Are ‘legal issue’ and ‘principle for settling’ connected or disconnected? Is it possible to completely separate them and point to their difference?”
- 93.1 “‘Legal issue’ and ‘principle for settling’ are disconnected, not connected, and it’s possible to completely separate them and point

to their difference”: they should be told not to say this. “‘Legal issue’ and ‘principle for settling’ are connected, not disconnected, and it’s impossible to completely separate them and point to their difference. Why’s that? Didn’t the Buddha say that there are four kinds of legal issues and seven principles for settling? Legal issues are settled through the principles for settling; the principles for settling are settled through legal issues.³⁷ In this way they are connected, not disconnected, and it’s impossible to completely separate them and point to their difference.”

The sixteenth section on connection is finished.

12. The section on settling

Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from a dispute settled? Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an accusation settled? Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an offense settled? Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from business settled? 95.1

A legal issue arising from a dispute is settled through two principles: through resolution face-to-face and through a majority decision. 96.1

A legal issue arising from an accusation is settled through four principles: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty. 97.1

A legal issue arising from an offense is settled through three principles: through resolution face-to-face, through acting according 98.1

37. The latter of these two is explained at Vmv 5.306: *Samathāadhikaraṇehi sammantiti apalokaṇādihi catūhi kiccādhikaraṇehi sabbepi samathā niṭṭhānaṃ gacchanti, nāññehiti imamatthaṃ sandhāya vuttaṃ*, “*Samathāadhikaraṇehi sammantiti*: with the four legal issues arising from business, starting with the legal procedure of getting permission, all principles for settling, too, come to an end, but not with any other legal issue. It was said with reference to this.”

to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass.

- 99.1 A legal issue arising from business is settled through one principle: through resolution face-to-face.
- 100.1 Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from a dispute and a legal issue arising from an accusation settled? Through five: through resolution face-to-face, through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty.
- 101.1 Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from a dispute and a legal issue arising from an offense settled? Through four: through resolution face-to-face, through a majority decision, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass.
- 102.1 Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from a dispute and a legal issue arising from business settled? Through two: through resolution face-to-face, and through a majority decision.
- 103.1 Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an accusation and a legal issue arising from an offense settled? Through six: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass.
- 104.1 Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an accusation and a legal issue arising from business settled? Through four: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty.
- 105.1 Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an offense and a legal issue arising from business settled? Through three: through resolution face-to-face, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass.

Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising 106.1
 from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, and a legal is-
 sue arising from an offense settled? Through seven: through resolu-
 tion face-to-face, through a majority decision, through resolution
 through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity,
 through acting according to what has been admitted, through a
 further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass.

Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising 107.1
 from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, and a legal
 issue arising from business settled? Through five: through resolu-
 tion face-to-face, through a majority decision, through resolution
 through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity,
 and through a further penalty.

Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising 108.1
 from an accusation, a legal issue arising from an offense, and a legal
 issue arising from business settled?³⁸ Through six: through resolu-
 tion face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through
 resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to
 what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through
 covering over as if with grass.

Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising 109.1
 from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, a le-
 gal issue arising from an offense, and a legal issue arising from
 business settled? Through seven: through resolution face-to-face,
 through a majority decision, through resolution through recollec-
 tion, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting
 according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty,
 and through covering over as if with grass.

The seventeenth section on settling is finished.

38. The combination legal issue arising from a dispute, legal issue arising from
 an offense, and legal issue arising from business is not mentioned.

13. The section on settling and not settling

- 111.1 Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from a dispute settled, and through how many principles is it not settled? Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an accusation settled, and through how many principles is it not settled? Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from an offense settled, and through how many principles is it not settled? Through how many principles for settling is a legal issue arising from business settled, and through how many principles is it not settled?
- 112.1 A legal issue arising from a dispute is settled through two principles: through resolution face-to-face, and through a majority decision. It is not settled through five principles: through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting through according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass.
- 113.1 A legal issue arising from an accusation is settled through four principles: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty. It is not settled through three principles: through a majority decision, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass.
- 114.1 A legal issue arising from an offense is settled through three principles: through resolution face-to-face, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass. It is not settled through four principles: through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty.
- 115.1 A legal issue arising from business is settled through one principle: through resolution face-to-face. It is not settled through six principles: through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity,

through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass.

Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from a dispute and a legal issue arising from an accusation settled? Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through five principles: through resolution face-to-face, through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty. They are not settled through two principles: through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass. 116.1

Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from a dispute and a legal issue arising from an offense settled? Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through four principles: through resolution face-to-face, through a majority decision, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass. They are not settled through three principles: through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty. 117.1

Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from a dispute and a legal issue arising from business settled? Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through two principles: through resolution face-to-face, and through a majority decision. They are not settled through five principles: through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass. 118.1

Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from an accusation and a legal issue arising from an offense settled? Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through six principles: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution be- 119.1

cause of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass. They are not settled through one principle: through a majority decision.

- 120.1 Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from an accusation and a legal issue arising from business settled? Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through four principles: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty. They are not settled through three principles: through a majority decision, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass.
- 121.1 Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from an offense and a legal issue arising from business settled? Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through three principles: through resolution face-to-face, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass. They are not settled through four principles: through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty.
- 122.1 Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, and a legal issue arising from an offense settled? Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through seven principles: through resolution face-to-face, through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass.
- 123.1 Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, and a legal issue arising from business settled? Through how many

principles are they not settled? They are settled through five principles: through resolution face-to-face, through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty. They are not settled through two principles: through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass.

Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from an accusation, a legal issue arising from an offense, and a legal issue arising from business settled?³⁹ Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through six principles: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass. They are not settled through one principle: through a majority decision. 124.1

Through how many principles for settling are a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, a legal issue arising from an offense, and a legal issue arising from business settled? Through how many principles are they not settled? They are settled through seven principles: through resolution face-to-face, through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, and through covering over as if with grass. 125.1

The eighteenth section on settling and not settling is finished.

14. The section on principles for settling and legal issues

Are principles for settling settled through principles for settling? 127.1
Are principles for settling settled through legal issues? Are legal

39. Again, the combination legal issue arising from a dispute, legal issue arising from an offense, and legal issue arising from business is not mentioned.

issues settled through principles for settling? Are legal issues settled through legal issues?

128.1 It may be that principles for settling are settled through principles for settling; it may be that principles for settling are not settled through principles for settling. It may be that principles for settling are settled through legal issues; it may be that principles for settling are not settled through legal issues. It may be that legal issues are settled through principles for settling; it may be that legal issues are not settled through principles for settling. It may be that legal issues are settled through legal issues; it may be that legal issues are not settled through legal issues.

129.1 How may it be that principles for settling are settled through principles for settling? And how may it be that principles for settling are not settled through principles for settling?

129.2 A majority decision is settled through resolution face-to-face. It is not settled through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, or through covering over as if with grass.

130.1 Resolution through recollection is settled through resolution face-to-face. It is not settled through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, through covering over as if with grass, or through a majority decision.

131.1 Resolution because of past insanity is settled through resolution face-to-face. It is not settled through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, through covering over as if with grass, through a majority decision, or through resolution through recollection.

132.1 Acting according to what has been admitted is settled through resolution face-to-face. It is not settled through a further penalty, through covering over as if with grass, through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, or through resolution because of past insanity.

A further penalty is settled through resolution face-to-face. It 133.1
is not settled through covering over as if with grass, through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, or through acting according to what has been admitted.

Covering over as if with grass is settled through resolution face-to-face. It is not settled through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, or through a further penalty. 134.1

How may it be that principles for settling are settled through legal issues? How may it be that principles for settling are not settled through legal issues? 135.1

Resolution face-to-face is not settled through a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, or a legal issue arising from an offense. It is settled through a legal issue arising from business. 135.2

A majority decision is not settled through a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, or a legal issue arising from an offense. It is settled through a legal issue arising from business. 136.1

Resolution through recollection is not settled through a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, or a legal issue arising from an offense. It is settled through a legal issue arising from business. 137.1

Resolution because of past insanity is not settled through a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, or a legal issue arising from an offense. It is settled through a legal issue arising from business. 138.1

Acting according to what has been admitted is not settled through a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, or a legal issue arising from an offense. It is settled through a legal issue arising from business. 139.1

- 140.1 A further penalty is not settled through a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, or a legal issue arising from an offense. It is settled through a legal issue arising from business.
- 141.1 Covering over as if with grass is not settled through a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, or a legal issue arising from an offense. It is settled through a legal issue arising from business.
- 142.1 How may it be that legal issues are settled through principles for settling? How may it be that legal issues are not settled through principles for settling?
- 142.2 A legal issue arising from a dispute is settled though resolution face-to-face and through a majority decision. It is not settled through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, or through covering over as if with grass.
- 143.1 A legal issue arising from an accusation is settled though resolution face-to-face, though resolution through recollection, though resolution because of past insanity, and though a further penalty. It is not settled through a majority decision, through acting according to what has been admitted, or through covering over as if with grass.
- 144.1 A legal issue arising from an offense is settled though resolution face-to-face, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass. It is not settled through a majority decision, though resolution through recollection, though resolution because of past insanity, or though a further penalty.
- 145.1 A legal issue arising from business is settled though resolution face-to-face. It is not settled through a majority decision, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, through acting according to what has been admitted, through a further penalty, or through covering over as if with grass.

How may it be that legal issues are settled through legal issues? 146.1
 How may it be that legal issues are not settled through legal issues?

A legal issue arising from a dispute is not settled through a legal 146.2
 issue arising from a dispute, through a legal issue arising from an
 accusation, or through a legal issue arising from an offense. It is
 settled through a legal issue arising from business.

A legal issue arising from an accusation is not settled through a 147.1
 legal issue arising from a dispute, through a legal issue arising from
 an accusation, or through a legal issue arising from an offense. It is
 settled through a legal issue arising from business.

A legal issue arising from an offense is not settled through a legal 148.1
 issue arising from a dispute, through a legal issue arising from an
 accusation, or through a legal issue arising from an offense. It is
 settled through a legal issue arising from business.

A legal issue arising from business is not settled through a legal 149.1
 issue arising from a dispute, through a legal issue arising from an
 accusation, or through a legal issue arising from an offense. It is
 settled through a legal issue arising from business.

The six principles for settling and the four legal issues are set- 150.1
 tled through resolution face-to-face. Resolution face-to-face is not
 settled through anything.

*The nineteenth section on principles for settling and legal issues is
 finished.*

15. The section on causing to originate

Which of the four legal issues causes a legal issue arising from a 152.1
 dispute to originate? None of them. Nevertheless, the four legal
 issues are produced from a legal issue arising from a dispute. How
 is that? It may be that monks are disputing, saying, “This is the
 Teaching”, “This is contrary to the Teaching”, “This is the Monastic
 Law”, “This is contrary to the Monastic Law”, “This was spoken
 by the Buddha”, “This was not spoken by the Buddha”, “This was
 practiced by the Buddha”, “This was not practiced by the Buddha”,

“This was laid down by the Buddha”, “This was not laid down by the Buddha”, “This is an offense”, “This is not an offense”, “This is a light offense”, “This is a heavy offense”, “This is a curable offense”, “This is an incurable offense”, “This is a grave offense”, or “This is a minor offense.” In regard to this, whatever there is of quarreling, arguing, conflict, disputing, variety in opinion, difference in opinion, heated speech, or strife—this called a legal issue arising from a dispute. When, during a legal issue arising from a dispute, the Sangha disputes, there is a legal issue arising from a dispute.⁴⁰ When one who is disputing makes an accusation, there is a legal issue arising from an accusation. When one who is accusing commits an offense, there is a legal issue arising from an offense. When the Sangha does a legal procedure because of that offense, there is a legal issue arising from business.

- 153.1 Which of the four legal issues causes a legal issue arising from an accusation to originate? None of them. Nevertheless, the four legal issues are produced from a legal issue arising from an accusation. How is that? It may be that the monks accuse a monk of failure in morality, failure in conduct, failure in view, or failure in livelihood. In regard to this, whatever there is of accusations, accusing, allegations, blame, taking sides because of friendship, taking part in the accusation, or supporting the accusation—this is called a legal issue arising from an accusation. When, during a legal issue arising from an accusation, the Sangha disputes, there is a legal issue arising from a dispute. When one who is disputing makes an accusation, there is a legal issue arising from an accusation. When

40. The punctuation of the Pali in this and the next two segments does not seem right. The purpose of this and the next three sentences is to answer the question posed just above about how the four legal issues are produced from a legal issue arising from a dispute. For this to work, I propose the following punctuation: *Vivādādhikaraṇe saṅgho vivadati vivādādhikaraṇam. Vivadamāno anuvadati anuvādādhikaraṇam. Anuvadamāno āpattim āpajjati āpattādhikaraṇam. Tāya āpattiyā saṅgho kammaṃ karoti kiccādhikaraṇam.* This suggestion is supported by the punctuation found in the parallel passage at Pvr 11:32.9–32.11. I translate accordingly. And also below for the other three kinds of legal issues.

one who is accusing commits an offense, there is a legal issue arising from an offense. When the Sangha does a legal procedure because of that offense, there is a legal issue arising from business.

Which of the four legal issues causes a legal issue arising from an offense to originate? None of them. Nevertheless, the four legal issues are produced from a legal issue arising from an offense. How is that? There are legal issues arising from offenses because of the five classes of offenses, and there are legal issues arising from offenses because of the seven classes of offenses—these are called legal issues arising from offenses. When, during a legal issue arising from an offense, the Sangha disputes, there is a legal issue arising from a dispute. When one who is disputing makes an accusation, there is a legal issue arising from an accusation. When one who is accusing commits an offense, there is a legal issue arising from an offense. When the Sangha does a legal procedure because of that offense, there is a legal issue arising from business. 154.1

Which of the four legal issues causes a legal issue arising from business to originate? None of them. Nevertheless, the four legal issues are produced from a legal issue arising from business. How is that? Whatever is the duty or the business of the Sangha—a legal procedure consisting of getting permission, a legal procedure consisting of one motion, a legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements—this is called a legal issue arising from business. When, during a legal issue arising from business, the Sangha disputes, there is a legal issue arising from a dispute. When one who is disputing makes an accusation, there is a legal issue arising from an accusation. When one who is accusing commits an offense, there is a legal issue arising from an offense. When the Sangha does a legal procedure because of that offense, there is a legal issue arising from business. 155.1

The twentieth section on causing to originate is finished.

16. The section on “belonging to”

- 157.1 “To which of the four legal issues does a legal issue arising from a dispute belong? Which legal issue does it depend on? Which legal issue is it included in? Which legal issue is it grouped with?”
- 158.1 To which of the four legal issues does a legal issue arising from an accusation belong? Which legal issue does it depend on? Which legal issue is it included in? Which legal issue is it grouped with?
- 159.1 To which of the four legal issues does a legal issue arising from an offense belong? Which legal issue does it depend on? Which legal issue is it included in? Which legal issue is it grouped with?
- 160.1 To which of the four legal issues does a legal issue arising from business belong? Which legal issue does it depend on? Which legal issue is it included in? Which legal issue is it grouped with?
- 161.1 A legal issue arising from a dispute belongs to legal issues arising from disputes; it depends on legal issues arising from disputes; it is included in legal issues arising from disputes; it is grouped with legal issues arising from disputes.
- 162.1 A legal issue arising from an accusation belongs to legal issues arising from accusations; it depends on legal issues arising from accusations; it is included in legal issues arising from accusations; it is grouped with legal issues arising from accusations.
- 163.1 A legal issue arising from an offense belongs to legal issues arising from offenses; it depends on legal issues arising from offenses; it is included in legal issues arising from offenses; it is grouped with legal issues arising from offenses.
- 164.1 A legal issue arising from business belongs to legal issues arising from business; it depends on legal issues arising from business; it is included in legal issues arising from business; it is grouped with legal issues arising from business.
- 165.1 To how many of the seven principles for settling does a legal issue arising from a dispute belong? On how many principles for settling does it depend? In how many principles for settling is it included? With how many principles for settling is it grouped? Through how many principles for settling is it settled?

To how many of the seven principles for settling does a legal issue arising from an accusation belong? On how many principles for settling does it depend? In how many principles for settling is it included? With how many principles for settling is it grouped? Through how many principles for settling is it settled? 166.1

To how many of the seven principles for settling does a legal issue arising from an offense belong? On how many principles for settling does it depend? In how many principles for settling is it included? With how many principles for settling is it grouped? Through how many principles for settling is it settled? 167.1

To how many of the seven principles for settling does a legal issue arising from business belong? On how many principles for settling does it depend? In how many principles for settling is it included? With how many principles for settling is it grouped? Through how many principles for settling is it settled? 168.1

A legal issue arising from a dispute belongs to two principles for settling; it depends on two principles for settling; it is included in two principles for settling; it is grouped with two principles for settling; it is settled through two principles for settling: through resolution face-to-face and through a majority decision. 169.1

A legal issue arising from an accusation belongs to four principles for settling; it depends on four principles for settling; it is included in four principles for settling; it is grouped with four principles for settling; it is settled through four principles for settling: through resolution face-to-face, through resolution through recollection, through resolution because of past insanity, and through a further penalty. 170.1

A legal issue arising from an offense belongs to three principles for settling; it depends on three principles for settling; it is included in three principles for settling; it is grouped with three principles for settling; it is settled through three principles for settling: through resolution face-to-face, through acting according to what has been admitted, and through covering over as if with grass. 171.1

- 172.1 A legal issue arising from business belongs to one principle for settling; it depends on one principle for settling; it is included in one principle for settling; it is grouped with one principle for settling; it is settled through one principle for settling: through resolution face-to-face.”

The twenty-first section on “belonging to” is finished.

The subdivision on settling is finished.

This is the summary:

- 176.1 “Legal issue, a different presentation,
And in common, belonging to;
Principles for settling used in common,
Principles for settling that belong with that.
- 177.1 Principle for settling is also resolution face-to-face,
On resolution, and on the wholesome;
Where, on settling, on connection,
On settling, and on not settling;
And on principles for settling and legal issues,
Origination, and belonging to.”

Pvr 6

The section with questioning on the Chapters *Khandhakapucchāvāra*

“I will ask about the full ordination, together with its
origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
1.1

I will answer about the full ordination, together
with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
two offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about the observance day, together with its
origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
2.1

I will answer about the observance day, together
with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
three offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

- 3.1 I will ask about entering the rainy-season residence,
together with its origin stories and its de-
tailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sen-
tences?
I will answer about entering the rainy-season resi-
dence, together with its origin stories and its
detailed explanations:
one offense is laid down in its exalted sentences.
- 4.1 I will ask about the invitation ceremony, together
with its origin stories and its detailed ex-
planations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sen-
tences?
I will answer about the invitation ceremony, together
with its origin stories and its detailed ex-
planations:
three offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.
- 5.1 I will ask about that which is connected with skins, to-
gether with its origin stories and its detailed
explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sen-
tences?
I will answer about that which is connected with
skins, together with its origin stories and its
detailed explanations:
three offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.
- 6.1 I will ask about medicines, together with its origin
stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sen-
tences?

I will answer about medicines, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
three offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about the robe-making ceremony, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences? 7.1

I will answer about the robe-making ceremony, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
there is no offense laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about that which is connected with robes, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences? 8.1

I will answer about that which is connected with robes, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
three offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about that which is connected with Campā, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences? 9.1

I will answer about that which is connected with Campā, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
one offense is laid down in its exalted sentences.

- 10.1 I will ask about that which is connected with Kosambī, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
I will answer about that which is connected with Kosambī, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
one offense is laid down in its exalted sentences.
- 11.1 I will ask about the chapter on legal procedures, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
I will answer about the chapter on legal procedures, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
one offense is laid down in its exalted sentences.
- 12.1 I will ask about those on probation, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
I will answer about those on probation, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
one offense is laid down in its exalted sentences.
- 13.1 I will ask about the gathering up, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
I will answer about the gathering up, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:

one offense is laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about the settling of legal issues, together
with its origin stories and its detailed ex-
planations: 14.1

how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sen-
tences?

I will answer about the settling of legal issues, to-
gether with its origin stories and its detailed
explanations:

two offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about the minor topics, together with its
origin stories and its detailed explanations: 15.1

how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sen-
tences?

I will answer about the minor topics, together with its
origin stories and its detailed explanations:
three offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about resting places, together with its origin
stories and its detailed explanations: 16.1

how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sen-
tences?

I will answer about resting places, together with its
origin stories and its detailed explanations:
three offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about schism in the Sangha, together
with its origin stories and its detailed ex-
planations: 17.1

how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sen-
tences?

I will answer about schism in the Sangha, together
with its origin stories and its detailed ex-
planations:

two offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

- 18.1 I will ask about conduct, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
I will answer about conduct, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
one offense is laid down in its exalted sentences.

- 19.1 I will ask about cancellation, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
I will answer about cancellation, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
one offense is laid down in its exalted sentences.

- 20.1 I will ask about the chapter on nuns, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
I will answer about the chapter on nuns, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
two offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences.

- 21.1 I will ask about the group of five hundred, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?
I will answer about the group of five hundred, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:
there is no offense laid down in its exalted sentences.

I will ask about the group of seven hundred, together
with its origin stories and its detailed explanations: 22.1

how many offenses are laid down in its exalted sentences?

I will answer about the group of seven hundred, together with its origin stories and its detailed explanations:

there is no offense laid down in its exalted sentences.”

The first section with questioning on the Chapters is finished.

This is the summary:

“Full ordination, observance day, 25.1
Entering the rainy-season residence, invitation ceremony;
Skins, medicines, robe-making ceremony,
Robes, and that which is connected with Campā,

The chapter on Kosambī, legal procedures, 26.1
Those on probation, the gathering up;
Settling of legal issues, minor topics, resting places,
Schism in the Sangha, conduct;
Cancellation, the chapter on nuns,
And with the five and seven hundred.”

Pvr 7

The method of increasing by one

Ekuttarikanaya

The section on ones

- 1.1 “The things that produce offenses should be known. The things that do not produce offenses should be known. Offenses should be known. Non-offenses should be known. Light offenses should be known. Serious offenses should be known. Curable offenses should be known. Incurable offenses should be known. Grave offenses should be known. Minor offenses should be known. Offenses that require making amends should be known. Offenses that do not require making amends should be known. Offenses that are confessable should be known. Offenses that are not confessable should be known. Obstructive offenses should be known.⁴¹ Unobstructive offenses should be known.⁴² Offenses designated

41. Sp 5.321: *Antarāyikāti sattapi āpattiyo sañcicca vitikkantā saggantarāya-ñceva mokkhantarāyañca karontīti*, “*Antarāyikā*: the intentional transgression of the seven kinds of offenses creates an obstacle to heaven and an obstacle to liberation.”

42. Sp 5.321: *Ajānantena vitikkantā pana paṇṇattivajjāpatti neva saggantarāyaṃ na mokkhantarāyaṃ karotīti anantarāyikā*, “*Antarāyikā*: but the

as blameworthy should be known.⁴³ Offenses designated as blameless should be known.⁴⁴ Offenses originating from action should be known. Offenses originating from non-action should be known. Offenses originating from both action and non-action should be known. Initial offenses should be known. Subsequent offenses should be known. Offenses committed while making amends for an initial offense should be known.⁴⁵ Offenses committed while making amends for a subsequent offense should be known.⁴⁶ Offenses that are fit to be counted as confessed should be known.⁴⁷ Offenses that are unfit to be counted as confessed should be known.

unknowing transgression of an offense that is a fault by convention creates an obstacle neither to heaven nor to liberation.”

43. Sp 5.321: *Sāvajjapaññattīti lokavajjā*, “*Sāvajjapaññatti*: faults according to the world.”

44. Sp 5.321: *Anavajjapaññattīti paṇṇattivajjā*, “*Anavajjapaññatti*: faults by convention.”

45. Sp 5.321: *Pubbāpattīnaṃ antarāpatti nāma parivāse āpannā*, “What is committed during the probation is called *pubbāpattīnaṃ antarāpatti*.”

46. Sp 5.321: “*Aparāpattīnaṃ antarāpatti nāma mānattacāre āpannā*”*ti vuttaṃ*, “It is said that what is committed during the trial period is called *aparāpattīnaṃ antarāpatti*.”

47. Sp 5.321: *Desitā gaṇanūpagā nāma yā dhuranikkhepaṃ katvā puna na āpajjissāmiti desitā hoti*. *Agāṇanūpagā nāma yā dhuranikkhepaṃ akatvā saussāheneva cittena aparissuddhena desitā hoti*. *Ayañhi desitāpi desitagaṇanaṃ na upeti*. *Aṭṭhame vatthusmiṃ bhikkhuniyā pārājikameva hoti*, “*Desitā gaṇanūpagā* means cases where, having put down the burden, it is confessed, saying, ‘I will not commit again.’ *Agāṇanūpagā* means cases where, not having put down the burden, one confesses with an impure mind that is still effective. For this confession does not go towards counting as confessed. This concerns only the eighth factor of the offense entailing confession of the nuns.” Vin-vn-ṭ 2005 clarifies further: *Dhuranikkhepanaṃ katvāti “na punevaṃ karissāmi”ti dhuraṃ nikkhipitvā*. *Desitā gaṇanūpikāti desitā desitagaṇanameva upeti*, *pārājikassa aṅgaṃ na hotīti attho*. ... *Saussāhāya desitāti puna āpajjane anikkhittadhurāya bhikkhuniyā desitāpi āpatti desanāgaṇanaṃ na upeti*, “*Dhuranikkhepanaṃ katvā* means having put down the burden, saying, ‘I will not do it again.’ *Desitā gaṇanūpika* means what has been confessed comes to be counted as confessed; the meaning is that it is not a factor of the offense entailing expulsion. *Saussāhāya desitā* means, if a nun has not put down the burden in regard to what has been committed, then even if the offense is confessed, it does not come to be counted as a confession.”

The rule should be known. An addition to the rule down should be known. An unprompted rule should be known. Rules that apply everywhere should be known. Rules that apply in a particular place should be known. Rules that the monks and nuns have in common should be known. Rules they do not have in common should be known. Rules for one Sangha should be known. Rules for both Sanghas should be known. Heavy offenses should be known.⁴⁸ Light offenses should be known.⁴⁹ Offenses connected with householders should be known. Offenses not connected with householders should be known. Offenses with fixed rebirth should be known.⁵⁰ Offenses with undetermined rebirth should be known. The person who is the first offender should be known. The subsequent offenders should be known. The occasional offender should be known.⁵¹ The frequent offender should be known. The accusing person should be known. The accused person should be known. The person who accuses illegitimately should be known. The person who is accused illegitimately should be known. The person who accuses legitimately should be known. The person who is accused legitimately should be known. The person with fixed future should be known. The person with undetermined future should be known. The person incapable of an offense should be known. The person capable of an offense should be known. The ejected person should be known. The unejected person should be known. The expelled person should be known. The unexpelled person should be known. The person who belongs to the same Buddhist sect should be known. The person who belongs to a different Buddhist sect should be known. Cancellation should be known.”

48. Sp 5.321: *Thullavajjāti thulladose paññattā garukāpatti*, “*Thullavajja*: a serious offense laid down in regard to a serious fault.”

49. Sp 5.321: *Athullavajjāti lahukāpatti*, “*Athullavajja*: a light offense.”

50. Sp 5.321: *Pañcānantariyakammāpatti niyatā, sesā aniyatā*, “The five offenses of actions with immediate results have a fixed rebirth, the rest do not.”

51. Sp 5.321: *Adhiccāpattiko nāma yo kadāci karahaci āpattiṃ āpajjati*, “Whoever commits an offense only once in a while is called *adhiccāpattiko*.”

The section on ones is finished.

This is the summary:

- “That produce, offense, light, 4.1
And curable, grave;
Making amends, and confession,
Obstructive, blameworthy, action.
- Both action and non-action, initial, 5.1
While making amends, fit to be counted;
Rule, unprompted,
Everywhere, and in common, for one Sangha.
- Heavy, householder, and fixed, 6.1
First, occasional, accusing;
Illegitimately, legitimately, fixed,
Incapable, ejected, expelled;
The same, and cancellation:
This is the summary of the ones.”

2. The section on twos

There are offenses for which perception is a factor, and offenses for 7.1
which it is not.— There are offenses for which the attainment has
been achieved, and offenses for which it has not.—⁵² There are of-
fenses that are connected with the true Teaching, and offenses that
are not.—⁵³ There are offenses that are connected with one’s own
requisites, and offenses that are connected with someone else’s

52. Sp 5.322: *Laddhasamāpattikassa āpatti nāma bhūtārocanāpatti, aladdhasa-
māpattikassa āpatti nāma abhūtārocanāpatti*, “The offense for telling truthfully
is called an offense for which an attainment has been achieved. The offense for
telling untruthfully is called an offense for which an attainment has not been
achieved.” Sp-yoj 4.322: *Bhūtārocanāpattitī pācittiyāpatti. Abhūtārocanāpattitī-
pārājikathullaccayāpatti*, “‘The offense for telling truthfully’ is an offense en-
tailing confession. ‘The offense for telling untruthfully’ is an offense entailing
expulsion.”

53. Sp 5.322: *Saddhammapaṭisaññuttā nāma padasodhammādikā, asaddha-
mmapaṭisaññuttā nāma duṭṭhullavācāpatti*, “Memorizing the Teaching, etc.,
are called connected with the true Teaching. The offense of indecent speech is
called not connected with the true Teaching.”

requisites.—⁵⁴ There are offenses that are connected with oneself, and offenses that are connected with others.— There are heavy offenses committed by one speaking the truth, and light offenses committed by one speaking falsely. There are heavy offenses committed by one speaking falsely, and light offenses committed by one speaking the truth.— There are offenses committed by one on the ground, not by one above ground.⁵⁵ There are offenses committed by one above ground, not by one on the ground.—⁵⁶ There are offenses committed by one who is leaving, not by one who is entering.⁵⁷ There are offenses committed by one who is entering, not by one who is leaving.—⁵⁸ There are offenses committed by applying, and offenses committed by not applying.—⁵⁹ There are offenses committed by undertaking, and offenses committed by not undertaking.—⁶⁰ There are offenses committed by doing, and

54. Sp 5.322: *Saparikkhārapaṭisaññuttā nāma nissaggiyavatthuno anissajjītvā paribhoge, pattacīvarānaṃ nidahane, kilīṭṭhacīvarānaṃ adhovane, malagahitapattassa apacaneti evaṃ ayuttaparibhoge āpatti. Paraparikkhārapaṭisaññuttā nāma saṅghikamañcapīṭhādīnaṃ ajjhokāse santharaṇaanāpucchāgamanādisu āpajjitabbā āpatti*, “Connected with one’s own requisites: using an item to be relinquished without first relinquishing it, storing a bowl or robe, not washing a soiled robe, not firing a stained bowl—this is called connected with one’s own requisites. Connected with someone else’s requisites: there is an offense to be committed in leaving without informing after putting a bed or bench belonging to the Sangha out in the open, etc.”

55. Sp 5.322: *Saṅghakammaṃ vaggam karissāmiti antosīmāya ekamante nisīdanto bhūmigato āpajjati nāma*, “Sitting down to one side within the monastery zone, thinking, ‘I will ensure the legal procedure is done by an incomplete assembly’—it is called ‘committed by one on the ground.’”

56. Sp 5.322 gives the example of Bu Pc 18:1.18.1.

57. Sp 5.322 gives the example of the section on “The proper conduct for departing monks” at Kd 18:3.1.0 in “The chapter on proper conduct”.

58. Sp 5.322 gives the example of the section on “The proper conduct for newly arrived monks” at Kd 18:0.4 in “The chapter on proper conduct”.

59. Sp 5.322 gives the examples of Bi Pc 5:1.2.12.1 for the former and Bu Pc 58:1.15.1 for the latter.

60. Sp 5.322: *Mūgabbatādīni titthiyavattāni samādiyanto samādiyanto āpajjati nāma. Pārivāsikādayo pana tajjanīyādikammakatā vā attano vattam asamādiyanta āpajjanti, te sandhāya vuttam “atthāpatti na samādiyanto āpajjati”ti*, “Undertaking the conduct of ascetics of other religions, such as the vow of silence,

offenses committed by not doing.—⁶¹ There are offenses committed by giving, and offenses committed by not giving.—⁶² There are offenses committed by teaching, and offenses committed by not teaching.— There are offenses committed by receiving, and offenses committed by not receiving.—⁶³ There are offenses committed by using, and offenses committed by not using.—⁶⁴ There are offenses committed at night, not by day. There are offenses committed by day, not at night.— There are offenses committed at dawn, and offenses committed not at dawn.— There are offenses committed by cutting, and offenses committed by not cutting.—⁶⁵ There are offenses committed by covering, and offenses committed

etc., is called ‘committed by undertaking’. They commit by not undertaking the conduct of one undertaking probation, etc., who has had a procedure of condemnation, etc., done against them—it is with reference to those that it is said, ‘offences committed by not undertaking.’”

61. Sp 5.322: *Aññātikāya bhikkhuniyā cīvaram sībanto vejjakammabhaṇḍā-gārikakammacittakammādinī vā karonto karonto āpajjati nāma*, “Sewing a robe for an unrelated nun or doing the work of a doctor or the work of a storekeeper or the work of a decorator, etc., is called ‘committed by doing’. Not doing the duties of a preceptor, etc., is called ‘committed by not doing.’”

62. Sp 5.322: *Aññātikāya bhikkhuniyā cīvaram dadamāno dento āpajjati nāma*. *Saddhivihārikaantevasīkānaṃ cīvarādinī adento adento āpajjati nāma*, “Giving a robe to an unrelated nun is called ‘committed by giving’. Not giving robes, etc., to students and pupils is called ‘committed by not giving.’”

63. Sp 5.322: *Aññātikāya bhikkhuniyā cīvaram gaṇhanto paṭiggaṇhanto āpajjati nāma*. “*Na bhikkhave ovādo na gahetabbo*”^{ti} *vacanato ovādam agaṇhanto na paṭiggaṇhanto āpajjati nāma*, “Taking a robe from an unrelated nun is called ‘committed by receiving’. Because of the ruling, ‘Monks, you should agree to give the instruction’, then, not agreeing to give the instruction is called ‘committed by not receiving.’”

64. Sp 5.322: *Nissaggiyavatthum anissajjitvā paribhuñjanto paribhogena āpajjati nāma*. *Pañcāhikam saṅghāticāram atikkāmayamānā aparibhogena āpajjati nāma*, “Using an item to be relinquished without first relinquishing it is called ‘committed by using’. Not moving the robes for more than five days is called ‘committed by not using.’”

65. Sp 5.322: *Bhūtagāmañceva aṅgajātaṇa chindanto chindanto āpajjati nāma*, *kese vā nakhe vā na chindanto na chindanto āpajjati nāma*, “Cutting plants or the penis is called ‘committed by cutting’. Not cutting the hair or the nails is called ‘committed by not cutting.’”

by not covering.—⁶⁶ There are offenses committed by wearing, and offenses committed by not wearing.⁶⁷

- 8.1 There are two observance days: the fourteenth and the fifteenth day of the lunar half-month.— There are two invitation days: the fourteenth and the fifteenth day of the lunar half-month.— There are two kinds of legal procedures: the procedure consisting of getting permission, and the procedure consisting of one motion.— There are two other kinds of legal procedures: the procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and the procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements.— There are two kinds of topics of legal procedures: the topics of a procedure consisting of getting permission, and the topics of a procedure consisting of one motion.— There are two other kinds of topics of legal procedures: the topics of a procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and the topics of a procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements.— There are two kinds of flaws in legal procedures: the flaw in a procedure consisting of getting permission, and the flaw in a procedure consisting of one motion.— There are two other kinds of flaws in legal procedures: the flaw in a procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and the flaw in a procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements.— There are two kinds of successes in legal procedures: the success of a procedure consisting of getting permission, and the success of a procedure consisting of one motion.— There are two other kinds of successes in legal

66. Sp 5.322: *Āpattiṃ chādentō chādentō āpajjati nāma, “tiṇena vā paṇṇena vā paṭicchādetvā āgantabbāṃ, natveva naggēna āgantabbāṃ, yo āgaccheyya āpatti dukkaṭassā”ti imāṃ pana āpattiṃ na chādentō āpajjati nāma*, “Covering over an offense is called ‘committed by covering’. ‘He should cover up with grass and leaves before going on; he should not go on while naked’—this offense is called ‘committed by not covering.’”

67. Sp 5.322: *Kusacirādīni dhārento dhārento āpajjati nāma, “ayaṃ te bhikkhu patto yāva bhedanāya dhāretabbo”ti imāṃ āpattiṃ na dhārento āpajjati nāma*, “Wearing grass robes, etc., is called ‘committed by wearing’. ‘Monk, this bowl is yours; keep it until it breaks’—this offense is called ‘committed by not wearing/keeping.’”

procedures: the success of a procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and the success of a procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements.

There are two grounds for belonging to a different Buddhist sect: either one makes oneself belong to a different Buddhist sect, or a unanimous assembly ejects one for not recognizing an offense, for not making amends for an offense, or for not giving up a bad view.— There are two grounds for belonging to the same Buddhist sect: either one makes oneself belong to the same Buddhist sect, or a unanimous assembly readmits one who has been ejected for recognizing an offense, for making amends for an offense, or for giving up a bad view.— There are two kinds of offenses entailing expulsion: for monks and for nuns.— There are two kinds of offenses entailing suspension, two kinds of serious offenses, two kinds of offenses entailing confession, two kinds of offenses entailing acknowledgment, two kinds of offenses of wrong conduct, two kinds of offenses of wrong speech: for monks and for nuns.— There are seven kinds of offenses and seven classes of offenses.— Schism in the Sangha occurs in two ways: though a legal procedure or through a vote.

Two kinds of people should not be given the full ordination: one lacking in age, and one lacking in limbs.—⁶⁸ Another two kinds of people should not be given the full ordination: one who is deficient as object, and one who has acted wrongly.—⁶⁹ Another two kinds of people should not be given the full ordination: one who is incomplete, and one who is complete but who has not asked for

68. Sp 5.322: *Addhānahīno nāma ūnavīsativasso. Aṅgahīno nāma ha-tthacchinnādibhedo*, “One less than twenty years old is called *addhānahīno*. The category of one without a hand etc. is called *aṅgahīno*.”

69. Sp 5.322: *Vatthuvipanno nāma paṇḍako tiracchānagato ubhatobyañjanako ca. Avasesā theyyasamvāsakādayo aṭṭha abhabbapuggalā karaṇadukkaṭakā nāma*, “A *paṇḍaka*, an animal, and a hermaphrodite are called ‘deficient as object’. The remaining eight incapable people, starting with the fake monk, are called ‘one who has acted wrongly’.”

it.—⁷⁰ One should not live with formal support from two kinds of persons: one who is shameless, and one who is ignorant.— One should not give formal support to two kinds of people: one who is shameless, and one who has a sense of conscience but who has not asked for it.— One should give formal support to two kinds of people: one who is ignorant, and one who has a sense of conscience and who has asked for it.— Two kinds of people are incapable of committing an offense: Buddhas and solitary Buddhas.— Two kinds of people are capable of committing an offense: monks and nuns.— Two kinds of people are incapable of intentionally committing an offense: monks and nuns who are noble persons.— Two kinds of people are capable of intentionally committing an offense: monks and nuns who are ordinary persons.— Two kinds of people are incapable of intentionally committing an action that goes too far: monks and nuns who are noble persons.— Two kinds of people are capable of intentionally committing an action that goes too far: monks and nuns who are ordinary persons.

- 10.1 There are two kinds of objections: one objects by body, or one objects by speech.— There are two kinds of sending away: if the Sangha sends away those who don't have the attributes needed for being sent away, the sending away of some succeeds, while the sending away of others fails.— There are two kinds of admittance: if the Sangha admits those who don't have the attributes needed for being admitted, the admittance of some succeeds, while the admittance of others fails.— There are two kinds of admitting: one admits by body, or one admits by speech.— There are two kinds of receiving: one receives by body, or one receives by what is connected to the body.— There are two kinds of prohibitions: one prohibits by body, or one prohibits by speech.— There are two kinds of harming: harming of the training, and harming of possessions.— There are two kinds of accusing: one accuses by body, or one accuses by speech.

70. Sp 5.322: *Aparipūro nāma aparipuṇṇapattacīvaro*, “*Aparipūro*: not complete in bowl and robes.”

There are two obstacles for the ending of the robe season: the monastery obstacle, and the robe obstacle.— There are two removals of obstacles for the ending of the robe season: the removal of the monastery obstacle, and the removal of the robe obstacle.— There are two kinds of robes: from householders, and from rags.— There are two kinds of almsbowls: iron bowls, and ceramic bowls.— There are two kinds of bowl-rests: bowl-rests made of tin, and bowl-rests made of lead.— There are two ways of determining an almsbowl: one determines it by body, or one determines it by speech.— There are two ways of determining a robe: one determines it by body, or one determines it by speech.— There are two kinds of assignment: assignment in the presence of, and assignment in the absence of.⁷¹ 10.17

There are two Monastic Laws: for the monks, and for the nuns.— There are two things that belong to the Monastic Law: the rules, and what accords with the rules.— There are two kinds of self-effacement through the Monastic Law: ending access to what is unallowable, and moderation in what is allowable.— One commits an offense in two ways: one commits it by body, or one commits it by speech.— One is cleared of an offense in two ways: one is cleared by body, or one is cleared by speech.— There are two kinds of probation: probation for concealed offenses, and probation for unconcealed offenses.— There are two other kinds of probation: purifying probation, and simultaneous probation.— There are two kinds of trial periods: trial periods for concealed offenses, and trial periods for unconcealed offenses.— There are two other kinds of trial periods: trial periods for a half-month, and simultaneous trial periods.— Not counting a day is for two kinds of people: for one on probation, and for one undertaking the trial period.— There are two kinds of disrespect: disrespect for the person, and disrespect for the rule. 10.33

71. For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

10.55 There are two kinds of salt: natural, and artificial.— There are two other kinds of salt: sea salt, and black salt.— There are two other kinds of salt: hill salt, and soil salt.— There are two other kinds of salt: salt from the Roma country, and grain salt.—⁷² There are two kinds of using: using internally, and using externally.—⁷³ There are two kinds of name-calling: low name-calling, and high name-calling.— There is malicious talebearing in two ways: for one wanting to endear himself, or for one aiming at division.— Eating in a group comes about in two ways: through an invitation, or through asking.— There are two entries to the rainy-season residence: the first and the second.— There are two kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.— There are two kinds of legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.

11.1 There are two kinds of fools: one who takes on future responsibilities, and one who does not take on current responsibilities.— There are two kinds of wise persons: one who does not take on future responsibilities, and one who takes on current responsibilities.— There are two other kinds of fools: one who perceives what is unallowable as allowable, and one who perceives what is allowable as unallowable.— There are two kinds of wise persons: one who perceives what is unallowable as unallowable, and one who perceives what is allowable as allowable.— There are two other kinds of fools: one who perceives a non-offense as an offense, and one who perceives an offense as a non-offense.— There are two kinds of wise persons: one who perceives an offense as an offense, and one who perceives a non-offense as a non-offense.— There are two other kinds of fools: one who perceives what is contrary to the Teaching as the Teaching, and one who perceives what is the Teaching as contrary to the Teaching.— There are two kinds of wise persons: one who perceives what is contrary to the Teaching

72. Sp-t 5.322: *Romajanapade jātaṃ romakaṃ. Pakkālakanti yavakkhāraṃ, “Romaka means grown in the Roma country. Pakkālaka means salt from grain.”*

73. Sp 5.322: *Abbhantaraparibhogo nāma ajjhoharaṇaparibhogo. Bāhiraparibhogo nāma sisamakḥhanādi, “Abbhantaraparibhogo: using for consumption. Bāhiraparibhogo: what can be smeared on the head, etc.”*

as contrary to the Teaching, and one who perceives what is the Teaching as the Teaching.— There are two other kinds of fools: one who perceives what is contrary to the Monastic Law as the Monastic Law, and one who perceives what is the Monastic Law as contrary to the Monastic Law.— There are two kinds of wise persons: one who perceives what is contrary to the Monastic Law as contrary to the Monastic Law, and one who perceives what is the Monastic Law as the Monastic Law.

The corruptions increase for two kinds of persons: one who is afraid of wrongdoing when one should not be, and one who is not afraid of wrongdoing when one should be.— The corruptions do not increase for two kinds of persons: one who is not afraid of wrongdoing when one should not be, and one who is afraid of wrongdoing when one should be.— The corruptions increase for two other kinds of persons: one who perceives what is unallowable as allowable, and one who perceives what is allowable as unallowable.— The corruptions do not increase for two other kinds of persons: one who perceives what is unallowable as unallowable, and one who perceives what is allowable as allowable.— The corruptions increase for two other kinds of persons: one who perceives a non-offense as an offense, and one who perceives an offense as a non-offense.— The corruptions do not increase for two other kinds of persons: one who perceives a non-offense as a non-offense, and one who perceives an offense as an offense.— The corruptions increase for two other kinds of persons: one who perceives what is contrary to the Teaching as the Teaching, and one who perceives what is the Teaching as contrary to the Teaching.— The corruptions do not increase for two other kinds of persons: one who perceives what is contrary to the Teaching as contrary to the Teaching, and one who perceives what is the Teaching as the Teaching.— The corruptions increase for two other kinds of persons: one who perceives what is contrary to the Monastic Law as the Monastic Law, and one who perceives what is the Monastic Law as contrary to the Monastic Law.— The corruptions do not

12.1

increase for two other kinds of persons: one who perceives what is contrary to the Monastic Law as contrary to the Monastic Law, and one who perceives what is the Monastic Law as the Monastic Law.

The section on twos is finished.

This is the summary:

- 15.1 “Perception, and achieved, the true Teaching,
And requisites, others;
Truth, ground, leaving,
Applying, undertaking.
- 16.1 Doing, giving, receiving,
By using, and night;
Dawn, cutting, covering,
And wearing, observance days.
- 17.1 Invitation days, legal procedures, other,
Object, other, and flaws;
Other, and two successes,
Different, and the same.
- 18.1 Expulsion, suspension, serious offense,
Confession, acknowledgment;
Wrong conduct, and wrong speech,
Seven, and classes of offenses.
- 19.1 Schism, full ordination,
And two other;
Should not live, should not give,
Incapable, and capable.
- 20.1 Intentionally, and goes too far,
Objections, sending away;
Admittance, and admitting,
Receiving, prohibitions.
- 21.1 Harming, and accusing,
And so two on the robe season;
Robes, bowls, bowl-rests,
And so two on determining.
- 22.1 And assignment, Monastic Laws,
And belong to the Monastic Law, self-effacement;

And one commits, one is cleared,
Probation, two others.

Two trial periods, others, 23.1
Not counting a day, disrespect;
Two salts, three others,
Using, and with name-calling.

And malicious talebearing, group, rainy-season residence, 24.1
Cancellations, responsibilities, allowable;
Non-offense, contrary to the Teaching, the Teaching,
The Monastic Law, and so corruptions.”

3. The section on threes

“(1) There are offenses one commits while the Buddha is alive, not 25.1
after his extinguishment.⁷⁴ (2) There are offenses one commits
after the Buddha’s extinguishment, not while he is alive.⁷⁵ (3)
There are offenses one commits both while the Buddha is alive and
also after his extinguishment.⁷⁶

(1) There are offenses one commits at the right time, not at the 25.4
wrong time. (2) There are offenses one commits at the wrong time,
not at the right time. (3) There are offenses one commits both at
the right time and also at the wrong time.

(1) There are offenses one commits at night, not by day. (2) 25.7
There are offenses one commits by day, not at night. (3) There are
offenses one commits both at night and also by day.

74. Sp 5.323: *Tattha lohituppadāpattiṃ tiṭṭhante āpajjati.* ‘, “Therein, the offense of causing to bleed is committed while he is alive.”

75. Sp 5.323: *Theraṃ āvusovādena samudācaraṇapaccayā āpattiṃ parinibbute bhagavati āpajjati, no tiṭṭhante,* “The offense due to addressing a senior monastic as ‘friend’ is committed after the extinguishment of the Buddha, not while he is alive.”

76. Sp 5.323: *Imā dve āpattiyo ṭhapetvā avasesā dharantepi bhagavati āpajjati, parinibbutepi,* “Apart from these two offenses, the rest are committed both while the Buddha is alive and after the extinguishment.”

- 25.10 (1) There are offenses one commits when one has ten years of seniority, not less.⁷⁷ (2) There are offenses one commits when one has less than ten years of seniority, not ten.⁷⁸ (3) There are offenses one commits both when one has ten years of seniority and also when one has less.⁷⁹
- 25.13 (1) There are offenses one commits when one has five years of seniority, not less.⁸⁰ (2) There are offenses one commits when one has less than five years of seniority, not five.⁸¹ (3) There are offenses one commits both when one has five years of seniority and also when one has less.⁸²
- 25.16 (1) There are offenses one commits with a wholesome mind. (2) There are offenses one commits with an unwholesome mind. (3) There are offenses one commits with an indeterminate mind.
- 25.19 (1) There are offenses one commits while experiencing pleasant feelings. (2) There are offenses one commits while experiencing

77. Sp 5.323: “*Dasavassomhi atirekadasavassomhī*”ti bālo abyatto parisam upaṭṭhāpento dasavasso āpajjati no ūnadasavasso, “An ignorant and incompetent person who has ten years of seniority commits an offense when creating an entourage, thinking, ‘I have ten years or more of seniority,’ but not one who has less than ten years of seniority.”

78. Sp 5.323: “*Ahaṃ paṇḍito byatto*”ti navo vā majjhimo vā parisam upaṭṭhāpento ūnadasavasso āpajjati no dasavasso ca, “A junior monk or one of middle standing who has less than ten years of seniority commits an offense when creating an entourage, thinking, ‘I am wise and competent,’ but not one who has ten years of seniority.”

79. Sp 5.323: *Sesā dasavasso ceva āpajjati ūnadasavasso ca*, “The rest are committed both by those who have ten years of seniority and by those who have less than ten years of seniority.”

80. Sp 5.323: “*Pañcavassomhī*”ti bālo abyatto anissāya vasanto pañcavasso āpajjati, “An ignorant and incompetent person who has five years of seniority commits an offense when living without formal support, thinking, ‘I have five years of seniority.’”

81. Sp 5.323: “*Ahaṃ paṇḍito byatto*”ti navako anissāya vasanto ūnapañcavasso āpajjati, “A junior monk who has less than five years of seniority commits an offense when living without formal support, thinking, ‘I am wise and competent.’”

82. Sp 5.323: “*Sesaṃ pañcavasso ceva āpajjati ūnapañcavasso ca*, “The rest are committed both by those who have five years of seniority and by those who have less than five years of seniority.”

unpleasant feelings. (3) There are offenses one commits while experiencing neither pleasant nor unpleasant feelings.

There are three grounds for an accusation: what is seen, what is heard, and what is suspected.— There are three ways of voting: a secret ballot, an open vote, and whispering in the ear.— Three things are opposed: great desires, discontent, and self-inflation.— Three things are allowed: fewness of wishes, contentment, and self-effacement.— Three other things are opposed: great desires, discontent, and lacking a sense of moderation.— Three things are allowed: fewness of wishes, contentment, and having a sense of moderation.— There are three kinds of rules: a rule, an addition to a rule, and an unprompted rule.— There are three other kinds of rules: a rule that applies everywhere, a rule that applies in a particular place, and a rule that the monks and nuns have in common.— There are three other kinds of rules: a rule the monks and nuns do not have in common, a rule for one Sangha, and a rule for both Sanghas.

(1) There are offenses committed by fools, not by the wise. (2) There are offenses committed by the wise, not by fools. (3) There are offenses committed by both by fools and the wise.

(1) There are offenses committed during the waning phase of the moon, not during the waxing phase.⁸³ (2) There are offenses committed during the waxing phase of the moon, not during the waning phase.⁸⁴ (3) There are offenses committed both during the waning and the waxing phases of the moon.⁸⁵

83. Sp 5.323: *Vassam anupagacchanto kâlê âpajjati no jujhe*, “When not entering the rainy-season residence, one commits an offense during the waning phase of the moon, not during the waxing phase.”

84. Sp 5.323: *Mahâpavâraṇâya appavârento jujhe âpajjati no kâlê*, “When not inviting during the great invitation ceremony, one commits an offense during the waxing phase of the moon, not during the waning phase.”

85. Sp 5.323: *Avasesam kâlê ceva âpajjati jujhe ca*, “The rest one commits both during the waning and the waxing phases of the moon.”

- 26.7 (1) There are things that are allowable during the waning phase of the moon, not during the waxing phase.⁸⁶ (2) There are things that are allowable during the waxing phase of the moon, not during the waning phase.⁸⁷ (3) There are things that are allowable both during the waning and the waxing phases of the moon.⁸⁸
- 26.10 (1) There are offenses committed during winter, not during summer or the rainy season.⁸⁹ (2) There are offenses committed during summer, not during winter or the rainy season.⁹⁰ (3) There are offenses committed during the rainy season, not during winter or summer.⁹¹
- 26.13 (1) There are offenses committed by a sangha, not by several monks or an individual.⁹² (2) There are offenses committed by

86. Sp 5.323: *Vassūpaḡamanam kāle kappati no juṇhe*, “Entering the rainy-season residence is allowable during the waning phase of the moon, not during the waxing phase.”

87. Sp 5.323: *Mahāpavāraṇāya pavāraṇā juṇhe kappati no kāle*, “Inviting during the great invitation ceremony is allowable during the waxing phase of the moon, not during the waning phase.”

88. Sp 5.323: *Sesaṃ anuññātakam kāle ceva kappati juṇhe ca*, “The rest of what is allowable is allowable both during the waning and the waxing phases of the moon.”

89. Sp 5.323: *Kattikapuṇṇamāsiyā pacchime pāṭipadadivase vikappetvā ṭhapitam vassikasāṭikam nivāsento hemante āpajjati*, “Apart from assigning it to another on the day after the observance day of the last *Kattika* month, if one dresses in the rainy-season bathing cloth, then one commits an offense during winter.”

90. Sp 5.323: *Atirekamāse sese gimhāne pariyesanto atirekaḍḍhamāse sese katvā nivāsento ca gimhe āpajjati nāma*, “If one searches when there is more than a month left of the summer, or if, after making it, one dresses (in the rainy-season bathing cloth) when there is more than half a month left, then it is called committed during the summer.”

91. Sp 5.323: *Satiyā vassikasāṭikāya naggo kāyam ovassāpento vasse āpajjati nāma*, “If one has a rainy-season bathing cloth, yet still bathes naked in the rain, then it is called committed during the rainy season.”

92. Sp 5.323: *Pārisuddhiuposatham vā adhiṭṭhānuposatham vā karonto saṅgho āpajjati*, “In doing the observance-day ceremony by declaring one’s purity or by making a determination, a Sangha commits an offense.”

several monks, not by a sangha or an individual.⁹³ (3) There are offenses committed by an individual, not by a sangha or several monks.⁹⁴

(1) There are things allowable for a sangha, not for several monks or an individual.⁹⁵ (2) There are things allowable for several monks, not for a sangha or an individual.⁹⁶ (3) There are things allowable for an individual, not for a sangha or several monks.⁹⁷

There are three kinds of concealing: (1) one conceals the action that was the basis for the offense, not the offense. (2) one conceals the offense, not the action that was the basis for the offense. (3) one conceals both the action that was the basis for the offense and also the offense.

There are three coverings: (1) a sauna, (2) water, and (3) a cloth.

Three things happen concealed, not openly: (1) Women are married with a veil, not unveiled.⁹⁸ (2) The mantras of the brahmins are transmitted in secret, not openly. (3) Wrong view is transmitted in secret, not openly.

93. Sp 5.323: *Suttuddesañca adhiṭṭhānuposathañca karonto gaṇo āpajjati*, “In reciting the Monastic Code or doing the observance day ceremony by declaring one’s purity, a group commits an offense.”

94. Sp 5.323: *Ekako suttuddesaṃ pārisuddhiuposathañca karonto puggalo āpajjati*, “If, on one’s own, one either recites the Monastic Code or does the observance day ceremony by declaring one’s purity, then the individual commits an offense.”

95. Sp 5.323: *Saṅghuposatho ca saṅghapavāraṇā ca saṅghasseva kappati*, “The observance-day ceremony and the invitation ceremony for a sangha are allowable for a sangha.”

96. Sp 5.323: *Gaṇuposatho ca gaṇapavāraṇā ca gaṇasseva kappati*, “The observance-day ceremony and the invitation ceremony for a group are allowable for a group.”

97. Sp 5.323: *Adhiṭṭhānuposatho ca adhiṭṭhānapavāraṇā ca puggalasseva kappati*, “The observance-day ceremony and the invitation ceremony by making a determination are allowable for an individual.”

98. This triplet is a parallel to AN 3.131:1.1, with the difference that the verb there reads *āvahati* rather than *vahati*, as here. I follow the reading in the *sutta*, which makes better sense.

- 26.29 Three things shine in the open, not when concealed: (1) The disc of the moon shines in the open, not when concealed. (2) The disc of the sun shines in the open, not when concealed. (3) The spiritual path proclaimed by the Buddha shines in the open, not when concealed.
- 26.33 There are three times for the allocation of dwellings: (1) the first, (2) the second, and (3) when given up in between.
- 26.35 (1) There are offenses that one commits when sick, not when not sick.⁹⁹ (2) There are offenses that one commits when not sick, not when sick.¹⁰⁰ (3) There are offenses that one commits both when sick and when not sick.¹⁰¹
- 27.1 There are three kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.— There are three kinds of legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.— There are three kinds of probation: probation for concealed offenses, probation for unconcealed offenses, and purifying probation.— There are three kinds of trial period: trial period for concealed offenses, trial period for unconcealed offenses, and trial period for a half-month.— There are three things that stop a monk on probation from counting a particular day toward his probationary period: he stays in the same room as a regular monk; he stays apart from other monks; he doesn't inform other monks of his status.
- 27.9 (1) There are offenses that one commits inside, not outside.¹⁰² (2) There are offenses that one commits outside, not inside.¹⁰³ (3) There are offenses that one commits both inside and outside.¹⁰⁴

99. Sp 5.323: *Aññena bhesajjena karaṇīyena aññaṃ viññāpento gilāno āpajjati*, “A sick person commits an offense when asking for a medicine different from the one they need.”

100. Sp 5.323: *Na bhesajjena karaṇīyena bhesajjaṃ viññāpento agilāno āpajjati*, “A person who is not sick commits an offense when asking for a medicine they do not need.”

101. Sp 5.323: *Avasesaṃ āpattiṃ gilāno ceva āpajjati agilāno ca*, “The rest are committed both by one who is sick and by one who is not.”

102. According to Sp 5.323 this refers to Bu Pc 16:1.16.1.

103. According to Sp 5.323 this refers to Bu Pc 14:1.1.9.1.

104. According to Sp 5.323 this refers to the rest of the rules.

(1) There are offenses that one commits inside the monastery zone, not outside.¹⁰⁵ (2) There are offenses that one commits outside the monastery zone, not inside.¹⁰⁶ (3) There are offenses that one commits both inside and outside the monastery zone.¹⁰⁷ 27.12

One commits an offense in three ways: one commits an offense by body, by speech, or by body and speech.— One commits an offense in three other ways: in the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group, or in the presence of an individual.— One clears an offense in three ways: one clears an offense by body, by speech, or by body and speech.— One clears an offense in three other ways: in the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group, or in the presence of an individual.— There are three illegitimate grantings of resolution because of past insanity.— There are three legitimate grantings of resolution because of past insanity. 27.15

When a monk has three qualities, the Sangha may, if it wishes, do a procedure of condemnation against him: (1) he is quarrelsome, argumentative, and a creator of legal issues in the Sangha; (2) he is ignorant and incompetent, often committing offenses, and lacking in boundaries; (3) he is constantly and improperly socializing with householders. 28.1

When a monk has three qualities, the Sangha may, if it wishes, do a procedure of demotion against him: (1) he is quarrelsome, argumentative, and a creator of legal issues in the Sangha; (2) he is ignorant and incompetent, often committing offenses, and lacking 28.3

105. Sp 5.323: *Antosīmāyāti āgantuko āgantukavattam adassetvā sachattupāhano vihāram pavisanto upacārasīmaṃ okkantamattova āpajjati*, “Antosīmāya: if a newly arrived monk who does not display the duties of newly arrived monks enters a monastery, or even its vicinity, while holding a parasol and wearing sandals, then he commits an offense.”

106. Sp 5.323: *Bahisīmāyāti gamiko dārubhaṇḍapaṭisaṃnādigamikavattam apūretvā pakkamanto upacārasīmaṃ atikkantamattova āpajjati*, “Bahisīmāya: if a departing monk leaves, or even just goes beyond the vicinity (of the monastery zone), without fulfilling the duties of a departing monk, that is, setting the wooden goods in order, etc., then he commits an offense.”

107. Sp 5.323: *Avasesaṃ antosīmāya ceva āpajjati bahisīmāya ca*, “The rest are committed both inside and outside the monastery zone.”

in boundaries; (3) he is constantly and improperly socializing with householders.

28.5 When a monk has three qualities, the Sangha may, if it wishes, do a procedure of banishing him: (1) he is quarrelsome, argumentative, and a creator of legal issues in the Sangha; (2) he is ignorant and incompetent, often committing offenses, and lacking in boundaries; (3) he is a corrupter of families and badly behaved, and his bad behavior has been seen and heard about.

28.7 When a monk has three qualities, the Sangha may, if it wishes, do a procedure of reconciliation against him: (1) he is quarrelsome, argumentative, and a creator of legal issues in the Sangha; (2) he is ignorant and incompetent, often committing offenses, and lacking in boundaries; (3) he abuses and reviles householders.

28.9 When a monk has three qualities, the Sangha may, if it wishes, do a procedure of ejecting him for not recognizing an offense: (1) he is quarrelsome, argumentative, and a creator of legal issues in the Sangha; (2) he is ignorant and incompetent, often committing offenses, and lacking in boundaries; (3) after committing an offense, he refuses to recognize it.

28.11 When a monk has three qualities, the Sangha may, if it wishes, do a procedure of ejecting him for not making amends for an offense: (1) he is quarrelsome, argumentative, and a creator of legal issues in the Sangha; (2) he is ignorant and incompetent, often committing offenses, and lacking in boundaries; (3) after committing an offense, he refuses to make amends for it.

28.13 When a monk has three qualities, the Sangha may, if it wishes, do a procedure of ejecting him for not giving up a bad view: (1) he is quarrelsome, argumentative, and a creator of legal issues in the Sangha; (2) he is ignorant and incompetent, often committing offenses, and lacking in boundaries; (3) he refuses to give up a bad view.

When a monk has three qualities, the Sangha may, if it wishes, 29.1
plan a strong action against him:¹⁰⁸ (1) he is quarrelsome, argu-
mentative, and a creator of legal issues in the Sangha; (2) he is
ignorant and incompetent, often committing offenses, and lacking
in boundaries; (3) he is constantly and improperly socializing with
householders.

When a monk has three qualities a legal procedure may be done 29.3
against him: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.—
¹⁰⁹ When a monk has three other qualities a legal procedure may be
done against him: he has failed in the higher morality; he has failed
in conduct; he has failed in view.— When a monk has three other
qualities a legal procedure may be done against him: his bodily
conduct is frivolous; his verbal conduct is frivolous; his bodily
and verbal conduct are frivolous.—¹¹⁰ When a monk has three
other qualities a legal procedure may be done against him: he is
improperly behaved by body; he is improperly behaved by speech;
he is improperly behaved by body and speech.— When a monk has
three other qualities a legal procedure may be done against him: his
bodily conduct is harmful; his verbal conduct is harmful; his bodily
and verbal conduct are harmful.— When a monk has three other
qualities a legal procedure may be done against him: he has wrong

108. Sp 5.323: *Āgālhāya ceteyyāti āgālhāya daḥhabhāvāya ceteyya; tajjanīya-kammādikatassa vattaṃ na pūrayato icchamāno saṅgho ukkhepanīyakammaṃ kareyyāti attho*, “*Āgālhāya ceteyya*: it may plan what is strong and firm. The meaning is that the Sangha, if it wishes, may do a procedure of ejection against one who is not fulfilling the duties of one who has had a procedure of condemnation, etc., done against him.”

109. Sp 5.425: *Apakatattassāti ukkhittakassa vā, yassa vā uposathapavāraṇaṃ ṭhapitā honti*, “Not regular: one who has been ejected, or one who has had the recitation of the Monastic Code or the invitation ceremony cancelled.”

110. Sp 5.323: *Kāyiko davo nāma pāsakādihi jūtakīlanādibhedo anācāro; vācasiko davo nāma mukhālambarakaraṇādibhedo anācāro; kāyikavācasiko nāma naccanagāyanādibhedo dvhihi dvārehi anācāro*, “Frivolous bodily conduct: the category of misconduct like gaming and playing, etc., with dice, etc. Frivolous verbal conduct: the category of misconduct like making noises through the mouth, etc. Frivolous bodily and verbal conduct: the category of misconduct through two doors, like dancing and singing, etc.”

livelihood by body; he has wrong livelihood by speech; he has wrong livelihood by body and speech.— When a monk has three other qualities a legal procedure may be done against him: if, after committing an offense and having a legal procedure done against him, he: gives the full ordination, gives formal support, has a novice monk attend on him.— When a monk has three other qualities a legal procedure may be done against him: he commits the same offense for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him; he commits an offense similar to the one for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him; he commits an offense worse than the one for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him.— When a monk has three other qualities a legal procedure may be done against him: he disparages the Buddha; he disparages the Teaching; he disparages the Sangha.

- 30.1 When a monk has three qualities and is having the observance-day ceremony cancelled in the midst of the Sangha, then, after pressing him by saying, “Enough, no more arguing and disputing,” the Sangha should do the observance-day ceremony. These are the three qualities: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities and is having the invitation ceremony cancelled in the midst of the Sangha, then, after pressing him by saying, “Enough, no more arguing and disputing,” the Sangha should do the invitation ceremony. These are the three qualities: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— The Sangha should not give any formal approval to a monk who has three qualities: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not speak in the Sangha: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not be put in any position of authority:¹¹¹ he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular

111. Sp 5.323: *Na kismiñci paccekattāhāneti kismiñci bījanaggāhādike ekas-mimpi jettakattāhāne na tḥapetabboti attho*, “*Na kismiñci paccekattāhāne* means he should not be put in any fan-holding position, etc., or in a position of seniority.”

monk.— When a monk has three qualities, one should not live with formal support from him: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not give formal support: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he is not qualified to get permission to correct another:¹¹² he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not be allowed to direct anyone:¹¹³ he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not be asked about the Monastic Law: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not ask about the Monastic Law: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, his questions about the Monastic Law should not be replied to: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not reply to questions about the Monastic Law: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not be allowed to ask questions:¹¹⁴ he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, one should not discuss the Monastic Law with him: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.— When a monk has three qualities, he should not give the full ordination, give formal support, or have a novice

112. Sp 5.323: *Okāsakammaṃ kārentassāti “karotu āyasmā okāsaṃ, ahaṃ taṃ vattukāmo”ti evaṃ okāsaṃ kārentassa* “*Okāsakammaṃ kārentassa* means asking permission in this way: ‘Venerable, give me permission; I wish to correct you.’”

113. Sp 5.323: *Savacaniyaṃ nādātabbanti vacanaṃ na ādātabbaṃ, vacanampi na sotabbaṃ*, “*Savacaniyaṃ nādātabba* means he should not undertake to correct someone; and even if he does, he should not be listened to.”

114. Sp 5.323: *Anuyogo na dātabboti “idaṃ kappatī”ti pucchantassa pucchāya okāso na dātabbo, “aññaṃ pucchā”ti vattabbo. Iti so neva pucchitabbo nāssa pucchā sotabbāti attho*, “*Anuyogo na dātabbo*: when he asks, ‘Is this allowable?’ he should be not be given the opportunity to question. They should say, ‘Ask someone else.’ In this way, he should neither be asked nor should his questions be listened to. This is the meaning.”

monk attend on him: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk.

- 31.1 There are three kinds of observance-day ceremonies: on the fourteenth, on the fifteenth, and the observance-day ceremony for the sake of unity.— There are three other kinds of observance-day ceremonies: the observance-day ceremony for a sangha, the observance-day ceremony for a group, and the observance-day ceremony for an individual.— There are three other kinds of observance-day ceremonies: the observance-day ceremony which consists of reciting the Monastic Code, the observance-day ceremony which consists of declaring purity, and the observance-day ceremony which consists of a determination.
- 32.1 There are three kinds of invitation ceremonies: on the fourteenth, on the fifteenth, and the invitation ceremony for the sake of unity.— There are three other kinds of invitation ceremonies: the invitation ceremony for a sangha, the invitation ceremony for a group, and the invitation ceremony for an individual.— There are three other kinds of invitation ceremonies: the invitation ceremony done by means of three statements, the invitation ceremony done by means of two statements, the invitation ceremony done by means of groups according to the year of seniority.
- 33.1 There are three kinds of persons bound for hell: (1) one who, not having abandoned it, does not abstain from sexuality, while claiming to do so; (2) one who groundlessly charges someone who lives a pure spiritual life with not abstaining from sexuality; (3) one who has and declares a view such as this: “There is no fault in worldly pleasures,” and then indulges in them.
- 33.3 There are three unwholesome sources: desire, ill will, and confusion.— There are three wholesome sources: non-desire, non-ill will, and non-confusion.— There are three kinds of misconduct: misconduct by body, misconduct by speech, and misconduct by mind.— There are three kinds of good conduct: good conduct by body, good conduct by speech, and good conduct by mind.— There are three reasons why the Buddha laid down the rule on

eating in groups of no more than three:¹¹⁵ for the restraint of bad people; for the ease of good monks, stopping those with bad desires from creating a faction and then splitting the Sangha; and out of compassion for families.— It's because he was overcome and consumed by three bad qualities that Devadatta was irredeemably destined to an eon in hell: bad desires; bad friends; and after trifling successes, he stopped short of the goal.— There are three kinds of approval: approval to use a staff, approval to use a carrying net, and approval to use both a staff and a carrying net.— There are three kinds of foot-stands that are fixed in place and immobile: foot-stands for defecating, foot-stands for urinating, foot-stands for restroom ablutions.— There are three kinds of foot scrubbers: stones, pebbles, and pumice.”

The section on threes is finished.

This is the summary:

- | | |
|---|------|
| “While he is alive, at the right time, and at night,
ten, five, with wholesome;
Feelings, grounds for an accusation,
Voting, two on prohibited. | 36.1 |
| Rule, and two others,
Fools, and during the waning phase of the moon, it is allowable;
During winter, a sangha, for a sangha,
And concealings, a covering. | 37.1 |
| Concealed, and in the open,
Dwelling, sick;
Monastic Code, probation,
Trial period, those on probation. | 38.1 |
| Inside, and inside the monastery zone,
One commits, again another;
One clears, and another,
Two on resolution because of past insanity. | 39.1 |
| Condemnation, and demotion,
Banishing, reconciliation; | 40.1 |

115. According to Vmv 4.343 this is a reference to Bu Pc 32:8.15.1.

- Not recognizing, making amends,
And not giving up a view.
- 41.1 Strong, legal procedure, in the higher morality,
Frivolous, improperly behaved, harmful;
Livelihood, committing, similar,
Disparages, and with observance-day ceremony.
- 42.1 Invitation ceremony, and formal approval,
Speak, and with authority;
Should not live, should not give,
So one should not ask for permission.
- 43.1 One should not direct,
Two on those who should not be asked;
And two on one should not reply,
And one should not be allowed to ask.
- 44.1 Discussion, full ordination,
Formal support, and novice monk;
Three on three observance-day ceremonies,
Three on three invitation ceremonies.
- 45.1 Bound for the lower, unwholesome,
Wholesome, two on conduct;
Eating in groups of no more than three, in bad qualities,
Approval, and with foot-stands;
And foot scrubbers—
This is the summary for the threes.”

4. The section on fours

- 46.1 (1) There are offenses that one commits through one's own speech,
but clears through someone else's speech.¹¹⁶ (2) There are of-
fenses that one commits through someone else's speech, but clears

116. Sp 5.324: *Sakavācāya āpajjati paravācāya vuṭṭhātīti vacīdvārikam pa-*
dasodhammādibhedam āpattim āpajjitvā tiṇavatthāraḥsamathatṭhānam gato
parassa kammavācāya vuṭṭhātīti, “One commits through one's own speech, but
clears through someone else's speech: having committed an offense in the
category of memorizing the teaching, etc., through the speech door, one goes
to the place where it can be settled by covering over as if with grass, and one
then clears it through someone else's legal-procedure announcement.”

through one's own speech.¹¹⁷ (3) There are offenses that one commits through one's own speech and clears through one's own speech.¹¹⁸ (4) There are offenses that one commits through someone else's speech and clears through someone else's speech.¹¹⁹

(1) There are offenses that one commits by body, but clears by speech.¹²⁰ (2) There are offenses that one commits by speech, but clears by body.¹²¹ (3) There are offenses that one commits by body

46.5

117. Sp 5.324: *Paravācāya āpajjati sakavācāya vuṭṭhātīti pāpikāya diṭṭhiyā appaṭinissagge parassa kammavācāya āpajjati, puggalassa santike desento sakavācāya vuṭṭhāti.* , “One commits through someone else's speech, but clears through one's own speech: having committed an offense through someone else's legal-procedure announcement in regard to not giving up a bad view, one clears it through one's own speech by confessing in the presence of an individual.”

118. Sp 5.324: *Sakavācāya āpajjati sakavācāya vuṭṭhātīti vacīdvārikam padasodhammādibhedam āpattim sakavācāya āpajjati, desetvā vuṭṭhahantopi sakavācāya vuṭṭhāti,* “One commits through one's own speech and clears through one's own speech: having committed, through one's own speech, an offense in the category of memorizing the teaching, etc., through the speech door, one clears it through one's own speech by confessing in the presence of an individual.”

119. Sp 5.324: *Paravācāya āpajjati paravācāya vuṭṭhātīti yāvatatīyakam saṅghādisesaṃ parassa kammavācāya āpajjati, vuṭṭhahantopi parassa parivāsakammavācādihi vuṭṭhāti,* “One commits through someone else's speech and clears through someone else's speech: one commits a third announcement of offense entailing suspension through someone else's legal-procedure announcement, and then clears it through someone else's legal-procedure announcement concerning probation, etc.”

120. Sp 5.324: *Kāyadvārikam kāyena āpajjati, desetvā vācāya vuṭṭhāti,* “One commits a body-door offense by body, and one clears it by speech through confession.”

121. Sp 5.324: *Vacīdvārikam vācāya āpajjati, tiṇavatthārake kāyena vuṭṭhāti,* “One commits a speech-door offense by speech, and one clears it by body through covering over as if with grass.”

and clears by body.¹²² (4) There are offenses that one commits by speech and clears by speech.¹²³

46.9 (1) There are offenses that one commits while sleeping, but clears while awake.¹²⁴ (2) There are offenses that one commits while awake, but clears while sleeping.¹²⁵ (3) There are offenses that one commits while sleeping and clears while sleeping.¹²⁶ (4) There are offenses that one commits while awake and clears while awake.

46.13 (1) There are offenses that one commits unintentionally, but clears intentionally.¹²⁷ (2) There are offenses that one commits intentionally, but clears unintentionally.¹²⁸ (3) There are offenses

122. Sp 5.324: *Kāyadvārikam kāyena āpajjati, tameva tiṇavatthārake kāyena vuṭṭhāti*, “One commits a body-door offense by body, and one clears it by body through covering over as if with grass.”

123. Sp 5.324: *Vacīdvārikam vācāya āpajjati, tameva desento vācāya vuṭṭhāti*, “One commits a speech-door offense by speech, and one clears it by speech through confession.”

124. Sp 5.324: *Sanṅghikamañcassa attano paccattharaṇena anattarato kāya-samphusane lomagaṇanāya āpajjitabbāpattiṃ sahaḡāraseyyāpattiñca pasutto āpajjati, pabujjhitvā pana āpannabhāvaṃ natvā desento paṭibuddho vuṭṭhāti*, “For one not covering a bed belonging to the Sangha with his own sheet, an offense is committed through the counting of hairs when the body touches. And the offense of sharing a bed in a house is also committed while sleeping. But having woken up and knowing that one has committed an offense, one clears it by confessing while awake.”

125. Sp 5.324: *Jagganto āpajjitvā pana tiṇavatthārakasamathatṭhāne sayanto paṭibuddho āpajjati pasutto vuṭṭhāti nāma*, “Having committed an offense while awake and then sleeping in the place where it is settled by covering over as if with grass—this is called ‘one commits while awake, but clears while sleeping.’”

126. Sp 5.324: *Pacchimapadadvayampi vuttānusāreṇeva veditabham*, “The last two cases are to be known through conformity with what has been said.” This means that the last two cases follow the example of the first two.

127. Sp 5.324: *Acittakāpattiṃ acittako āpajjati nāma. Pacchā desento sacittako vuṭṭhāti*, “An unintentional offense is called committed unintentionally. When confessing it later, one clears it intentionally.”

128. Sp 5.324: *Sacittakāpattiṃ sacittako āpajjati nāma. Tiṇavatthārakatṭhāne sayanto acittako vuṭṭhāti*, “An intentional offense is called committed intentionally. When sleeping at the place (they do the legal procedure) of covering over as if with grass, one clears it unintentionally.”

that one commits unintentionally and clears unintentionally.¹²⁹

(4) There are offenses that one commits intentionally and clears intentionally.

(1) There are offenses where one confesses an offense while committing an offense.¹³⁰ (2) There are offenses where one commits an offense while confessing an offense.¹³¹ (3) There are offenses where one clears an offense while committing an offense.¹³² (4) There are offenses where one commits an offense while clearing an offense.¹³³

(1) There are offenses that one commits through action, but clears through non-action.¹³⁴ (2) There are offenses that one com-

129. Sp 5.324: *Sesapadadvayampi vuttānusāreneva veditabbaṃ*, “The remaining pair, too, is to be understood in accordance with what has been said.” That is, one is to combine each of the two parts of the previous two cases as appropriate to explain this case and the next one.

130. Sp 5.324: *Yo sabhāgaṃ āpattiṃ deseti, ayaṃ desanāpaccayā dukkaṭaṃ āpajjanto*, “Whoever confesses a shared offense, commits an offense of wrong conduct on account of the confession.”

131. Sp 5.324: *Yo sabhāgaṃ āpattiṃ deseti, ayaṃ desanāpaccayā dukkaṭaṃ āpajjanto pācittiyādisu aññataraṃ deseti, taṃca desento dukkaṭaṃ āpajjati*, “Whoever confesses a shared offense, committing an offense of wrong conduct on account of the confession, if he confesses an offense among the offenses entailing confession etc., in confessing that he commits an offense of wrong conduct.”

132. Sp 5.324: *Taṃ pana dukkaṭaṃ āpajjanto pācittiyādito vuṭṭhāti*, “But in committing that offense of wrong conduct, he clears the offense entailing confession, etc.”

133. Sp 5.324: *Pācittiyādito ca vuṭṭhahanto taṃ āpajjati. Iti ekassa puggalassa ekameva payogaṃ sandhāya “āpattiṃ āpajjanto deseti”ti idaṃ catukkaṃ vuttanti veditabbaṃ*, “In clearing the offense entailing confession, etc., he commits that offense. Thus it is to be understood that this fourfold statement was said with reference to just a single effort of a single individual, that is, ‘One confesses an offense while committing an offense.’”

134. Sp 5.324: *Kammaçatukke pāpikāya diṭṭhiyā appaṭinissaggāpattiṃ kammena āpajjati, desento akammena vuṭṭhāti*, “In the tetrad on legal procedures, one commits the offense for not giving up a bad view through a legal procedure, but clears it without a legal procedure when confessing it.” Sp-yoj 5.324: *Kammenāti samanubhāsanakammena*: “Through a legal procedure means through the legal procedure of pressing.” See Bu Pc 68:1.49.1.

mits through non-action, but clears through action.¹³⁵ (3) There are offenses that one commits through action and clears through action.¹³⁶ (4) There are offenses that one commits through non-action and clears through non-action.¹³⁷

47.1 There are four kinds of ignoble speech: (1) saying that one has seen what one has not seen; (2) saying that one has heard what one has not heard; (3) saying that one has sensed what one has not sensed; (4) saying that one has known what one has not known. There are four kinds of noble speech: (1) saying that one has not seen what one has not seen; (2) saying that one has not heard what one has not heard; (3) saying that one has not sensed what one has not sensed; (4) saying that one has not known what one has not known.

47.5 There are four other kinds of ignoble speech: (1) saying that one has not seen what one has seen; (2) saying that one has not heard what one has heard; (3) saying that one has not sensed what one has sensed; (4) saying that one has not known what one has known.

47.7 There are four other kinds of noble speech: (1) saying that one has seen what one has seen; (2) saying that one has heard what one has heard; (3) saying that one has sensed what one has sensed; (4) saying that one has known what one has known.

48.1 The monks have four offenses entailing expulsion in common with the nuns.— The nuns have four offenses entailing expulsion not in common with the monks.

135. Sp 5.324: *Vissaṭṭhiādikaṃ akammena āpajjati, parivāsādinā kammena vuṭṭhāti*, “One commits the offense of emission without a legal procedure, but clears it through the legal procedure of probation, etc.”

136. Sp 5.324: *Samanubhāsanam kammeneva āpajjati, kammena vuṭṭhāti*, “One commits the offense through a legal procedure of pressing and clears it through a legal procedure.”

137. Sp 5.324: *Sesaṃ akammena āpajjati, akammena vuṭṭhāti*, “One commits the rest without a legal procedure and clears them without a legal procedure.”

There are four kinds of requisites:¹³⁸ (1) There are requisites that should be guarded, taken as a personal possession, and made use of. (2) There are requisites that should be guarded and made use of, but not taken as a personal possession.¹³⁹ (3) There are requisites that should be guarded, but not taken as a personal possession or made use of. (4) There are requisites that should neither be guarded, nor taken as a personal possession, nor made use of. 48.3

(1) There are offenses one commits in the presence of someone, but clears in their absence.¹⁴⁰ (2) There are offenses one commits in the absence of someone, but clears in their presence.¹⁴¹ (3) There are offenses one commits in the presence of someone and clears in their presence.¹⁴² (4) There are offenses one commits in the absence of someone and clears in their absence.¹⁴³ 48.8

138. Sp 5.324: *Parikkhāracatukke paṭhamo sakaparikkhāro, dutiyo saṅghikova tatiyo cetiyasantako, catuttho ghiparikkhāro.*, “In the tetrad on requisites, the first is one’s own requisites, the second the requisites of the Sangha, the third what is owned by a shrine, and the fourth the requisites of a householder.”

139. I translate according to the reading found in SRT: *Atthi parikkhāro rakkhitaḅbo gopetaḅbo na mamāyitaḅbo paribhuñjitaḅbo*. The Pali reading found in the current text does not fit the commentarial explanation that this concerns a requisite belonging to the Sangha, for Sangha requisites cannot be taken as one’s own. So it seems the commentarial explanation must be based on the SRT reading.

140. Sp 5.324: *Sammukhācatukke pāpikāya diṭṭhiyā appaṭinissaggāpattim saṅghassa sammukhā āpajjati, vuṭṭhānakāle pana saṅghena kiccaṃ natthīti parammukhā vuṭṭhāti*, “In the tetrad on presence, one commits an offense for not giving up a bad view in the presence of the Sangha, but at the time of clearing, one clears it in its absence, thinking, “There is no duty for the Sangha.”

141. Sp 5.324: *Vissaṭṭhiādikaṃ parammukhā āpajjati, saṅghassa sammukhā vuṭṭhāti*, “One commits an offense of emission, etc., in the absence of the Sangha, but clears it in its presence.”

142. Sp 5.324: *Samanubhāsanāṃ saṅghassa sammukhā eva āpajjati, sammukhā vuṭṭhāti*, “One commits an offense when pressed in the presence of the Sangha and also clears it in its presence.”

143. Sp 5.324: *Sesaṃ sampajānamusāvādādibhedāṃ parammukhāva āpajjati, parammukhāva vuṭṭhāti*, “For the remainder, that is, the category of lying in full awareness, etc., one commits an offense in the absence of the Sangha and also clears it in its absence.”

- 48.12 (1) There are offenses one commits unknowingly, but clears knowingly.¹⁴⁴ (2) There are offenses one commits knowingly, but clears unknowingly. (3) There are offenses one commits unknowingly and clears unknowingly. (4) There are offenses one commits knowingly and clears knowingly.
- 49.1 One commits offenses in four ways: by body, by speech, by body and speech, through a legal procedure.— One commits offenses in four other ways: in the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group, in the presence of an individual, through the appearance of sexual characteristics.— One clears offenses in four ways: by body, by speech, by body and speech, through a legal procedure.— One clears offenses in four other ways: in the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group, in the presence of an individual, through the appearance of sexual characteristics.— When one gets it: one first abandons, one is established afterwards, asking for things comes to a stop, rules come to an end.—¹⁴⁵ When one gets it: one abandons afterwards, one is established in the first, asking for things comes to a stop, rules come to an end.—¹⁴⁶ There are four kinds of accusing:

144. Sp 5.324: *Ajānantacatukkaṃ acittakacatukkasadisam*, “The tetrad on knowing is similar to the tetrad on unintentional.”

145. Sp 5.324: *Sahapaṭiḷābhacatukke yassa bhikkhuno līṅgaṃ parivattati, so saha līṅgaṭiḷābhena paṭhamam uppannavasena seṭṭhabhāvena ca purimam purisaliṅgaṃ jahati, pacchime itthilīṅge paṭiṭṭhāti, purisakuttapurisākārādivasena pavattā kāyavacivīṇṇattiyō paṭippassambhanti, bhikkhūti vā purisoti vā evam pavattā paṇṇattiyō nirujjhanti, yāni bhikkhunhi asādhāraṇāni chacattālisa sikkhāpadāni tehi anāpattiyeva hoti*, “In the tetrad on ‘when one gets it’, the characteristics of a monk are changed. Together with the appearance of the characteristics, then, on account of their arising first and being the best, he first abandons the characteristics of a man. Afterwards he is established in the characteristics of a woman. The asking for things by body and speech that happens on account of the ways of a man, etc., that comes to a stop. Expressions used such as ‘monk’ and ‘man’ come to an end. The forty-six training rules that are not in common with the nuns are non-offenses.”

146. Sp 5.324: *Dutiyaacatukke pana yassā bhikkhuniyā līṅgaṃ parivattati, sā pacchāsamupattiyā vā hinabhāvena vā pacchimanti saṅkhyam gatam itthilīṅgaṃ jahati, vuttappakārena purimanti saṅkhyam gate purisaliṅge paṭiṭṭhāti. ... bhikkhunīti vā itthīti vā evam pavattā paṇṇattiyopi nirujjhanti, yāni bhikkhūhi asādhāraṇāni satam tiṃsaṇca sikkhāpadāni, tehi anāpattiyeva hoti*, “In the sec-

one accuses someone for failure in morality, one accuses someone for failure in conduct, one accuses someone for failure in view, one accuses someone for failure in livelihood.— There are four kinds of probation: probation for concealed offenses, probation for unconcealed offenses, purifying probation, and simultaneous probation.— There are four kinds of trial periods: trial periods for concealed offenses, trial periods for unconcealed offenses, trial periods for a half-month, and simultaneous trial periods.— There are four things that stop a monk who is undertaking the trial period from counting a particular day toward his trial period: he stays in the same room as a regular monk; he stays apart from other monks; he doesn't inform other monks of his status; he travels without a group.— There are four unique things.—¹⁴⁷ There are four things that need to be received: ordinary food, post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, and lifetime tonics.— There are four filthy edibles: feces, urine, ash, and clay.— There are four kinds of legal procedures: procedures consisting of getting permission, procedures consisting of one motion, procedures consisting of one motion and one announcement, or procedures consisting of one motion and three announcements.— There are four other kinds of legal procedures: illegitimate legal procedures done by an incomplete assembly, illegitimate legal procedures done unanimously, legitimate legal procedures done by an incomplete assembly, and legitimate legal procedures done unanimously.— There are four kinds of failure: Failure in morality, failure in conduct, failure in view, and failure in livelihood.— There are four kinds of legal issues: legal issues arising from disputes, legal issues arising from

ond tetrad, the characteristics of a nun change. Because of their later arising or because of being inferior, she is reckoned as abandoning the female characteristic afterwards, and in the said way is reckoned as established in the characteristics of a man first. . . . Expressions used such as 'nun' and 'woman' come to an end. The one hundred and thirty training rules that are not in common with the monks are non-offenses."

147. Sp 5.324: *Cattāro sāmukkamsāti cattāro mahāpadesā*, "The four unique things are the four great standards."

accusations, legal issues arising from offenses, and legal issues arising from business.— There are four kinds of people that corrupt a gathering: an immoral monk with bad qualities, an immoral nun with bad qualities, an immoral male lay follower with bad qualities, an immoral female lay follower with bad qualities.— There are four kinds of people that make a gathering shine: a moral monk with good qualities, a moral nun with good qualities, a moral male lay follower with good qualities, a moral female lay follower with good qualities.

- 50.1 (1) There are offenses committed by new arrivals, not by residents.¹⁴⁸ (2) There are offenses committed by residents, not by new arrivals. (3) There are offenses committed both by new arrivals and by residents. (4) There are offenses committed neither by new arrivals nor by residents.
- 50.5 (1) There are offenses committed by those departing, not by residents.¹⁴⁹ (2) There are offenses committed by residents, not by those departing. (3) There are offenses committed both by those departing and by residents. (4) There are offenses committed neither by those departing nor by residents.
- 50.9 (1) There are rules that have variety in the action that is the basis for the offense, but not in the offense. (2) There are rules that have variety in the offense, but not in the action that is the basis for the offense. (3) There are rules that have variety both in the action that is the basis for the offense and in the offense. (4) There are rules that have variety neither in the action that is the basis for the offense nor in the offense.¹⁵⁰

148. For this tetrad, see Kd 18:1.1.1 and Kd 18:2.1.1.

149. For this tetrad, see Kd 18:3.1.1 and Kd 18:2.1.1.

150. Sp 5.324: *Vatthunānattatādicatukke catunnaṃ pārājikānaṃ aññamaññaṃ vatthunānattatāva hoti, na āpattinānattatā. Sabbāpi hi sā pārājikāpattiyeva. Saṅghādisesādisupi eseva nayo. Bhikkhussa ca bhikkhuniyā ca aññamaññaṃ kāyasamsagge bhikkhussa saṅghādiseso bhikkhuniyā pārājikanti evaṃ āpattinānattatāva hoti, na vatthunānattatā, ubhinnaṃpi hi kāyasamsaggova vatthu. Tathā “lasuṇakkhādane bhikkhuniyā pācittiyā, bhikkhussa dukkaṭa”nti evamādināpettha nayaṇa yojanā veditabbā. Catunnaṃ pārājikānaṃ terasahi saṅghādisesehi saddhim vatthunānattatā ceva āpattinānattatā ca. Evaṃ saṅghā-*

(1) There are rules where the action that is the basis for the offense is shared, but not the offense. (2) There are rules where the offense is shared, but not the action that is the basis for the offense. (3) There are rules where both the action that is the basis for the offense and the offense are shared. (4) There are rules where neither the action that is the basis for the offense nor the offense is shared.¹⁵¹

disesādinaṃ aniyatādihi. Ādito paṭṭhāya cattāri pārājikāni ekato āpajjantānaṃ bhikkhubhikkhunīnaṃ neva vatthunānattatā no āpattinānattatā, “In the tetrad on ‘variety in the action that is the basis for the offense’, for each of the four offenses entailing expulsion, there is variety in the action that is the basis for the offense but no variety in the offense. For all it is just an offense entailing expulsion. The same method applies to the offenses entailing suspension, etc. Regarding physical contact, each for a monk or a nun, there is an offense entailing suspension for a monk and an offense entailing expulsion for a nun, and thus there is variety in the offense, but not in the action that is the basis for the offense, for both have physical contact as the basis for the action. So, in eating garlic, there is an offense of confession for a nun but an offense of wrong conduct for a monk. Here the meaning is to be understood through this method, etc. For the four offenses entailing expulsion, together with the thirteen offenses entailing suspension, there is variety both in the action that is the basis for the offense and in the offense. Thus it is for the offenses entailing suspension, etc., together with the undetermined offenses, etc. Starting from the four offenses entailing expulsion on one side, for the committing monks and nuns, there is variety neither in the action that is the basis for the offense nor in the offense”

151. Sp 5.324: *Vatthusabhāgādicatukke bhikkhussa ca bhikkhuniyā ca kāyasam-sagge vatthusabhāgātā, no āpattisabhāgātā, catūsu pārājikesu āpattisabhāgātā, no vatthusabhāgātā. Esa nayo saṅghādisesādīsu. Bhikkhussa ca bhikkhuniyā ca catūsu pārājikesu vatthusabhāgātā ceva āpattisabhāgātā ca. Esa nayo sabbāsu sādharmaṇāpattīsu. Asādhāraṇāpattiyā neva vatthusabhāgātā no āpattisabhāgātā,* “In the tetrad on ‘where the action that is the basis for the offense is shared, etc.’, regarding physical contact for a monk or a nun, the action that is the basis for the offense is shared, but not the offense. For the four offenses entailing expulsion, the offenses are shared, but not the action that is the basis for the offense. This is the method for the offenses entailing suspension. For the four offenses entailing expulsion of both the monks and the nuns, both the action that is the basis for the offense and the offense are shared. This is the method for all the common offenses. For the offenses that are not in common, neither the action that is the basis for the offense nor the offense is shared.”

- 50.11 (1) There are offenses committed by the preceptor, but not the student. (2) There are offenses committed by the student, but not the preceptor. (3) There are offenses committed by both the preceptor and the student. (4) There are offenses committed by neither the preceptor nor the student.¹⁵²
- 50.12 (1) There are offenses committed by the teacher, but not the pupil. (2) There are offenses committed by the pupil, but not the teacher. (3) There are offenses committed by both the teacher and the pupil. (4) There are offenses committed by neither the teacher nor the pupil.¹⁵³
- 50.13 There is no offense for breaking the rainy-season residence for these four reasons: there is a schism in the Sangha; there are some who want to cause a schism in the Sangha; there is a threat to life; there is a threat to the monastic life.— There are four kinds of bad conduct by speech: lying, divisive speech, harsh speech, and idle speech.— There are four kinds of good conduct by speech: truthful speech, non-divisive speech, gentle speech, and meaningful speech.
- 50.19 (1) There are offenses that are serious when taking for oneself, but light when inciting someone else.¹⁵⁴ (2) There are offenses

152. Sp 5.324: *Upajjhāyacetukke saddhivihārikassa upajjhāyena kat-tabhavattassa akarāṇe āpattiṃ upajjhāyo āpajjati, no saddhivihāriko upajjhāyassa kattabbavattam akaronto saddhivihāriko āpajjati, no upajjhāyo; sesam ubhopi āpajjanti, asādhāraṇam ubhopi nāpajjanti*, “In the tetrad on the preceptor, the preceptor commits an offense in not doing the duties to be done by a preceptor, not the student. The student commits an offense in not doing the duties to be done towards a preceptor, not the preceptor. The rest are committed by both. Offenses not in common between the monks and the nuns are committed by neither.”

153. Sp 5.324: *Ācariyacetukkepi eseva nayo*, “Also in the tetrad on the teacher, this is the method.”

154. Sp 5.324: *Ādiyantacetukke pādam vā atirekapādam vā sahatthā ādiyanto garukam āpajjati, unakapādam gaṇhāhīti āṇattiya aññam payojento lahukam āpajjati. Etena nayena sesapadattayam veditabbam*, “In the tetrad on taking for oneself, one commits a serious offense when personally taking a *pāda* coin or more than a *pāda*, but one commits a light offense when inciting someone else by asking them to take less than a *pāda*. The remaining three cases are to be understood through this method.”

that are light when taking for oneself, but serious when inciting someone else. (3) There are offenses that are serious both when taking for oneself and when inciting someone else. (4) There are offenses that are light both when taking for oneself and when inciting someone else.

(1) There are people who deserve being bowed down to, but not being stood up for.¹⁵⁵ (2) There are people who deserve being stood up for, but not to being bowed down to.¹⁵⁶ (3) There are people who deserve both being bowed down to and being stood up for.¹⁵⁷ (4) There are people who deserve neither being bowed down to nor being stood up for.¹⁵⁸

(1) There are people who deserve a seat, but not being bowed down to.¹⁵⁹ (2) There are people who deserve being bowed down to, but not a seat. (3) There are people who deserve both a seat and being bowed down to. (4) There are people who deserve neither a seat nor being bowed down to.

155. Sp 5.324: *Abhivādanārahacatukke bhikkhunīnaṃ tāva bhattagge navam-abhikkhunito paṭṭhāya upajjhāyāpi abhivādanārahā no paccuṭṭhānārahā. Avisesena ca vipakatabhojanassa bhikkhussa yo koci vuḍḍhataro*, “In the tetrad on ‘those who deserve being bowed down to’, in the dining hall, as far as the nuns are concerned, starting from the ninth nun, the preceptor deserves being bowed down to, but not being stood up for; and through non-discrimination, whatever monk is more senior and has not finished his meal.”

156. Sp 5.324: *Saṭṭhivassassāpi pārivāsikassa samīpagato tadahupasampannopi paccuṭṭhānāraho no abhivādanāraho*, “A monk of sixty years seniority who is on probation, when coming close to one ordained on that very day, deserves being stood up for, but not to being bowed down to.”

157. Sp 5.324: *Appaṭikkhittesu ṭhānesu vuḍḍho navakassa abhivādanāraho ceva paccuṭṭhānāraho ca*, “When there are no prohibiting grounds, then a more senior monk deserves to have a more junior monk bow down to him and stand up for him.”

158. Sp 5.324: *Navako pana vuḍḍhassa neva abhivādanāraho na paccuṭṭhānāraho*, “But a more junior monk does not deserve to have a more senior monk bow down to him and stand up for him.”

159. Sp 5.324: *Āsanārahacatukkassa paṭhamapadaṃ purimacatukke duttiya-padena, duttiyapadaṃca paṭhamapadena atthato sadisaṃ*, “The first case in the tetrad on ‘those who deserve a seat’ is parallel in meaning to the second case in the previous tetrad, and the second case is parallel to the first case.”

51.9 (1) There are offenses that one commits at the right time, not at the wrong time.¹⁶⁰ (2) There are offenses that one commits at the wrong time, not at the right time.¹⁶¹ (3) There are offenses that one commits both at the right time and at the wrong time.¹⁶² (4) There are offenses that one commits neither at the right time nor at the wrong time.¹⁶³

51.13 (1) There are things that when received are allowable at the right time, but not at the wrong time.¹⁶⁴ (2) There are things that when received are allowable at the wrong time, but not at the right time.¹⁶⁵ (3) There are things that when received are allowable both at the right time and at the wrong time.¹⁶⁶ (4) There are things that when received are allowable neither at the right time nor at the wrong time.¹⁶⁷

160. Sp 5.324: *Kālacatukke pavāretvā bhuñjanto kāle āpajjati no vikāle*, “In the tetrad on ‘at the right time’, if one eats after refusing an invitation to eat more, one commits an offense at the right time, not at the wrong time.”

161. Sp 5.324: *Vikālabhojanāpattiṃ vikāle āpajjati no kāle*, “The offense of eating at the wrong time is committed at the wrong time not at the right time.”

162. Sp 5.324: *Sesaṃ kāle ceva āpajjati vikāle ca*, “The rest one commits both at the right time and at the wrong time.”

163. Sp 5.324: *Asādhāraṇaṃ neva kāle no vikāle*, “An offense that is not in common between the monks and the nuns is committed neither at the right time, nor at the wrong time.”

164. Sp 5.324: *Paṭiggahitacatukke purebhattaṃ paṭiggahitāmisam kāle kappati no vikāle*, “In the tetrad on receiving, food received before the meal is allowable at the right time, not at the wrong time.”

165. Sp 5.324: *Pānakaṃ vikāle kappati, punadivasamhi no kāle*, “A drink is allowable at the wrong time, but not at the right time on the next day.” “A drink” refers to the juice drinks that are allowable in the afternoon.

166. Sp 5.324: *Sattāhakālikam yāvajjivikam kāle ceva kappati vikāle ca*, “Seven-day tonics and lifetime tonics are allowable both at the right time and at the wrong time.”

167. Sp 5.324: *Attano attano kālātitaṃ yāvakālikādittayaṃ akappiyamaṃsam uggaḥitakamappaṭiggahitakaṇca neva kāle kappati no vikāle*, “(1) For each and every person, the triad beginning with ordinary food, when the right time has lapsed; (2) unallowable meat; (3) what has been picked up; (4) and what has not been received—are all allowable neither at the right time nor at the wrong time.” “The triad beginning with ordinary food” refers to ordinary food, post-midday tonics, and seven-day tonics.

- (1) There are offenses that one commits outside the central Ganges plain, but not within it.¹⁶⁸ (2) There are offenses that one commits within the central Ganges plain, but not outside it.¹⁶⁹ (3) There are offenses that one commits both outside the central Ganges plain and within it.¹⁷⁰ (4) There are offenses that one commits neither outside the central Ganges plain nor within it.¹⁷¹
- (1) There are things that are allowable outside the central Ganges plain, but not within it.¹⁷² (2) There are things that are allowable within the central Ganges plain, but not outside of it.¹⁷³ (3) There are things that are allowable both outside the central

168. Sp 5.324: *Paccantimacatukke samudde sīmaṃ bandhanto paccantimesu janapadesu āpajjati, no majjhimesu*, “In the tetrad on ‘outside the central Ganges plain’, if one creates a monastic zone in the ocean, one commits an offense outside the central Ganges plain, not within it.”

169. Sp 5.324: *Pañcavaggena gaṇeṇa upasampādentō guṇaṅguṇūpāhanaṃ dhuvanahānaṃ cammattharaṇāṇi ca majjhimesu janapadesu āpajjati no paccantimesu*, “Giving the full ordination in a group of five, wearing sandals with multilayered soles, in unrestricted bathing, and having rugs made of skins, one commits an offense within the central Ganges plain, but not outside it.”

170. Sp 5.324: *Imāṇi cattāri “idha na kappanti”ti vadantopi paccantimesu āpajjati, “idha kappanti”ti vadanto pana majjhimesu āpajjati*, “In saying that these four are not allowable here, one commits an offense outside the central Ganges plain, but in saying that they are allowable here, one commits an offense within the central Ganges plain.”

171. Sp 5.324: *Sesāpattim ubhayattha āpajjati, asādhāraṇaṃ na katthaci āpajjati*, “The rest one commits in both places. The offences that are not in common are not committed anywhere.”

172. Sp 5.324: *Dutiyacatukke pañcavaggena gaṇeṇa upasampadādi catubbidhampi vatthu paccantimesu janapadesu kappati. “Idaṃ kappati”ti dīpetumpi tattheva kappati no majjhimesu*, “In the second tetrad, the fourfold action that is the basis for an offense, starting with the full ordination in a group of five, is allowable outside the central Ganges plain. Also to proclaim that, ‘This is allowable,’ is allowable just there, not within the central Ganges plain.”

173. Sp 5.324: *“Idaṃ na kappati”ti dīpetum pana majjhimesu janapadesu kappati no paccantimesu*, “But to proclaim, ‘This isn’t allowable,’ is allowable within the central Ganges plain, but not outside of it.”

Ganges plain and within it.¹⁷⁴ (4) There are things that are allowable neither outside the central Ganges plain nor within it.¹⁷⁵

51.25 (1) There are offenses that one commits inside, but not outside.¹⁷⁶ (2) There are offenses that one commits outside, but not inside.¹⁷⁷ (3) There are offenses that one commits both inside and outside.¹⁷⁸ (4) There are offenses that one commits neither inside nor outside.¹⁷⁹

51.29 (1) There are offenses that one commits inside the monastery zone, not outside.¹⁸⁰ (2) There are offenses that one commits outside the monastery zone, not inside.¹⁸¹ (3) There are offenses that one commits both inside and outside the monastery zone.¹⁸² (4) There are offenses that one commits neither inside nor outside the monastery zone.¹⁸³

174. Sp 5.324: *Sesaṃ “anuñānāmi bhikkhave pañca loṇāni” tiādi anuññātakam ubhayattha kappati*, “The rest that is allowed, starting with, ‘Monks, I allow five kinds of salt,’ is allowable in both places.”

175. Sp 5.324: *Yam pana akappiyanti paṭikkhittam, tam ubhayatthāpi na kappati*, “But whatever is prohibited as unallowable is unallowable in both places.”

176. Sp 5.324: *Antoādicatukke anupakhajja seyyādāṃ anto āpajjati no bahi*, “In the tetrad on inside etc., when encroaching with a sleeping place, etc., one commits an offense inside, but not outside.” “Encroaching with a sleeping place” refers to Bu Pc 16:1.16.1.

177. Sp 5.324: *Ajjhokāse saṅghikamañcādāni nikkhipitvā pakkamanto bahi āpajjati no anto*, “Putting a bed, etc., belonging to the Sangha outside and then leaving, one commits an offense outside, but not inside.”

178. Sp 5.324: *Sesaṃ anto ceva bahi ca*, “The rest are committed both inside and outside.”

179. Sp 5.324: *Asādhāraṇaṃ neva anto na bahi*, “Offenses not in common are committed neither inside nor outside.”

180. Sp 5.324: *Antosīmādicatukke āgantuko vattam apūrento antosīmāya āpajjati*, “In the tetrad on inside the monastery zone etc., not fulfilling the duties of a newly arrived monk, one commits an offense inside the monastery zone.”

181. Sp 5.324: *Gamiyo bahisīmāya ... āpajjati*, “One departing commits it outside the monastery zone.”

182. Sp 5.324: *Musāvādāṃ antosīmāya ca bahisīmāya ca āpajjati*, “In lying, etc., one commits an offense both inside and outside the monastery zone.”

183. Sp 5.324: *Asādhāraṇaṃ na katthaci*, “Offences not in common are not committed anywhere.”

- (1) There are offenses that one commits in inhabited areas, not in the wilderness.¹⁸⁴ (2) There are offenses that one commits in the wilderness, not in inhabited areas.¹⁸⁵ (3) There are offenses that one commits both in inhabited areas and in the wilderness.¹⁸⁶ (4) There are offenses that one commits neither in inhabited areas nor in the wilderness.¹⁸⁷

There are four kinds of accusing: pointing out the action that is the basis for an offense, pointing out the offense, refusing to live together, refusing to act respectfully.— There are four kinds of preliminary actions.—¹⁸⁸ There are four kinds of readiness.—¹⁸⁹ There are four offenses entailing confession concerning “no other”.—¹⁹⁰ There are four kinds of approval from the monks.—

184. Sp 5.324: *Gāmacatukke antaragharapaṭisaṃyuttaṃ sekhiyapaññattim gāme āpajjati no araṇṇe*, “In the tetrad on inhabited areas, regarding the rules of training connected with inhabited areas, one commits an offense in an inhabited area, not in the wilderness.”

185. Sp 5.324: *Bhikkhunī aruṇaṃ uṭṭhāpayamānā araṇṇe āpajjati no gāme*, “A nun who lets the dawn arise commits an offense in the wilderness, not in an inhabited area.” This is presumably a reference to Bi Ss 3:4.14.1, according to which a *bhikkhunī* cannot spend the night by herself in the wilderness. The offense is committed at dawn.

186. Sp 5.324: *Musāvādādiṃ gāme ceva āpajjati araṇṇe ca*, “In lying, etc., one commits an offense both in an inhabited area and in the wilderness.”

187. Sp 5.324: *Asādhāraṇaṃ na katthaci*, “Offenses not in common are not committed anywhere.”

188. Sp 5.324: “*Chandapārisuddhiutukkhānaṃ bhikkhugaṇaṇā ca ovādo*”ti ime pana “*cattāro pubbakiccā*”ti veditabbā, “Consent and purity, announcing the season, counting the monks, and the instruction—these are to be understood as the four kinds of preliminary actions.”

189. Sp 5.324: *Cattāro pattakallāti uposatho yāvatikā ca bhikkhū kammappattā te āgatā honti, sabhāgāpattiyo na vijjanti, vajjanīyā ca puggalā tasmim na honti, pattakallanti vuccatīti*, “The four kinds of readiness: it is the observance day, all the monks who should be present have arrived, there are no shared offenses, and there is no-one there who should not be present—this is called ‘readiness.’”

190. Sp 5.324: *Cattāri anaññapācittiyānīti “etadeva paccayaṃ karitvā anaññaṃ pācittiya”nti evaṃ vuttāni anupakhajjaseyyākappanasikkhāpadaṃ “ehāvuso gāmaṃ vā nigamaṃ vā”ti sikkhāpadaṃ, sañcicca kukkuccaupadahanam, upassuti-tiṭṭhananti imāni cattāri*, “The four offenses entailing confession concerning ‘no other’: those spoken like this: ‘Having done it for this reason and no other, there is an offense entailing confession’, that is, the training rule on encroach-

¹⁹¹ There are four ways of acting that are wrong: one is biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— There are four ways of acting that are not wrong: one is not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— When a shameless monk has four qualities, he causes a schism in the Sangha: he is biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— When a good monk who has four qualities, he unites a divided Sangha: he is not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— When a monk has four qualities, he should not be asked about the Monastic Law: he is biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— When a monk has four qualities, he should not ask about the Monastic Law: he is biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— When a monk has four qualities, his questions about the Monastic Law should not be replied to: he is biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— When a monk has four qualities, he should not reply to questions about the Monastic Law: he is biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— When a monk has four qualities, he should not be allowed to ask questions:¹⁹² he is biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— When a monk has four qualities, you should not discuss the Monastic Law with

ing with a sleeping place, the training rule on ‘Come to the town or village’, intentionally giving rise to anxiety, and eavesdropping—these four.”

191. Sp 5.324: *Catasso bhikkhusammutiyoṭi “ekarattampi ce bhikkhu ticivarena vippavaseyya aññatra bhikkhusammutiya, aññaṃ navaṃ santhatam kārāpeyya aññatra bhikkhusammutiya, tato ce uttari vippavaseyya aññatra bhikkhusammutiya, duṭṭhullaṃ āpattiṃ anupasampannassa āroceyya aññatra bhikkhusammutiya”ti*, “The four kinds of approval from the monks: if a monk stays apart from his three robes even for a single day, except with the approval of the monks; if he makes another new blanket, except with the approval of the monks; if he stays apart longer than that, except with the approval of the monks; if he informs a person who is not fully ordained of a coarse offense, except with the approval of the monks.”

192. Sp 5.323: *Anuyogo na dātabboti “idaṃ kappati”ti pucchantassa pucchāya okāso na dātabbo, “aññaṃ pucchā”ti vattabbo. Iti so neva pucchitabbo nāssa pucchā sotabbāti attho*, “*Anuyogo na dātabbo*: when he asks, ‘Is this allowable?’ he should not be given the opportunity to question. They should say, ‘Ask someone else.’ In this way, he should neither be asked nor should his questions be listened to. This is the meaning.”

him: he is biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.— There are offenses that one commits when sick, not when not sick;¹⁹³ there are offenses that one commits when not sick, not when sick;¹⁹⁴ there are offenses that one commits both when sick and when not sick;¹⁹⁵ there are offenses that one commits neither when sick nor when not sick.—¹⁹⁶ There are four kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.— There are four kinds of legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.

The section on fours is finished.

This is the summary:

“Through one’s own speech, by body, 55.1
While sleeping, unintentionally;
And while committing, through action,
And so four on speech.

The monks have, and the nuns have, 56.1
And requisite, in the presence of;
Unknowingly, by body, and in the midst of,
And so twofold on clears.

When one gets it, accusing, 57.1
And it is called probation;
Trial period, and also undertaking,
Unique things, received.

Filthy edibles, legal procedures, 58.1
Again legal procedures, failures;
Legal issues, and immoral ones,
Shining, and by a new arrival.

193. Sp 5.324: *Gilānacatukke aññabhesajjena karaṇīyena lolatāya aññaṃ viññāpento gilāno āpajjati*, “In the tetrad on sickness, when one needs one kind of medicine, but because of greed asks for another, one commits an offense when sick.”

194. Sp 5.324: *Abhesajjakaraṇīyena bhesajjaṃ viññāpento agilāno āpajjati*, “When one needs something other than medicine, yet asks for medicine, one commits an offense when not sick.”

195. Sp 5.324: *Musāvādādiṃ ubhopi āpajjanti*, “When lying, etc., one commits an offense at both times.”

196. Sp 5.324: *Asādhāraṇaṃ ubhopi nāpajjanti*, “Offenses not in common are not committed at either time.”

- 59.1 One departing, variety in the action,
Shared, and with preceptor;
Teacher, or reasons,
Bad conduct, good conduct.
- 60.1 Taking for oneself, and people,
Who deserves a seat;
And at the right time, and it is allowable,
Outside the central Ganges plain, allowable.
- 61.1 Inside, and inside the monastery zone,
And in an inhabited area, and with accusing;
Preliminary action, readiness,
'No other', and approvals.
- 62.1 Wrong acting, and not wrong acting,
Shameless, and with good;
And two on should be asked,
And another two on should reply;
And question, discussion,
Sick, and with cancellation."

5. The section on fives

- 63.1 "There are five kinds of offenses.—¹⁹⁷ There are five classes of offenses.—¹⁹⁸ There are five grounds of training.—¹⁹⁹ There are five kinds of actions with results in the next life.—²⁰⁰ There are five

197. At Pvr 4:3.2 these are said to be the offenses entailing expulsion, the offenses entailing suspension, the offenses entailing confession, the offenses entailing acknowledgment, and the offenses of wrong conduct.

198. As for the previous item.

199. At Pvr 4:5.2 these are said to be the refraining from, the keeping away from, the desisting from, the abstaining from, the non-doing of, the non-performing of, the non-committing of, the non-transgressing the boundary of, the incapability with respect to the five classes of offenses.

200. Vibh 941: *Mātā jīvītā voropitā hoti, pitā jīvītā voropito hoti, arahanto jīvītā voropito hoti, duṭṭhena cittena tathāgatassa lohitam uppāditam hoti, saṅgho bhinno hoti – imāni pañca kammāni ānantarikāni*, "Killing one's mother; killing one's father; killing a perfected one; with a malicious mind, causing the Buddha to bleed; causing a schism in the Sangha—these five actions that have results in the next life."

kinds of people with fixed rebirth.—²⁰¹ There are five offenses involving cutting.—²⁰² There are five reasons for committing an offense.—²⁰³ There are five kinds of offenses because of lying.²⁰⁴

There are five reasons why a legal procedure is invalid: (1) one 63.9
does not do the legal procedure oneself; (2) one does not request someone else; (3) one does not give one's consent or declare one's purity; (4) one objects while the legal procedure is being carried out; or (5) one has the view that the completed legal procedure is illegitimate.

There are five reasons why a legal procedure is valid: (1) one 63.11
does the legal procedure oneself; (2) one requests someone else; (3) one gives one's consent or declares one's purity; (4) one does not object while the legal procedure is being carried out; or (5) one has the view that the completed legal procedure is legitimate.

There are five things that are allowable for a monk who is eating 63.13
almsfood: (1) visiting families before or after a meal invitation,

201. Sp 5.325: *Pañcakesu pañca puggalā niyatāti ānantariyānamevetarā gahaṇam*, “Five kinds of people with fixed rebirth: this is just a reference to having results in the next life.”

202. Sp 5.325: *Pañca chedanakā āpattiyo nāma pamāṇātikkante mañcapīṭhe nisidanakaṇḍuppaṭicchādivassikasāṭhikāsu sugatacivare ca veditabbā*, “The five offenses involving cutting are to be known as: a bed or bench exceeding the right size; a sitting mat exceeding the right size; an itch-covering cloth exceeding the right size; a rainy-season robe exceeding the right size; a standard robe exceeding the right size.” That is, Bu Pc 87:1.11.1 and Bu Pc 89:2.10.1–92.

203. Sp 5.325: *Pañcahākārehitī alajjitā, aññānatā, kukkuccappakatatā, akappiye kappiyasaññitā, kappiye akappiyasaññitāti imehi pañcahi*, “The five reasons: shamelessness, ignorance, an anxious character, perceiving what is allowable as unallowable, perceiving what is unallowable as allowable—these are the five.”

204. The commentary has no full stop after *āpattiyo*, but instead after the next word, *musāvāda*. Since *pañca āpattiyo* is mentioned as a separate item above, I here follow the commentarial punctuation. Sp 5.325: *Pañca āpattiyo musāvādapaccayāti pārājikathullaccayadukkaṭasaṅghādisapācittiyā*, “The five kinds of offenses because of lying: offenses entailing expulsion, serious offenses, offenses of wrong conduct, offenses entailing suspension, and offenses entailing confession.”

(2) eating in a group, (3) eating a meal before another, (4) non-determination, (5) non-assignment to another.²⁰⁵

63.15 When a monk has five qualities—whether he is a bad monk or firm in morality—he is suspected and mistrusted: he regularly associates with sex workers, widows, single women, *paṇḍakas*, or nuns.— There are five kinds of oil: sesame oil, mustard-seed oil, honey-tree oil, castor oil, and oil from fat.— There are five kinds of fat: bear fat, fish fat, alligator fat, pig fat, and donkey fat.— There are five kinds of losses: loss of relatives, loss of property, loss of health, loss of morality, and loss of view.— There are five kinds of successes: success in relatives, success in property, success in health, success in morality, and success in view.

63.25 There are five reasons why the formal support from a preceptor comes to an end: (1) the preceptor goes away; (2) the preceptor disrobes; (3) the preceptor dies; (4) the preceptor joins another group; or (5) the preceptor says so.

63.27 There are five kinds of people who should not be given the full ordination: (1) one lacking in age, (2) one lacking in limbs, (3) one who is deficient as object, (4) one who has acted wrongly, (5) one who is incomplete.²⁰⁶

205. Sp 5.325: *Anadhiṭṭhānanti “gaṇabhojane aññatra samayā”ti vuttam samayam adhiṭṭhahitvā bhojanam adhiṭṭhānam nāma; tathā akaraṇam anadhiṭṭhānam. Avikappanā nāma yā paramparabhojane vikappanā vuttā, tassā akaraṇam*, “Non-determination: since it is said, ‘Eating in a group, except on an appropriate occasion’, then, determining the appropriate occasion is called determining a meal. Not doing that is non-determination. Non-assignment to another: the non-doing of what is called transfer in the rule on eating a meal before another.” The former concerns Bu Pc 32:8.15.1, the latter Bu Pc 33:3.15.1.

206. Sp 5.322: *Vatthuvipanno nāma paṇḍako tiracchānagato ubhatobyañjanako ca. Avasesā theyyasamvāsakādayo aṭṭha abhabbapuggalā karaṇadukkaṭākā nāma*, “A *paṇḍaka*, an animal, and a hermaphrodite are called deficient as object. The remaining eight incapable persons, starting with the fake monk, are called those who have acted wrongly.” Sp 5.322: *Aparipūro nāma aparipunṇa-pattacivaro*, “One who is incomplete: not complete in bowl and robes.”

There are five kinds of rags: (1) those from a charnel ground, 63.29
(2) those from a shop, (3) those eaten by rats, (4) those eaten by
termites, (5) those burned by fire.

There are five other kinds of rags: (1) those chewed by cattle, 63.31
(2) those chewed by goats, (3) those left at a stupa, (4) those
discarded from a king's consecration, (5) those taken to and then
brought back from a charnel ground.²⁰⁷

There are five kinds of removing: removing by theft, removing 63.33
by force, removing dependent on conditions, removing by conceal-
ing, removing by drawing lots.— There are five notorious gangsters
to be found in the world.—²⁰⁸ There are five things not to be given
away.—²⁰⁹ There are five things not to be shared out.—²¹⁰ There
are five kinds of offenses that originate from body, not from speech
and mind.—²¹¹ There are five kinds of offenses that originate from
body and speech, not from mind.—²¹² There are five kinds of of-

207. Sp 5.325: *Thūpacīvaranti vammikam parikkhipitvā balikammakataṃ. Abhisekikanti nahānaṭṭhāne vā rañño abhisekaṭṭhāne vā chaḍḍitacīvaram. Bhatapaṭiṇyābhatanti susānam netvā puna ānītakam*, “*Thūpacīvara*: having encircled a hill, it is done as an offering. *Abhisekika*: a cloth discarded at a bathing place or at the place of a king's consecration. *Bhatapaṭiṇyābhata*: having taken it to a charnel ground, it is brought back again.” Sp-yoj 4.325: *Thūpacīvaranti ettha thūpam parikkhipitvā kataṃ cīvaram thūpacīvaranti dassento āha “vammika” nti-ādi*, “*Thūpacīvara*: here, having encircled a stupa, the expression *thūpacīvaram* shows a finished robe, ‘hill’ is said, etc.”

208. See Bu Pj 4:1.3.1.

209. See Kd 16:15.2.1.

210. See Kd 16:16.2.13.

211. Sp 5.325: *Pañcāpattiyo kāyato samuṭṭhantiti paṭhamena āpattisamuṭṭhānena pañca āpattiyo āpajjati*, “*bhikkhu kappiyasaññi saññācīkāya kuṭim karoti*” *ti evam antarapeyyāle vuttāpattiyo*, “The five kinds of offenses that originate from the body: through the first origination of offenses, one commits five offenses. These are the offenses spoken of in the internal repetition in this way: ‘When a monk, perceiving it as allowable and by means of begging, builds a hut.’” The internal repetition is at Pvr 4:0.1.

212. Sp 5.325: *Pañca āpattiyo kāyato ca vācato cāti tatiyena āpattisamuṭṭhānena pañca āpattiyo āpajjati*, “*bhikkhu kappiyasaññi samvidahitvā kuṭim karoti*” *ti evam tattheva vuttā āpattiyo*, “The five kinds of offenses that originate from the body and speech: through the third origination of offenses, one commits five offenses. These are the offenses spoken of just there in this way: ‘When a

fenses that are confessable.—²¹³ There are five kinds of Sangha.—²¹⁴ There are five ways of reciting the Monastic Code.—²¹⁵ Outside the central Ganges plain, the full ordination is to be given by a group of five, including one expert on the Monastic Law.— There are five benefits of performing the robe-making ceremony.—²¹⁶ There are five kinds of legal procedures.—²¹⁷ There are five “for the third time” offenses.—²¹⁸ When five factors are fulfilled, there is an offense entailing expulsion for one who steals.—²¹⁹ When five factors are fulfilled, there is a serious offense for one who steals.—²²⁰ When five factors are fulfilled, there is an offense of wrong conduct for one who steals.—²²¹ There are five unallowable things that should not be used: what has not been given, what is not known about, what is not allowable, what has not been received, what has

monk, perceiving it as allowable and having appointed someone, builds a hut.” Again, this refers to the internal repetition.

213. Sp 5.325: *Desanāgāminiyoti t̥hapetvā pārājikañca saṅghādisesañca avasesā*, “Confessable: apart from the offenses entailing expulsion and the offenses entailing suspension, the rest.”

214. See Kd 9:4.1.1.

215. See Kd 2:15.1.4.

216. See Kd 7:1.3.4.

217. Sp 5.325: *Pañca kammānīti tajjanīyaniyassapabbājanīyapaṭisāraṇīyāni cattāri ukkhepanīyañca tividhampi ekanti pañca*, “The five kinds of legal procedures: condemnation, demotion, banishment, and reconciliation are four, and the threefold ejection is one, making it five.”

218. Sp 5.325: *Yāvatatiyake pañcāti ukkhittānuvattikāya bhikkhuniyā yāvatatiyaṃ samanubhāsanāya appaṇinissajjantiyā pārājikaṃ thullaccayaṃ dukkaṭanti tisso, bhedaṇuvattakādisamanubhāsanāsu saṅghādiseso, pāpikāya diṭṭhiyā appaṇinissagge pācittiyaṃ*, “The five ‘for the third time’: when a nun takes sides with one who has been ejected and does not stop when pressed for the third time, there are three offenses: the offense entailing expulsion, the serious offense, and the offense of wrong conduct. When pressing one who is supporting a schism, etc., there is an offense entailing suspension. For not giving up a bad view, there is an offense entailing confession.”

219. See Bu Pj 2:6.1.1.

220. See Bu Pj 2:6.1.9.

221. See Bu Pj 2:6.1.17.

not been “made left over”.—²²² There are five allowable things that may be used: what has been given, what is known about, what is allowable, what has been received, what has been “made left over”.— There are five gifts without merit that are considered meritorious in the world: alcohol, entertainment, a woman, a bull, and a picture.— There are five things that are hard to remove: desire, ill will, confusion, feeling inspired to speak, and the thought of departing.²²³

There are five benefits of sweeping: (1) one’s own mind becomes serene, (2) the minds of others become serene, (3) the gods are pleased, (4) one accumulates actions that lead to being inspiring, (5) at the break-up of the body after death one is reborn in heaven. 63.58

There are five other benefits of sweeping: (1) one’s own mind becomes serene, (2) the minds of others become serene, (3) the gods are pleased, (4) one carries out the Teacher’s instruction, (5) later generations follow one’s example. 63.60

When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not grasp what is proper for himself to say; (2) he does not grasp what is proper for others to say; (3-5) not grasping either, he makes them act illegitimately, without their admission.²²⁴ 64.1

222. Sp 5.325: *Aviditanti paṭigganḥāmiti cetanāya abhāvena aviditaṃ*, “Avidita: not known about because of the absence of the volition ‘I receive.’” The point may simply be that one does not know whether a certain food has been received or not.

223. See also AN 5.160:1.1.

224. Sp 5.325: *Attano bhāsapariyantam na uggaṇḥātīti “imasmim vatthusmim ettakam suttaṃ upalabbhati, ettako vinicchayo, ettakam suttaṃ vinicchayaṇa vakkhāmi”ti evaṃ attano bhāsapariyantam na uggaṇḥātīti. “Ayaṃ codakassa purimakathā, ayaṃ pacchimakathā, ayaṃ cuditaṃ purimakathā, ayaṃ pa-cchimakathā, ettakam gayhūpagaṃ, ettakam na gayhūpaga”nti evaṃ anugga-ṇhanto pana parassa bhāsapariyantam na uggaṇḥātīti nāma*, “Attano bhāsapariyantam na uggaṇḥātīti: ‘In regard to this action that is a basis for an offense, this is the rule and this is its application. I will speak about the rule and its application.’ He does not grasp, in such a way, what is proper for himself to say. ‘This was said first by the accuser, this was said last. This was said first by the accused, this was said last. This is fit to be taken up, this is not.’ If he

- 64.3 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he grasps what is proper for himself to say; (2) he grasps what is proper for others to say; (3-5) grasping both, he makes them act legitimately, in accordance with their admission.
- 64.5 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the offenses; (2) he does not know the roots of the offenses; (3) he does not know the origins of the offenses; (4) he does not know the ending of the offenses; (5) he does not know the path leading to the ending of the offenses.
- 64.7 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows the offenses; (2) he knows the roots of the offenses; (3) he knows the origins of the offenses; (4) he knows the ending of the offenses; (5) he knows the path leading to the ending of the offenses.
- 64.9 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the legal issues; (2) he does not know the roots of the legal issues; (3) he does not know the origins of the legal issues; (4) he does not know the ending of the legal issues; (5) he does not know the path leading to the ending of the legal issues.
- 64.11 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows the legal issues; (2) he knows the roots of the legal issues; (3) he knows the origins of the legal issues; (4) he knows the ending of the legal issues; (5) he knows the path leading to the ending of the legal issues.
- 64.13 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he does not know the origin stories; (3)

does not grasp, in such a way, it is called, ‘He does not grasp what is proper for others to say.’” In the *suttas*, *pariyanta*, when used in combination with speech, often refers to conciseness of speech, e.g. in the gradual training at MN27. Here the context requires a different meaning.

he does not know the rules; (4) he does not know the additions to the rules; (5) he does not know the sequence of statements.²²⁵

When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he knows the origin stories; (3) he knows the rules; (4) he knows the additions to the rules; (5) he knows the sequence of statements. 64.15

When an expert on the Monastic Law has five other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the motion; (2) he does not know how the motion is done; (3) he is not skilled in what comes first; (4) he is not skilled in what comes afterwards; (5) he does not know the right time.²²⁶ 64.17

When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows the motion; (2) he knows how the motion is done; (3) he is skilled in what comes first; (4) he is skilled in what comes afterwards; (5) he knows the right time. 64.19

When an expert on the Monastic Law has five other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he does not know the light and heavy offenses; (3) he does not know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he does not know the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has not well-learned and well-remembered his teachers' tradition. 64.21

When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he knows the grave and minor 64.23

225. Sp 5.359: *Anusandhivacanapatham na jānāti kathānusandhivacanam vinicchayānusandhivacanañca na jānāti*, “He does not know the sequence of statements’: he does not know the sequence of statements and the sequence of decisions.”

226. Sp 5.325: *Na pubbakusalo hoti na aparakusaloti pubbe kathetabbañca pacchā kathetabbañca na jānāti, natti nāma pubbe ṭhapetabbā, pacchā na ṭhapetabbāti na jānāti*, “He is not skilled in what comes first; he is not skilled in what comes afterwards: he does not know what should be said first and what should be said afterwards. He does not know that the motion should be put forward first, not afterwards.”

offenses; (5) he has well-learned and well-remembered his teachers' tradition.

64.25 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he does not know the light and heavy offenses; (3) he does not know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he does not know the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has not properly learned either Monastic Codes in detail, and he has not analyzed them well, thoroughly mastered them, or investigated them well, either in terms of the rules or their detailed exposition.

64.27 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has properly learned both Monastic Codes in detail, and has analyzed them well, thoroughly mastered them, and investigated them well, both in terms of the rules and their detailed exposition.

64.29 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he does not know the light and heavy offenses; (3) he does not know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he does not know the grave and minor offenses; (5) he is not skilled in deciding legal issues.

64.31 When an expert on the Monastic Law has five qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (5) he is skilled in deciding legal issues.

65.1 There are five kinds of wilderness dwellers: one who is a wilderness dweller (1) because of stupidity and folly; (2) because one is overcome by bad desires; (3) because of insanity and derangement; (4) because it is praised by the Buddhas and their disciples; or (5) because of fewness of wishes, contentment, self-effacement, seclusion, and just wanting it.

There are five kinds of people who only eat almsfood ... There 65.3
 are five kinds of rag-robe wearers ... There are five kinds of people
 who live at the foot of a tree ... There are five kinds of people who
 live in charnel grounds ... There are five kinds of people who live
 out in the open ... There are five kinds of people who only have
 three robes ... There are five kinds of people who go on continuous
 almsround ... There are five kinds of people who never lie down ...
 There are five kinds of people who accept any kind of resting place
 ...²²⁷ There are five kinds of people who eat in one sitting per day
 ... There are five kinds of people who refuse to accept food offered
 after the meal has begun ... There are five kinds of people who eat
 only from the almsbowl: one who eats only from the almsbowl
 (1) because of stupidity and folly; (2) because one is overcome by
 bad desires; (3) because of insanity and derangement; (4) because
 it is praised by the Buddhas and their disciples; or (5) because of
 fewness of wishes, contentment, self-effacement, seclusion, and
 just wanting it.

When a monk has five qualities, he should not live without 66.1
 formal support: (1) he does not know about the observance-day
 ceremony; (2) he does not know the observance-day procedure;
 (3) he does not know the Monastic Code; (4) he does not know
 the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) he has less than five years
 of seniority.

When a monk has five qualities, he may live without formal 66.3
 support: (1) he knows about the observance-day ceremony; (2) he
 knows the observance-day procedure; (3) he knows the Monastic
 Code; (4) he knows the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) he
 has five or more years of seniority.

When a monk has five other qualities, he should not live with- 66.5
 out formal support: (1) he does not know about the invitation

227. Nidd-a.I.17: *Yadeva santhatam yathāsanthatam, idaṃ tuyham pāpuṇātīti evaṃ paṭhamam uddiṭṭhasenāsanassetam adhivacanam*, “*Yathāsanthata*: whatever is a mat. ‘This is for you’: in this way this is a description of the resting place one is designated first.”

ceremony; (2) he does not know the invitation procedure; (3) he does not know the Monastic Code; (4) he does not know the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) he has less than five years of seniority.

66.7 When a monk has five qualities, he may live without formal support: (1) he knows about the invitation ceremony; (2) he knows the invitation procedure; (3) he knows the Monastic Code; (4) he knows the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) he has five or more years of seniority.

66.9 When a monk has five other qualities, he should not live without formal support: (1) he does not know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he does not know the light and heavy offenses; (3) he does not know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he does not know the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has less than five years of seniority.

66.11 When a monk has five qualities, he may live without formal support: (1) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has five or more years of seniority.

66.13 When a nun has five qualities, she should not live without formal support: (1) she does not know about the observance-day ceremony; (2) she does not know the observance-day procedure; (3) she does not know the Monastic Code; (4) she does not know the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) she has less than five years of seniority.

66.15 When a nun has five qualities, she may live without formal support: (1) she knows about the observance-day ceremony; (2) she knows the observance-day procedure; (3) she knows the Monastic Code; (4) she knows the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) she has five or more years of seniority.

66.17 When a nun has five other qualities, she should not live without formal support: (1) she does not know about the invitation ceremony; (2) she does not know the invitation procedure; (3)

she does not know the Monastic Code; (4) she does not know the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) she has less than five years of seniority.

When a nun has five qualities, she may live without formal support: (1) she knows about the invitation ceremony; (2) she knows the invitation procedure; (3) she knows the Monastic Code; (4) she knows the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) she has five or more years of seniority. 66.19

When a nun has five other qualities, she should not live without formal support: (1) she does not know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) she does not know the light and heavy offenses; (3) she does not know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) she does not know the grave and minor offenses; (5) she has less than five years of seniority. 66.21

When a nun has five qualities, she may live without formal support: (1) she knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) she knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) she knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) she knows the grave and minor offenses; (5) she has five or more years of seniority. 66.23

There are five dangers in being uninspiring:²²⁸ (1) you criticize yourself; (2) after investigating, wise people condemn you; (3) you get a bad reputation; (4) you die confused; (5) after death, you are reborn in a lower realm. 67.1

There are five benefits in being inspiring: (1) you do not criticize yourself; (2) after investigating, wise people praise you; (3) you get a good reputation; (4) you die unconfused; (5) after death, you are reborn in heaven. 67.3

There are five other dangers in being uninspiring: (1) you do not give rise to confidence in those without it; (2) you cause some to lose their confidence; (3) you don't carry out the Teacher's 67.5

228. Sp 5.325: *Apāsādikanti kāyaduccaritādi akusalakammaṃ vuccati*, "Un-wholesome actions of misconduct by body, etc., are called 'being uninspiring'."

instructions; (4) later generations follow your example; (5) your mind doesn't become serene.²²⁹

67.7 There are five benefits in being inspiring: (1) you give rise confidence in those without it; (2) you increase the confidence of those who have it; (3) you carry out the Teacher's instructions; (4) later generations follow your example; (5) your mind becomes serene.

67.9 There are five dangers of associating with families: (1) one commits the offense of visiting families before or after a meal invitation; (2) one commits the offense of sitting in private; (3) one commits the offense of sitting on a concealed seat; (4) one commits the offense of teaching more than five or six sentences to a woman; (5) one has a lot of sensual thoughts.²³⁰

67.11 There are five dangers for a monk who associates with families: (1) when he associates too much with families, he often sees women; (2) because of seeing them, he associates with them; (3) because of associating with them, there is intimacy; (4) because of intimacy, there is lust; (5) because his mind is overcome by lust, it is to be expected that he will be dissatisfied with the spiritual life, that he will commit a certain defiled offense, or that he will renounce the training and return to the lower life.²³¹

68.1 There are five kinds of propagation: (1) propagation from roots, (2) propagation from stems, (3) propagation from joints, (4) propagation from cuttings, (5) propagation from regular seeds as the fifth.

68.3 When fruit is allowable for monastics for any of five reasons, it may be eaten: (1) it has been damaged by fire, (2) it has been damaged by a knife, (3) it has been damaged by a nail, (4) it's seedless, (5) the seeds have been removed.

68.5 There are five kinds of purification: (1) After reciting the introduction, the rest is announced as if heard. (2) After reciting

229. I read *āpajjati* with SRT, as against *nāpajjati* in MS.

230. The first four of these refer respectively to: Bu Pc 46:5.6.1/Bi Pc 127; Bu Pc 45:1.14.1/Bi Pc 126; Bu Pc 44:1.14.1/Bi Pc 125; and Bu Pc 7:3.11.1/Bi Pc 103.

231. See also AN 5.55:1.1.

the introduction and the four rules entailing expulsion, the rest is announced as if heard. (3) After reciting the introduction, the four rules entailing expulsion, and the thirteen rules entailing suspension, the rest is announced as if heard. (4) After reciting the introduction, the four rules entailing expulsion, the thirteen rules entailing suspension, and the two undetermined rules, the rest is announced as if heard. (5) In full is the fifth.

There are five other kinds of purification: (1) the observance-day ceremony which consists of reciting the Monastic Code, (2) the observance-day ceremony which consists of declaring purity, (3) the observance-day ceremony which consists of a determination, (4) the invitation ceremony, (5) the observance-day ceremony for the sake of unity as the fifth. 68.11

There are five benefits of being an expert on the Monastic Law: 68.13
 (1) your own morality is well guarded; (2) you are a refuge for those who are habitually anxious; (3) you speak with confidence in the midst of the Sangha; (4) you can legitimately and properly refute an opponent; (5) you are practicing for the longevity of the true Teaching.

There are five kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.—²³² There are five kinds of legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.²³³ 68.15

The section on fives is finished.

This is the summary:

“Offense, classes of offenses, 71.1
 Training, and with the next life;
 People, and involving cutting,
 And committing, because of.

Invalid, and valid, 72.1
 Allowable, suspected, and oil;
 Fat, loss, successes,
 Comes to an end, and with people.

232. See Kd 19:3.3.25.

233. See Kd 19:3.3.31.

- 73.1 Charnel ground, and chewed,
Theft, and one called a gangster;
Not to be given away, not to be shared out,
From body, from body and speech.
- 74.1 Confessable, Sangha, reciting,
Outside, and with the robe-making ceremony;
Legal procedures, for the third time,
An offense entailing expulsion, a serious offense, an offense of
wrong conduct.
- 75.1 Unallowable, and allowable,
Without merit, hard to remove;
Sweeping, and other,
To say, and also offenses.
- 76.1 Legal issue, action that is the basis for an offense, motion,
And both offenses and non-offenses;
These are light and strong,
You should understand dark and bright.
- 77.1 Wilderness, and almsfood,
Rag-robe, tree, people who live in charnel grounds;
Out in the open, and robe,
Continuous, one who never lies down.
- 78.1 Resting place, also after,
And one who eats only from the bowl;
Observance-day ceremony, invitation ceremony,
And also offenses and non-offenses.
- 79.1 These verses on dark and bright,
They are the same for the nuns;
Being uninspiring, being inspiring,
And so two others.
- 80.1 Associating with families, too much,
Propagation, and allowable for monastics;
Purification, and another,
Monastic Law, and with illegitimate;
And so legitimate is spoken of,
The basic section on fives is finished."

6. The section on sixes

“There are six kinds of disrespect.—²³⁴ There are six kinds of respect.—²³⁵ There are six grounds of training.—²³⁶ There are six proper ways.—²³⁷ There are six originations of offenses.— There are six offenses involving cutting.—²³⁸ There are six ways of committing an offense.—²³⁹ There are six benefits of being an expert on the Monastic Law.—²⁴⁰ There are six rules about ‘at the most’.—²⁴¹ One may be stay apart from one’s three robes for six days.— 81.1

234. See Pvr 4:9.2.

235. See Pvr 4:10.2.

236. See Pvr 4:11.2.

237. Sp 5.326: *Cha sāmīciyoti “so ca bhikkhu anabbhito, te ca bhikkhū gārayhā, ayaṃ tattha sāmīci”, “yuñjantāyasmanto sakam, mā vo sakam vinassāti ayaṃ tattha sāmīci”, “ayaṃ te bhikkhu patto yāva bhedanāya dhāretabboti ayaṃ tattha sāmīci”, “tato nīharitvā bhikkhūhi saddhim saṃvibhajitabbam, ayaṃ tattha sāmīci”, “aṇṇātabbam paripucchitabbam paripaṇhitabbam, ayaṃ tattha sāmīci”, “yassa bhavissati so harissatīti ayaṃ tattha sāmīci”ti imā bhikkhupātimokkheyyeva cha sāmīciyo, “The six proper ways: ‘That monk is not rehabilitated and those monks are at fault. This is the proper procedure;’ ‘Please recover what’s yours, or it might perish.’ This is the proper procedure;’ ‘Monk, this bowl is yours. Keep it until it breaks.’ This is the proper procedure;’ ‘He should take it away and share it with the monks. This is the proper procedure;’ ‘He should understand, should question, should enquire. This is the proper procedure;’ ‘Whoever owns it will come and get it.’ This is the proper procedure.’ These are the six proper ways in the Monastic Code for the monks.”*

238. Sp 5.326: *Cha chedanakāti paṇcake vuttā pañca bhikkhunīnam udakasāṭīkāya saddhim cha, “The six involving cutting: the five mentioned in the fives together with the bathing robe for nuns, making it six.”*

239. Sp 5.326: *Chahākārehīti alajjitā aṇṇānatā kukkucapakatatā akappiye kappiyasaṇṇitā kappiye akappiyasaṇṇitā satisammosāti, “The six ways: shamelessness, ignorance, an anxious character, perceiving what is allowable as unallowable, perceiving what is unallowable as allowable, and absentmindedness.”*

240. Sp 5.326: *Cha ānisamsā vinayadhareti paṇcake vuttā pañca tassādheyyo uposathoti iminā saddhim cha, “The six benefits of being an expert on the Monastic Law: the five mentioned in the fives together with the observance-day ceremony being entrusted to them, making it six.”*

241. Sp 5.326: *Cha paramānīti “dasāhaparamaṃ atirekacīvaraṃ dhāretabbam, māsaparamaṃ tena bhikkhunā taṃ cīvaraṃ nikkhipitabbam, santaruttaraparamaṃ tena bhikkhunā tato cīvaraṃ sādhitabbam, chakkhattuparamaṃ tuṇhībhūtena uddissa ṭhātabbam, navaṃ pana bhikkhunā santhataṃ kārāpetvā cha-*

There are six kinds of robe-cloth.— There are six kinds of dye.— There are six kinds of offenses that originate from body and mind, not from speech.—²⁴² There are six kinds of offenses that originate from speech and mind, not from body.—²⁴³ There are six kinds of offenses that originate from body, speech, and mind.—²⁴⁴ There are six kinds of legal procedures.—²⁴⁵ There are six sources of disputes.—²⁴⁶ There are six sources of accusations.—²⁴⁷ There are six

bbassāni dhāretabbam chabbassaparamatā dhāretabbam, tiyojanaparamam sahatthā dhāretabbāni, dasāhaparamam atirekapatto dhāretabbo, sattāhaparamam sannidhikārakam paribhuñjitabbāni, chārataparamam tena bhikkhunā tena cīvarena vippavasitabbam, catukkamsaparamam, aḍḍhateyyakamsaparamam, dvaṅgulapabbaparamam ādātabbam, aṭṭhaṅgulaparamam mañcapaṭipādakam, aṭṭhaṅgulaparamam dantakaṭṭha”nti imāni cuddasa paramāni. Tattha paṭhamāni cha ekam chakkam, “The six rules on ‘at the most’: ‘Should keep an extra robe for ten days at the most;’ ‘He should keep it at most one month;’ ‘He should accept at most one sarong and one upper robe;’ ‘Should stand in silence for it at most six times;’ ‘If a monk has had a new blanket made, he should keep it for six years. He should keep it for six years at most;’ ‘May carry it himself for at most 40 kilometers;’ ‘Should keep an extra almsbowl for ten days at the most;’ ‘Should be used from storage for at most seven days;’ ‘He should stay apart from that robe for six days at the most;’ ‘It is to be worth at most four kamsa coins;’ ‘It is to be worth at most two-and-a-half kamsa coins;’ ‘May insert two finger joints at the most;’ ‘Bed supports that are at the most eight standard fingerbreadths long;’ ‘Tooth cleaners that are at most thirteen centimeters long.’ These are the fourteen rules on ‘at the most’. There, the first six are one set of sixes.” These quotes refer respectively to Bu NP 1:2.17.1, Bu NP 3:1.3.13.1, Bu NP 7:1.31.1, Bu NP 10:1.3.1, Bu NP 14:2.38.1, Bu NP 16:1.23.1, Bu NP 21:2.17.1, Bu NP 23:1.3.32.1, Bu NP 29:1.2.16.1, Bi NP 11:1.21.1, Bi NP 12:1.21.1, Bi Pc 5:1.2.12.1, Kd 16:2.5.16, and Kd 15:31.2.5.

242. See Pvr 4:44.1.

243. See Pvr 4:46.1.

244. See Pvr 4:48.1.

245. Sp 5.326: *Cha kammānīti tajjanīya-niyassa-pabbājanīya-paṭisāraṇīyāni cattāri, āpattiyaṃ adassane ca appaṭikamme ca vuttadvayampi ekam, pāpikāya diṭṭhiyaṃ appaṇissage ekanti cha*, “The six kinds of legal procedures: condemnation, emotion, banishment, and reconciliation are four, the mentioned pair of not recognizing and not making amends for an offense is one, and not letting go of a bad view is one, making it six.”

246. See Kd 14:14.3.2.

247. See Kd 14:14.5.2.

aspects of friendliness.—²⁴⁸ Six standard handspans in length.—
²⁴⁹ Six handspans wide.—²⁵⁰ There are six reasons why the formal
 support from a teacher comes to an end.—²⁵¹ There are six addi-
 tions to the rule on bathing.—²⁵² One takes an unfinished robe
 and leaves the monastery.—²⁵³ One leaves the monastery with an
 unfinished robe.²⁵⁴

When a monk has six qualities, he may give the full ordination, 82.1
 give formal support, and have a novice monk attend on him: he
 has (1) the virtue, (2) stillness, (3) wisdom, (4) freedom, and (5)
 the knowledge and vision of freedom of one who is fully trained,
 and (6) he has ten or more years of seniority.

When a monk has six other qualities, he may give the full or- 83.1
 dination, give formal support, and have a novice monk attend on
 him: (1) he has the virtue of one who is fully trained himself and
 encourages others in it; (2) he has the stillness of one who is fully
 trained himself and encourages others in it; (3) he has the wisdom
 of one who is fully trained himself and encourages others in it;
 (4) he has the freedom of one who is fully trained himself and
 encourages others in it; (5) he has the knowledge and vision of
 freedom of one who is fully trained himself and encourages others
 in it; (6) he has ten or more years of seniority.

When a monk has six other qualities, he may give the full ordina- 84.1
 tion, give formal support, and have a novice monk attend on him:

248. There is no apparent reason why this set of sixes is included here. Apart from the Parivāra, it is not encountered elsewhere in the Vinaya Piṭaka, but see MN 48:6.2.

249. See Bu Pc 91:2.5.

250. See Bu Pc 92:2.1.6.

251. See Kd 1:36.1.6.

252. Sp 5.326: *Nahāneti orenaḍḍhamāsaṃ nahāne*, “On bathing: on bathing at intervals of less than a half-month.” This refers to Bu Pc 57:6.7.1.

253. Sp 5.326: *Vippakatacivarādicakkadvayaṃ kathinakkhandhake niddiṭṭham*, “The pair of sixes on an unfinished robe, etc., are specified in ‘The chapter on the robe-making ceremony.’” See Kd 7:4.1.0. This segment and the next each constitute a separate set of sixes.

254. See Kd 7:5.1.0.

he has (1) faith, (2) conscience, (3) moral prudence, (4) energy, (5) mindfulness, and (6) ten or more years of seniority.

85.1 When a monk has six other qualities, he may give the full ordination, give formal support, and have a novice monk attend on him: (1) he has not failed in the higher morality; (2) he has not failed in conduct; (3) he has not failed in view; (4) he is learned; (5) he is wise; (6) he has ten or more years of seniority.

86.1 When a monk has six other qualities, he may give the full ordination, give formal support, and have a novice monk attend on him: he is capable of three things in regard to a student: (1) to nurse him or have him nursed when he is sick; (2) to send him away or have him sent away when he is discontent with the spiritual life; (3) to use the Teaching to dispel anxiety. And (4) he knows the offenses; (5) he knows how offenses are cleared; and (6) he has ten or more years of seniority.

87.1 When a monk has six other qualities, he may give the full ordination, give formal support, and have a novice monk attend on him: he is capable of five things in regard to a student: (1) to train him in good conduct; (2) to train him in the basics of the spiritual life; (3) to train him in the Teaching; (4) to train him in the Monastic Law; and (5) to use the Teaching to make him give up wrong views. And (6) he has ten or more years of seniority.

88.1 When a monk has six other qualities, he may give the full ordination, give formal support, and have a novice monk attend on him: (1) he knows the offenses; (2) he knows the non-offenses; (3) he knows the light offenses; (4) he knows the heavy offenses; (5) he has properly learned both Monastic Codes in detail, and he has analyzed them well, thoroughly mastered them, and investigated them well, both in terms of the rules and their detailed exposition; (6) he has ten or more years of seniority.

There are six kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.—²⁵⁵ There are six kinds of legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.”²⁵⁶ 89.1

The section on sixes is finished.

This is the summary:

“Disrespect, and respect, 92.1
Training, and also proper ways;
Originations, and cutting,
Ways, and with benefit.

And ‘at the most’, six days, 93.1
Robe-cloth, and kinds of dye;
And from body and mind,
And from speech and mind.

And from body, speech and mind, 94.1
Legal procedure, and dispute;
Accusations, and in length,
Wide, and with formal support.

Additions to the rule, takes, 95.1
And so with;
Fully trained, one who encourages,
Faith, and with higher morality;
Sick, good conduct,
Offense, illegitimate, legitimate.”

7. The section on sevens

“There are seven kinds of offenses.—²⁵⁷ There are seven classes of offenses.—²⁵⁸ There are seven grounds of training.—²⁵⁹ There are seven proper ways.—²⁶⁰ There are seven illegitimate ways of act-

255. See Kd 19:3.3.37.

256. See Kd 19:3.3.42.

257. See Pvr 4:6.1.

258. See Pvr 4:7.1.

259. See Pvr 4:8.1.

260. Sp 5.327: *Satta sāmīciyoti pubbe vuttesu chasu “sā ca bhikkhunī anabbhitā, tā ca bhikkhuniyo gārayhā, ayaṃ tattha sāmīci”ti imaṃ pakkhipitvā satta ve-*

ing according to what has been admitted.—²⁶¹ There are seven legitimate ways of acting according to what has been admitted.—²⁶² There is no offense in going for seven days to seven kinds of people.—²⁶³ There are seven benefits of being an expert on the Monastic Law.—²⁶⁴ There are seven rules about ‘at the most’.—²⁶⁵ There is becoming subject to relinquishment at dawn on the seventh day.—²⁶⁶ There are seven principles for settling legal issues.—

ditabbā, “The seven proper ways: the seven are to be understood as the six previously spoken of and adding this: ‘That nun is not rehabilitated and those nuns are at fault. This is proper procedure.’”

261. Sp 5.327: *Satta adhammikā paṭiññātakaraṇāti* “*bhikkhu pārājikam a-jjhāpanno hoti, pārājikena codiyamāno* ‘*saṅghādisesaṃ ajjhāpannomhi*’*ti pa-ṭijjānāti, tam saṅgho saṅghādisesena kāreti, adhammikam paṭiññātakaraṇa*”*nti evaṃ samathakkhandhake niddiṭṭhā*, “The seven illegitimate ways of acting according to what has been admitted: ‘A monk has committed an offense entailing expulsion. When he is accused of having committed such an offense, he admits to committing an offense entailing suspension. The Sangha deals with him for an offense entailing suspension. That acting according to what has been admitted is illegitimate.’ In this way, it is specified in ‘The chapter on the settling of legal issues.’” See Kd 14:8.1.2.

262. Sp 5.327: *Dhammikāpi tattheva niddiṭṭhā*, “Legitimate: it is specified just there.” See Kd 14:8.2.2.

263. Sp 5.327: *Sattannaṃ anāpatti sattāhakaraṇīyena gantunti vassūpanāyi-kakkhandhake vuttaṃ*, “There is no offense in going for seven days to seven kinds of people: it is spoken of in ‘The chapter on entering the rainy-season residence.’” See Kd 3:5.4.2 and Kd 3:7.2.1.

264. Sp 5.327: *Sattānisamsā vinayadhareti* “*tassādheyyo uposatho pavāraṇā*”*ti imehi saddhim pañcake vuttā pañca satta honti*, “The seven benefits of being an expert on the Monastic Law: the five mentioned in the fives together with the observance-day ceremony and the invitation ceremony being entrusted to them, making it seven.”

265. Sp 5.327: *Satta paramāṇi chakke vuttāniyeva sattakavasena yojetabbāni*, “The seven rules on ‘at the most’: what is spoken of in the sixes is to be constructed as a group of seven.” Sp-t 5.327: *Sattakesu chakke vuttāniyeva sattakavasena yojetabbāni chakke vuttacuddasaparamāni dvidhā katvā dvinnam sattakānam vasena yojetabbāni*, “In the sevens, what is spoken of in the sixes is to be constructed as a group of seven: having divided in two parts the fourteen ‘at the mosts’ spoken of in the sixes, it is to be constructed on account of two group of seven.”

266. See Bu NP 29:2.27.

There are seven kinds of legal procedures.—²⁶⁷ There are seven kinds of raw grain.—²⁶⁸ It is seven wide inside.—²⁶⁹ There are seven additions to the rule on eating in a group.—²⁷⁰ After being received, the tonics should be used from storage for at most seven days.—²⁷¹ One takes a finished robe and leaves the monastery.—²⁷² One leaves the monastery with a finished robe.—²⁷³ A monk doesn't have any offense he needs to recognize.—²⁷⁴ A monk does have an offense he needs to recognize.— A monk has an offense he needs to make amends for.—²⁷⁵ There are seven kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.—²⁷⁶ There are seven kinds of legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.²⁷⁷

When a monk has seven qualities, he is an expert on the Monastic Law: (1) He knows the offenses. (2) He knows the non-offenses. (3) He knows the light offenses. (4) He knows the heavy offenses. (5) He is virtuous and restrained by the Monastic Code. 97.1

267. The seven are: condemnation, demotion, banishment, reconciliation, not recognizing an offense, not making amends for an offense, and not letting go of a bad view. See Kd 11:0.3.

268. See Bi Pc 7:2.1.6.

269. See Bu Ss 6:2.1.14.

270. See Bu Pc 32:8.15.1.

271. See Bu NP 23:2.12.

272. Sp 5.327: *Katacivarantiādini dve sattakāni kathinakkhandhake niddiṭṭhāni*, “A finished robe, etc.: the two groups of seven that are specified in ‘The chapter on the robe-making ceremony.’” See Kd 7:2.1.0. This concerns the present and the next item.

273. See Kd 7:3.1.0.

274. Sp 5.327: *Bhikkhussa na hoti āpatti daṭṭhabbā, bhikkhussa hoti āpatti daṭṭhabbā, bhikkhussa hoti āpatti paṭikātabbāti imāni tīni sattakāni, dve adhammīkāni, ekam dhammīkaṃ; tāni tīnipi campeyyake niddiṭṭhāni*, “A monk doesn't have any offense he needs to recognize; a monk does have an offense he needs to recognize; a monk has an offense he needs to make amends for: for these three groups of seven, two are illegitimate, one is legitimate. These three are specified in ‘The chapter connected with Campā.’” See Kd 9:5.1.0. This comment refers to the present and the next two items.

275. MS is faulty. I follow SRT and the commentary which have *bhikkhussa hoti āpatti paṭikātabbā*.

276. See Kd 19:3.3.48.

277. See Kd 19:3.3.52.

His conduct is good, he associates with the right people, and he sees danger in minor faults. And he undertakes and trains in the training rules. (6) Whenever he wants, he accesses the four absorptions, those pleasant meditations of the higher mind. (7) And because of the ending of the corruptions, he has realized with his own insight, in this very life, the liberation by mind and the liberation by wisdom.

98.1 When a monk has seven other qualities, he is an expert on the Monastic Law: (1) He knows the offenses. (2) He knows the non-offenses. (3) He knows the light offenses. (4) He knows the heavy offenses. (5) He has learned much, and he retains and accumulates what he has learned. Those teachings that are good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, that have a true goal and are well articulated, and that set out the perfectly complete and pure spiritual life—he has learned many such teachings, retained them in mind, recited them verbally, mentally investigated them, and penetrated them well by view. (6) Whenever he wants, he accesses the four absorptions, those pleasant meditations of the higher mind. (7) And because of the ending of the corruptions, he has realized with his own insight, in this very life, the liberation by mind and the liberation by wisdom.

99.1 When a monk has seven other qualities, he is an expert on the Monastic Law: (1) He knows the offenses. (2) He knows the non-offenses. (3) He knows the light offenses. (4) He knows the heavy offenses. (5) He has properly learned both Monastic Codes in detail; he has analyzed them well, thoroughly mastered them, and investigated them well, both in terms of the rules and their detailed exposition. (6) Whenever he wants, he accesses the four absorptions, those pleasant meditations of the higher mind. (7) And because of the ending of the corruptions, he has realized with his own insight, in this very life, the liberation by mind and the liberation by wisdom.

100.1 When a monk has seven other qualities, he is an expert on the Monastic Law: (1) He knows the offenses. (2) He knows the non-

offenses. (3) He knows the light offenses. (4) He knows the heavy offenses. (5) He recollects many past lives, that is, one birth, two births, three births, four births, five births, ten births, twenty births, thirty births, forty births, fifty births, a hundred births, a thousand births, a hundred thousand births; many eons of world dissolution, many eons of world evolution, many eons of both dissolution and evolution; and he knows: 'There I had such name, such family, such appearance, such food, such experience of pleasure and pain, and such a lifespan. Passing away from there, I was reborn elsewhere, and there I had such name, such family, such appearance, such food, such experience of pleasure and pain, and such a lifespan. Passing away from there, I was reborn here.' In this way he recollects many past lives with their characteristics and particulars. (6) With superhuman and purified clairvoyance, he sees beings passing away and getting reborn, inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, gone to good destinations and to bad destinations, and he understands how beings pass on according to their actions: 'These beings who engaged in misconduct by body, speech, and mind, who abused the noble ones, who had wrong views and acted accordingly, at the breaking up of the body after death, have been reborn in a lower realm, a bad destination, a world of misery, hell. But these beings who engaged in good conduct of body, speech, and mind, who did not abuse the noble ones, who held right view and acted accordingly, at the breaking up of the body after death, have been reborn in a good destination, a heaven world.' In this way, with superhuman and purified clairvoyance, he sees beings passing away and getting reborn, inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, gone to good destinations and to bad destinations, and he understands how beings pass on according to their actions. (7) And because of the ending of the corruptions, he has realized with his own insight, in this very life, the liberation by mind and the liberation by wisdom.

When an expert on the Monastic Law has seven qualities, he shines: (1) He knows the offenses. (2) He knows the non-offenses. 101.1

(3) He knows the light offenses. (4) He knows the heavy offenses. (5) He is virtuous and restrained by the Monastic Code. His conduct is good, he associates with the right people, and he sees danger in minor faults. And he undertakes and trains in the training rules. (6) Whenever he wants, he accesses the four absorptions, those pleasant meditations of the higher mind. (7) And because of the ending of the corruptions, he has realized with his own insight, in this very life, the liberation by mind and the liberation by wisdom.

102.1 When an expert on the Monastic Law has seven qualities, he shines: (1) He knows the offenses. (2) He knows the non-offenses. (3) He knows the light offenses. (4) He knows the heavy offenses. (5) He has learned much, and he retains and accumulates what he has learned. Those teachings that are good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, that have a true goal and are well articulated, and that set out the perfectly complete and pure spiritual life—he has learned many such teachings, retained them in mind, recited them verbally, mentally investigated them, and penetrated them well by view. (6) Whenever he wants, he accesses the four absorptions, those pleasant meditations of the higher mind. (7) And because of the ending of the corruptions, he has realized with his own insight, in this very life, the liberation by mind and the liberation by wisdom.

103.1 When an expert on the Monastic Law has seven qualities, he shines: (1) He knows the offenses. (2) He knows the non-offenses. (3) He knows the light offenses. (4) He knows the heavy offenses. (5) He has properly learned both Monastic Codes in detail; he has analyzed them well, thoroughly mastered them, and investigated them well, both in terms of the rules and their detailed exposition. (6) Whenever he wants, he accesses the four absorptions, those pleasant meditations of the higher mind. (7) And because of the ending of the corruptions, he has realized with his own insight, in this very life, the liberation by mind and the liberation by wisdom.

104.1 When an expert on the Monastic Law has seven qualities, he shines: (1) He knows the offenses. (2) He knows the non-offenses.

(3) He knows the light offenses. (4) He knows the heavy offenses. (5) He recollects many past lives, that is, one birth, two births, three births, four births, five births, ten births, twenty births, thirty births, forty births, fifty births, a hundred births, a thousand births, a hundred thousand births; many eons of world dissolution, many eons of world evolution, many eons of both dissolution and evolution; and he knows: 'There I had such name, such family, such appearance, such food, such experience of pleasure and pain, and such a lifespan. Passing away from there, I was reborn elsewhere, and there I had such name, such family, such appearance, such food, such experience of pleasure and pain, and such a lifespan. Passing away from there, I was reborn here.' In this way he recollects many past lives with their characteristics and particulars. (6) With superhuman and purified clairvoyance, he sees beings passing away and getting reborn, inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, gone to good destinations and to bad destinations, and he understands how beings pass on according to their actions: 'These beings who engaged in misconduct by body, speech, and mind, who abused the noble ones, who had wrong views and acted accordingly, at the breaking up of the body after death, have been reborn in a lower realm, a bad destination, a world of misery, hell. But these beings who engaged in good conduct of body, speech, and mind, who did not abuse the noble ones, who held right view and acted accordingly, at the breaking up of the body after death, have been reborn in a good destination, a heaven world.' In this way, with superhuman and purified clairvoyance, he sees beings passing away and getting reborn, inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, gone to good destinations and to bad destinations, and he understands how beings pass on according to their actions. (7) And because of the ending of the corruptions, he has realized with his own insight, in this very life, the liberation by mind and the liberation by wisdom.

105.1 There are seven bad qualities: one has no faith, conscience, or moral prudence; and one is ignorant, lazy, absentminded, and foolish.—

106.1 There are seven good qualities: one has faith, conscience, and moral prudence; and one is learned, energetic, mindful, and wise.”

The section on sevens is finished.

This is the summary:

109.1 “Offense, classes of offenses,
Training, and proper ways;
Illegitimate, and legitimate,
And seven days is no offense.

110.1 Benefits, ‘at the most’,
Dawn, and with settling;
Legal procedures, and kinds of raw grain,
Wide, eating in a group.

111.1 At most seven days, takes,
And so with;
Doesn’t, does, and does,
Illegitimate and legitimate.

112.1 Four about experts on the Monastic Law,
And four about monks who shine;
And seven bad qualities,
Seven good qualities have been taught.”

8. The section on eights

113.1 “When you see eight benefits, you should not eject a monk for not recognizing an offense.—²⁷⁸ When you see eight benefits, you should confess an offense even out of confidence in the others.—²⁷⁹ There are eight ‘after the thirds’.—²⁸⁰ There are eight ways of

278. See Kd 10:1.6.4–1.7.10.

279. See Kd 10:1.8.6–1.8.16.

280. Sp 5.328: *Aṭṭha yāvatatīyakāti bhikkhūnaṃ terasake cattāro, bhikkhūnāṃ sattarasake bhikkhūhi asādhāraṇā cattāroti aṭṭha*, “The eight ‘after the third’: four among the thirteen for the monks and four among the seventeen

corrupting families.—²⁸¹ There are eight key phrases for the giving of robe-cloth.—²⁸² There are eight key phrases for when the robe season comes to an end.—²⁸³ There are eight kinds of drinks.—²⁸⁴ Because he was overcome and controlled by eight bad qualities, Devadatta is irredeemably destined to an eon in hell.—²⁸⁵ There are eight worldly phenomena.—²⁸⁶ There are eight important principles.—²⁸⁷ There are eight offenses entailing acknowledgment.—²⁸⁸ Lying has eight factors.—²⁸⁹ The observance day has eight factors.—²⁹⁰ There are eight qualities of a qualified messenger.—²⁹¹ There are eight proper conducts of monastics of other religions.—²⁹² The great ocean has eight amazing qualities.—²⁹³ This spiritual path has eight amazing qualities.—²⁹⁴ There are eight ‘not left

for the nuns that are not in common with the monk, making eight.” This refers to the offenses entailing suspension.

281. Sp 5.328: *Aṭṭhahākārehi kulāni dūsetitī kulāni dūseti pupphena vā phalena vā cuṇṇena vā mattikāya vā dantakattḥena vā veluyā vā vejjikāya vā jaṅghapesanikena vāti imehi aṭṭhahi*, “The eight ways of corrupting families: one corrupts families with flowers, fruit, bath powder, soap, tooth cleaners, bamboo, medical treatment, or by taking messages on foot—with these eight.” See Bu Ss 13:2.8.

282. See Kd 8:32.1.2.

283. See Kd 7:1.7.3.

284. See Kd 6:35.6.3.

285. See Kd 17:4.7.1–4.7.10.

286. See AN 8.5:1.1.

287. See Kd 20:1.4.3–1.4.20.

288. See Bi Pd 1:0.3–8.

289. Sp 5.328: *Aṭṭhaṅgiko musāvādoti “vinidhāya sañña”nti iminā saddhim pāliyam āgatehi sattahitī aṭṭhahi aṅgehi aṭṭhaṅgiko*, “Lying has eight factors: the seven found in the Canonical text together with this: ‘He misrepresents his perception.’ It is eightfold because of eight factors.” For the first seven factors see Bu Pc 1:2.2.10.

290. According to the commentary at Sp 5.328 this refers to the eight precepts.

291. See Kd 17:4.6.3.

292. See Kd 1:38.8.2–38.10.2. According to Sp 3.87, the last two items on this list counts as four separate practices, thus making eight in total.

293. See Kd 19:1.3.1–1.3.24.

294. See Kd 19:1.4.1–1.4.32.

overs'.²⁹⁵ There are eight 'left overs'.²⁹⁶ There is becoming subject to relinquishment at dawn on the eighth day.²⁹⁷ There are eight offenses entailing expulsion.²⁹⁸ When she fulfills the eight parts, she should be expelled.²⁹⁹ When she fulfills the eight parts, even if she confesses, it is not actually confessed.— There is full ordination with eight statements.³⁰⁰ One should stand up for eight people.³⁰¹ One should offer a seat to eight people.³⁰² The female lay follower who asked for eight favors.³⁰³ When a monk has eight qualities, he may be appointed as an instructor of the nuns.³⁰⁴ There are eight benefits of being an expert on the Monastic Law.³⁰⁵ There are eight rules about 'at the most'.³⁰⁶ A monk who has had a legal procedure of further penalty done against

295. See Bu Pc 35:3.1.10–3.1.17.

296. See Bu Pc 35:3.1.20–3.1.27.

297. See Bu NP 23:2.15.

298. This probably refers to the four offenses entailing expulsion for the monks, in addition to the four offenses entailing expulsion for the nuns that are not in common with the monks.

299. This refers to Bi Pj 8:2.1.33. The Pali actually says "the eighth part", which in context means that all eight parts have been completed.

300. This refers to the full ordination of a nun, which happens before both Sanghas. The eight statements are the two motions and the six announcements.

301. Sp 5.328: *Aṭṭhamam paccuṭṭhātabbanti bhattage vuddhabhikkhunīnam*, "One should stand up for eight people: for the senior nuns in the dining hall."

302. Sp 5.328: *Āsanampi tāsaṃyeva dātabbam*, "A seat should also be given to them."

303. See Kd 8:15.7.1.

304. See Bu Pc 21:2.26–2.34.

305. Sp 5.328: *Aṭṭhānisamsā vinayadhareti pañcake vuttesu pañcasu* "tassādheyyo uposatho, pavāraṇā, saṅghakamma"nti ime tayo pakkhipitvā aṭṭha veditabbā, "The eight benefits of being an expert on the Monastic Law: the eight are to be understood as the five mentioned in the fives and adding these three: the observance-day ceremony, the invitation ceremony, and legal procedures being entrusted to them."

306. Sp 5.328: *Aṭṭha paramānīti pubbe vuttaparamāneva aṭṭhakavasena yojetvā veditabbāni*, "There are eight rules on 'at the most': they are to be understood just as the previously mentioned 'at the most', having constructed it as a group of eight."

himself should behave properly in eight respects.—³⁰⁷ There are eight kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.—³⁰⁸ There are eight kinds of legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.”³⁰⁹

The section on eights is finished.

This is the summary:

“Not that monk, even in the others, 116.1
For the third time, corrupting;
Key phrases, the robe season coming to an end,
Drinks, and with overcome by.

Worldly phenomena, important principles, 117.1
Offenses entailing acknowledgment, lying;
And observance days, qualities of a qualified messenger,
Monastics of other religions, and also of the ocean.

Amazing, not left over, 118.1
Left over, subject to relinquishment;
Offenses entailing expulsion, parts,
Not actually confessed, full ordination.

One should stand up for, and seat, 119.1
Favor, and with an instructor;
Benefits, ‘at the most’,
Behaving in eight respects;
Illegitimate, and legitimate,
The section on eights has been well proclaimed.”

9. The section on nines

“There are nine grounds for resentment.—³¹⁰ There are nine ways 120.1
of getting rid of resentment.—³¹¹ There are nine grounds of train-

307. See Kd 14:12.5.7.7–12.5.8.

308. See Kd 19:3.3.56–3.3.60.

309. See Kd 19:3.3.62–3.3.66.

310. See AN 9.29:1.1.

311. See AN 9.30:1.1.

ing.—³¹² There are nine immediate offenses.—³¹³ The Sangha is split by a group of nine.—³¹⁴ There are nine fine foods.—³¹⁵ There is an offense of wrong conduct for eating nine kinds of meat.—³¹⁶ There are nine ways of reciting the Monastic Code.—³¹⁷ There are nine rules about ‘at the most’.—³¹⁸ There are nine things rooted in craving.—³¹⁹ There are nine kinds of conceit.—³²⁰ There are nine kinds of robes that should be determined.—³²¹ There are nine kinds of robes that should not be assigned to another.—³²² Nine standard handspans long.—³²³ There are nine illegitimate kinds

312. Sp 5.329: *Nava vinītavatthūnīti navahi āghātavatthūhi ārati virati paṭivirati setuḥhāto*, “The nine grounds of training: the refraining from, the keeping away from, the desisting from, the incapability with respect to the nine grounds for resentment.”

313. The first nine offenses entailing suspension for monks.

314. See Kd 17:5.1.24.

315. See Bu Pc 39:2.10.1.

316. See Kd 6:23.10.8–23.15.9.

317. This probably refers to the five ways of reciting for monks, mentioned at Kd 2:15.1.4, together with the four ways of reciting for nuns, referred to at Pvr 2.1:1.8 and in the ensuing discussion.

318. Sp 5.329: *Nava paramānīti pubbe vuttaparamāneva navakavasena yojetvā veditabbāni*, “There are nine rules on ‘at the most’: they are to be understood just as the previously mentioned ‘at the most’, having constructed it as a group of nine.”

319. See AN 9.23:1.1.

320. See Vb 17:310.1.

321. See Kd 8:20.2.4–20.2.10.

322. As above.

323. See Bu Pc 92:2.1.6.

of gifts.—³²⁴ There are nine illegitimate kinds of receiving.—³²⁵ There are nine illegitimate kinds of possession.— There are three legitimate kinds of gifts, three legitimate kinds of receiving, and three legitimate kinds of possession.—³²⁶ There are nine illegitimate ways of winning over.—³²⁷ There are nine legitimate ways of winning over.—³²⁸ There are two groups of nine on illegitimate legal procedures.—³²⁹ There are two groups of nine on legitimate legal procedures.—³³⁰ There are nine kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.—³³¹ There are nine kinds of legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.”³³²

The section on nines is finished.

This is the summary:

“Grounds for resentment, getting rid of,

123.1

324. Sp 5.329: *Nava adhammikāni dānānīti saṅghassa pariṇatam aññasanṅghassa vā cetiyassa vā puggalassa vā pariṇāmeti, cetiyassa pariṇatam aññacetiya vā saṅghassa vā puggalassa vā pariṇāmeti, puggalassa pariṇatam aññapuggalassa vā saṅghassa vā cetiyassa vā pariṇāmetīti*, “The nine illegitimate kinds of gifts: if it was intended for one sangha and he diverts it to another sangha or to a shrine or to an individual; if it was intended for one shrine and he diverts it to another shrine or to a sangha or to an individual; if it was intended for one individual and he diverts it to another individual or to a sangha or to a shrine.” This refers to Bu NP 30:2.26–2.28 and Bu Pc 82:2.2.4–2.2.6.

325. Sp 5.329: *Nava paṭiggahaparibhogāti etesaṃyeva dānānam paṭiggahā ca paribhogā ca*, “The nine illegitimate kinds of receiving and possessions: the receiving and possession of these kinds of gifts.” This refers to the present and the next item.

326. Sp 5.329: *Tīṇi dhammikāni dānānīti saṅghassa ninnam saṅghasseva deti, cetiyassa ninnam cetiyasseva, puggalassa ninnam puggalasseva detīti imāni tīṇi. Paṭiggahapaṭibhogāpi tesamēyeva paṭiggahā ca paribhogā ca*, “The three legitimate kinds of gift: inclining toward the Sangha, one gives to the Sangha, and inclining toward a shrine to a shrine. Inclining toward an individual, one gives to an individual. These are the three. Also receiving and possessions is the receiving and possession of these.”

327. See Kd 14:2.1.1–2.1.27.

328. See Kd 14:3.1.1–3.1.27.

329. See Bu Pc 21:3.2.1–3.2.18.

330. See Bu Pc 21:3.2.19–3.2.36.

331. See Kd 19:3.3.69–3.3.71.

332. See Kd 19:3.3.75–3.3.77.

- Training, and with immediate;
And is split, and fine,
Meat, reciting, and ‘at the most’.
- 124.1 Craving, conceit, determined,
And assignment to another, handspans;
Gifts, kinds of receiving, kinds of possession,
Again threefold legitimate kinds.
- 125.1 Illegitimate ways of winning over, and legitimate ways of win-
ning over,
And twice two groups of nine;
Cancellations of the Monastic Code,
Illegitimate, and legitimate.”

10. The section on tens

- 126.1 “There are ten grounds for resentment.—³³³ There are ten ways of getting rid of resentment.—³³⁴ There are ten grounds of training.—³³⁵ There are ten subject matters of wrong view.—³³⁶ There are ten subject matters of right view.—³³⁷ There are ten extreme views.—

333. Sp 5.330: *Dasa āghātavatthūnīti navakesu vuttāni nava “aṭṭhāne vā pana āghāto jāyati”ti iminā saddhiṃ dasa honti*, “The ten grounds for resentment: the ten are the nine spoken of in the nines together with this: one gives rise to resentment without reason.”

334. Sp 5.330: *Āghātaṭṭhūnīti tattha vuttā nava “aṭṭhāne vā pana āghāto jāyati, taṃ kutettha labbhāti āghātaṃ ṭṭhūnīti”ti iminā saddhiṃ dasa veditabbā*, “The ten are to be understood as the nine ways of getting rid of resentment spoken of there together with this: one gives rise to resentment without reason, and one gets rid of it, thinking, ‘How will this help?’”

335. Sp 5.330: *Dasa vinitavattūnīti dasahi āghātavatthūhi viratisaṅkhātāni dasa*, “The ten grounds of training: the ten are the abstaining from the ten grounds for resentment.”

336. Sp 5.330: *Dasavattukā micchādīṭṭhīti “natthi dinna”ntiādivasena veditabbā*, “The ten subject matters of wrong view: they are to be understood on account of ‘there is nothing given’ etc.”

337. Sp 5.330: *“Atthi dinna”ntiādivasena sammādīṭṭhi*, “There is right view on account of ‘there is the given’ etc.”

³³⁸ There are ten kinds of wrongness.—³³⁹ There are ten kinds of rightness.—³⁴⁰ There are ten ways of doing unskillful deeds.—³⁴¹ There are ten ways of doing skillful deeds.— There are ten reasons why a vote is illegitimate.—³⁴² There are ten reasons why a vote is legitimate.—³⁴³ There are ten training rules for novice monks.—³⁴⁴ A novice monk who has ten qualities should be expelled.³⁴⁵

When an expert on the Monastic Law has ten qualities, he is 127.1 considered ignorant: (1) he does not grasp what is proper for himself to say; (2) he does not grasp what is proper for others to say; (3-5) not grasping either, he makes them act illegitimately, without their admission; (6) he does not know the offenses; (7) he does not know the roots of the offenses; (8) he does not know the origin of the offenses; (9) he does not know the ending of the offenses; (10) he does not know the path leading to the ending of the offenses.³⁴⁶

When an expert on the Monastic Law has ten qualities, he is 128.1 considered learned: (1) he grasps what is proper for himself to say; (2) he grasps what is proper for others to say; (3-5) grasping both, he makes them act legitimately, in accordance with their admission; (6) he knows the offenses; (7) he knows the roots of the offenses; (8) he knows the origin of the offenses; (9) he knows the ending of the offenses; (10) he knows the path leading to the ending of the offenses.

338. Sp 5.330: “*Sassato loko*” *tiādinā vasena pana antaggāhikā diṭṭhi veditabbā*, “The extreme views are to be understood on account of ‘the world is eternal’ etc.”

339. Sp 5.330: *Dasa micchattāti micchādiṭṭhiādayo micchāvimuttipariyosānā, viparītā sammattā*, “The ten kinds wrongness: wrong view, etc., ending with wrong liberation.”

340. Sp 5.330: *Viparītā sammattā*, “The kinds of rightness are the reverse.”

341. For this and the next item see AN 10.211:1.1.

342. See Kd 14:10.1.3.

343. See Kd 14:10.2.2.

344. See Kd 1:56.1.4–56.1.14.

345. See Kd 1:60.1.5–60.1.15.

346. Here the punctuation of the Pali is wrong. The comma should come after *appaṭiñṇāya*, not before it; see Pvr 7:64.2.

- 129.1 When an expert on the Monastic Law has ten other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the legal issues; (2) he does not know the roots of the legal issues; (3) he does not know the origin of the legal issues; (4) he does not know the ending of the legal issues; (5) he does not know the path leading to the ending of the legal issues; (6) he does not know the actions that are the bases for offenses; (7) he does not know the origin stories; (8) he does not know the rules; (9) he does not know the additions to the rules; (10) he does not know the sequence of statements.
- 130.1 When an expert on the Monastic Law has ten qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows legal issues; (2) he knows the roots of legal issues; (3) he knows the origin of legal issues; (4) he knows the ending of legal issues; (5) he knows the path leading to the ending of legal issues; (6) he knows the actions that are the bases for offenses; (7) he knows the origin stories; (8) he knows the rules; (9) he knows the additions to the rules; (10) he knows the sequence of statements.
- 131.1 When an expert on the Monastic Law has ten other qualities, he is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the motion; (2) he does not know how the motion is done; (3) he is not skilled in what comes first; (4) he is not skilled in what comes afterwards; (5) he does not know the right time; (6) he does not know the offenses and non-offenses; (7) he does not know the light and heavy offenses; (8) he does not know the curable and incurable offenses; (9) he does not know the grave and minor offenses; (10) he has not well-learned or well-remembered his teachers' tradition.
- 132.1 When an expert on the Monastic Law has ten qualities, he is considered learned: (1) he knows the motion; (2) he knows how the motion is done; (3) he is skilled in what comes first; (4) he is skilled in what comes afterwards; (5) he knows the right time; (6) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (7) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (8) he knows the curable and incurable

offenses; (9) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (10) he has well-learned and well-remembered his teachers' tradition.

When an expert on the Monastic Law has ten other qualities, he 133.1 is considered ignorant: (1) he does not know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he does not know the light and heavy offenses; (3) he does not know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he does not know the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has not properly learned both Monastic Codes in detail, not having analyzed them well, thoroughly mastered them, and investigated them well, both in terms of the rules and their detailed exposition; (6) he does not know the offenses and non-offenses; (7) he does not know the light and heavy offenses; (8) he does not know the curable and incurable offenses; (9) he does not know the grave and minor offenses; (10) he is not skilled in deciding legal issues.³⁴⁷

When an expert on the Monastic Law has ten qualities, he is 134.1 considered learned: (1) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has properly learned both Monastic Codes in detail, having analyzed them well, thoroughly mastered them, and investigated them well, both in terms of the rules and their detailed exposition; (6) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (7) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (8) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (9) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (10) he is skilled in deciding legal issues.

A monk who has ten qualities may be appointed to a committee.—³⁴⁸ The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for ten reasons.—³⁴⁹ There are ten dangers of entering a royal compound.—³⁵⁰ There are ten reasons for giving.—³⁵¹ There are ten

347. The redundancy in this set seems to be a result of mechanically putting together two sets from the group of fives above. And the same below.

348. See Kd 14:14.19.2–14.19.12.

349. See e.g. Bu Pj 1:5.11.32.

350. See e.g. Bu Pc 83:1.3.1–1.3.53.

351. See AN 8.35:1.1.

precious things.—³⁵² A sangha of monks consisting of a group of ten.— A group of ten may give the full ordination.— There are ten kinds of rags.—³⁵³ There are ten kinds of robe wearing.—³⁵⁴ One should keep an extra robe for ten days at the most.—³⁵⁵ There are ten kinds semen.—³⁵⁶ There are ten kinds women.—³⁵⁷ There are ten kinds of wives.—³⁵⁸ The ten practices proclaimed as allowable at Vesālī.—³⁵⁹ There are ten kinds of people a monk should not pay respect to.—³⁶⁰ There are ten kinds of abuse.—³⁶¹ There are ten ways of engaging in malicious talebearing.—³⁶² There are ten kinds of furniture.—³⁶³ They asked for ten favors.—³⁶⁴ There are

352. See e.g. Bu Pc 84:4.1.6.

353. See above at Pvr 7:63.30–63.32.

354. Sp 5.330: *Dasa cīvaradhāraṇāti “sabbanīlakāni cīvarāni dhārentī”ti vuttavasena dasāti kurundiyaṃ vuttaṃ. Mahāaṭṭhakathāyaṃ pana “navasu kappiyacīvaresu udakasāṭhikaṃ vā saṅkaccikaṃ vā pakkhipitvā dasā”ti vuttaṃ*, “The ten kinds of robe wearing: it is said in the Kurundi that the ten are on account of what was said: ‘They wore completely blue robes.’ But it is said in the Great Commentary that it is the nine allowable robes, adding the bathing robe or the chest wrap.” The former refers to Kd 8:29.1.1–29.1.11 and the nine allowable robes to Kd 8:20.2.2.

355. See Bu NP 1:3.1.6.

356. See Bu Ss 1:2.2.5.

357. See Bu Ss 5:4.1.1.

358. See Bu Ss 5:4.1.2.

359. See Kd 22:1.1.2.

360. See Kd 16:6.5.2.

361. See Bu Pc 2:2.1.2.

362. See Bu Pc 3:2.1.3.

363. Sp 5.330: *Dasa senāsanānīti mañico, piṭhaṃ, bhisi, bimbohanam, cimi-līkā, uttarattharaṇam, taṭṭhikā, cammakhaṇḍo, nisīdanam, tiṇasanthāro, paṇṇasanthāro*, “The ten kinds of furniture: a bed, a bench, a mattress, a pillow, a mat underlay, a bedspread, a straw-mat, a hide, a sitting mat, a spread of grass, a spread of leaves.” See Bu Pc 14:1.1.9.1 and Bu Pc 15:2.1.8. The ten kinds of furniture have become eleven in the commentary! Sp-yoj 5.330 helpfully adds: *Paṇṇasanthāro tiṇasanthārena saṅgahito*, “The spread of leaves is included in the spread of grass.”

364. Sp 5.330: *Dasa varāni yācimsūti visākhā aṭṭha, suddhodanamahārājā ekam, jīvako ekam*, “‘They asked for ten favors’: Visākhā eight, the great king Suddhodana one, Jīvaka one.”

ten kinds of illegitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.—³⁶⁵
 There are the ten legitimate cancellations of the Monastic Code.—
³⁶⁶ These are the ten benefits of congee.—³⁶⁷ There are ten kinds
 of unallowable meat.—³⁶⁸ There are ten rules on ‘at the most’.—³⁶⁹
 A competent and capable monk who has ten years of seniority may
 give the going forth, the full ordination, and formal support, and
 may have a novice monk attend on him.— A competent and ca-
 pable nun who has ten years of seniority may give the going forth,
 the full ordination, and formal support, and may have a novice
 nun attend on her.—³⁷⁰ A competent and capable nun who has
 ten years of seniority may agree to be approved to give the full
 admission.— The training may be given to a married girl who is
 ten years old.”

The section on tens is finished.

This is the summary:

“Resentment, getting rid of, grounds, Wrong, and right, extreme; And kinds of wrongness, kinds of rightness, Unskillful, and also skillful.	138.1
An illegitimate vote, legitimate, Novice monks, and expelling; To say, and legal issue, Motion, and light.	139.1
These light and heavy, Understand the dark and bright; And committee, and training, And compound, reasons.	140.1
Precious thing, and a group of ten, And so the full ordination;	141.1

365. See Kd 19:3.3.81–3.3.84.

366. See Kd 19:3.3.87–3.3.90.

367. See Kd 6:24.6.3.

368. See Kd 6:23.10.8–23.15.9 plus human meat as the tenth, see Kd 6:23.9.7.

369. Ten out of the fourteen listed at Sp 5.326, see above at Pvr 7:81.9.

370. This and the next item contradict Bi Pc 74:1.14.1, which stipulates twelve years of seniority for a nun to give the full ordination.

Rag, and wearing,
Ten days, semen, women.

142.1 Wives, ten practices,
Should not pay respect to, and with abuse;
And malicious talebearing, kinds of furniture,
And favors, illegitimate.

143.1 Legitimate, congee, and meat,
'At the most', monk, nun;
Full admission, married girl,
The section on tens have been well proclaimed."

11. The section on elevens

144.1 "There are eleven kinds of people who should not be ordained, and if they have been ordained, they should be expelled.—³⁷¹ There are eleven kinds of unallowable shoes.—³⁷² There are eleven kinds of unallowable almsbowls.—³⁷³ There are eleven kinds of unallowable robes.—³⁷⁴ There are eleven 'after the thirds'.—³⁷⁵ The nuns should

371. See Kd 1:61.1.19–68.1.4. A convenient list of the eleven is found at KHUDDAS Pṭ.16.

372. Sp 5.331: *Ekādasā pādukāti dasa ratanamayā, ekā kaṭṭhapādukā*, "The eleven kinds of shoes: ten made with precious substances and one made of wood." See the last ten items at Kd 5:8.3.4 and Kd 5:6.4.12.

373. Sp 5.331: *Ekādasā pattāti tambalohamayena vā dārumayena vā saddhim dasa ratanamayā*, "The eleven kinds of bowls: ten made with precious substances together with one made of copper or one made of wood." See Kd 15:8.2.26–9.1.14. It is curious that the copper bowl is mentioned here as if separate from the list of ten, yet it also occurs in the list of ten. There seems to be an error either in the Canonical text or the commentary.

374. Sp 5.331: *Ekādasā cīvarānīti sabbanīlakādīni ekādasā*, "The eleven kinds of robes: the eleven are those that are entirely blue, etc." See Kd 8:29.1.1–29.1.11.

375. Sp 5.331: *Yāvatatiyakāti ukkhittānuvattikā bhikkhunī, saṅghādisesā aṭṭha, ariṭṭho, caṇḍakālīti*, "After the third': a nun takes sides with one who has been ejected, the eight offenses entailing suspension, Ariṭṭha, and Caṇḍakālī." This refers to Bi Pj 7:1.11.1, Bu Ss 10:1.3.16.1–13, Bi Ss 10:1.19.1–13, Bu Pc 68:1.49.1, and Bi Pc 36:1.11.1.

be asked about the eleven obstacles.—³⁷⁶ There are eleven kinds of robes that should be determined.—³⁷⁷ There are eleven kinds of robes that should not be assigned to another.—³⁷⁸ Becoming subject to relinquishment at dawn on the eleventh day.—³⁷⁹ There are eleven kinds of allowable toggles.—³⁸⁰ There are eleven kinds of allowable buckles.—³⁸¹ There are eleven kinds of unallowable earth.—³⁸² There are eleven kinds of allowable earth.—³⁸³ There are eleven reasons why formal support comes to an end.—³⁸⁴ There are eleven kinds of people a monk should not pay respect to.—³⁸⁵ There are eleven rules on ‘at the most’.—³⁸⁶ They asked for eleven

376. Sp 5.331: *Ekādasā antarāyikā nāma “nasi animittā”ti ādayo*, “The eleven obstacles: ‘Do you lack genitals? etc.’” See Kd 20:17.1.6.

377. Sp 5.331: *Ekādasā cīvarāni adhiṭṭhātābbānīti ticīvaraṃ, vassikasāṭīkā, nisīdanam, paccattharaṇam, kaṇḍuppaṭīchhādi, mukhapuñchanacoḷam, parikkhāraṇam, udakasāṭīkā, saṅkaccikāti*, “Eleven kinds of robes that should be determined: the three robes, the rainy-season robe, the sitting mat, a sheet, an itch-covering cloth, a washcloth, a cloth for requisites, the bathing robe, and the chest wrap.”

378. Sp 5.331: *Na vikappetābbānīti etāneva adhiṭṭhitakālato paṭṭhāya na vikappetābbāni*, “Should not be assigned to another: beginning from the time of determination, these should not be assigned to another.”

379. See Bu NP 1:3.2.2.

380. Sp 5.331: *Gaṇṭhikā ca vidhā ca suttamayena saddhiṃ ekādasā honti, te sabbe khuddakakkhandhake niddiṭṭhā*, “Together with those made of thread, there are eleven kinds of toggles and buckles. They are all specified in ‘The chapter on minor topics.’” For the toggles see Kd 15:29.3.12.

381. See Kd 15:29.2.23–29.2.24.

382. See Bu Pc 10:2.1.8–2.1.10.

383. See Bu Pc 10:2.1.12–2.1.14.

384. Sp 5.331: *Nissayaapaṭipassaddhiyo upajjhāyamhā pañca, ācariyamhā cha; evaṃ ekādasā*, “The reasons why formal support comes to an end are five for a preceptor and six for a teacher, thus eleven.” See Kd 1:36.1.4 and Kd 1:36.1.7.

385. Sp 5.331: *Avandiyapuggalā naggena saddhiṃ ekādasā*, “The eleven are the people a monk should not pay respect to together with the naked person.” See respectively Kd 16:6.5.2 and Kd 15:15.1.4–15.1.7.

386. Sp 5.331: *Ekādasā paramāni pubbe vuttesu cuddasasu ekādasakavasena yojetvā veditābbāni*, “The eleven rules on ‘at the most’: they are to be understood among the previously mentioned fourteen, having constructed them as a group of eleven.”

favors.—³⁸⁷ There are eleven kinds of flaws in monastery zones.—

³⁸⁸ There are eleven dangers to be expected for people who abuse and revile.³⁸⁹

- 144.20 There are eleven benefits to be expected for one who practices the liberation of mind through love, who develops, cultivates, and makes it a vehicle and basis, who keeps it up, accumulates, and properly implements it:³⁹⁰ (1) you sleep well, (2) you wake up rested, and (3) you have no nightmares; (4) you are loved by humans and (5) spirits; (6) you are protected by the gods; (7) you cannot be harmed by fire, poison, or weapons; (8) your mind is quickly stilled; (9) your face is serene; (10) you die unconfused; and (11) if you do not go any further, you are reborn in the world of the supreme beings.”

The section on elevens is finished.

This is the summary:

- 147.1 “Should be expelled, and shoes,
And almsbowls, and robes;
Thirds, and should be asked about,
Determination, assigning to another.

- 148.1 Dawn, toggles, buckles,
And unallowable, allowable;
Formal support, and should not pay respect to,
‘At the most’, and favors;
And flaws in monastery zones, abuse,
With love—the elevens are done.”

The increasing by one is finished.

387. Sp 5.331: *Ekādasā varāṇīti mahāpajāpatiyā yācitavarena saddhim pubbe vuttāni dasa*, “The eleven favors: the ten spoken of previously together with the favor asked for by Mahāpajāpati.” For the previous ten see above at Pvr 7:135.19. For the eleventh favor see Kd 20:3.1.3.

388. Sp 5.331: *Ekādasā simādosāti “atikhuddakam simam sammannanti” ti-ādinā nayena kammavagge āgamissanti*, “The eleven flaws in monastery zones: ‘They approved a monastery zone that was too small,’ etc. They are handed down in the subchapter on legal procedures through this method.” See Pvr 21:5.3.

389. See AN 11.6:1.1.

390. See AN 11.15:1.1.

This is the summary:

“The ones, and the twos, 151.1
And the threes, fours, and fives;
And the sixes, sevens, eights, and nines,
The tens, and the elevens.

For the welfare of all beings, 152.1
By the Unwavering One who knows the Teaching;
The stainless increasing by one,
Was taught by the Great Hero.”

The increasing by one is finished.

Pvr 8

Questions and replies regarding the observance day, etc.

Upasathādipucchāvissajjanā

Questions on the beginning, the middle, and the end

- 1.1 What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the observance-day procedure? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the invitation procedure? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a legal procedure of condemnation? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a legal procedure of demotion? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a legal procedure of banishment? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a legal procedure of reconciliation? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a legal procedure of ejection? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of giving probation? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of sending back to the beginning? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of giving the trial period? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of rehabilitation? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of

an ordination procedure? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the lifting of a legal procedure of condemnation? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the lifting of a legal procedure of demotion? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the lifting of a legal procedure of banishment? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the lifting of a legal procedure of reconciliation? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the lifting of a legal procedure of ejection? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of resolution through recollection? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of resolution because of past insanity? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a further penalty? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of covering over as if with grass? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of appointing an instructor of the nuns? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the permission to stay apart from one's three robes? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a blanket permission? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of appointing a money discarder? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of appointing a distributor of rainy-season bathing cloths? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of appointing a distributor of almsbowls? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the permission to use a staff? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the permission to use a carrying-net? What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the permission to use a staff and a carrying-net?

2. Replies on the beginning, the middle, and the end

What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the observance-day procedure? A complete assembly is the beginning of an observance-day procedure, carrying it out is the middle, and concluding it is the end. 2.1

- 3.1 What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the invitation procedure? A complete assembly is the beginning of an invitation procedure, carrying it out is the middle, and concluding it is the end.
- 4.1 What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a legal procedure of condemnation? The action that is the basis for the offense and the person who has done it are the beginning of a procedure of condemnation, the motion is the middle, and the announcement is the end.
- 5.1 What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of a legal procedure of demotion? ... of a legal procedure of banishment? ... of a legal procedure of reconciliation? ... of a legal procedure of ejection? ... of giving probation? ... of sending back to the beginning? ... of giving the trial period? ... of rehabilitation? The action that is the basis for the offense and the person who has done it are the beginning of rehabilitation, the motion is the middle, and the announcement is the end.
- 6.1 What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of an ordination procedure? The person is the beginning of the ordination procedure, the motion is the middle, and the announcement is the end.
- 7.1 What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the lifting of a legal procedure of condemnation? Proper conduct is the beginning of the lifting of a legal procedure of condemnation, the motion is the middle, and the announcement is the end.
- 8.1 What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the lifting of a legal procedure of demotion? ... of a legal procedure of banishment? ... of a legal procedure of reconciliation? ... of a legal procedure of ejection? Proper conduct is the beginning of the lifting of a legal procedure of ejection, the motion is the middle, and the announcement is the end.
- 9.1 What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of resolution through recollection? The action that is the basis for the offense and the person who has done it are the beginning of resolution through

recollection, the motion is the middle, and the announcement is the end.

What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of resolution 10.1 because of past insanity? ... of a further penalty? ... of a covering over as if with grass? ... of appointing an instructor of the nuns? ... of the permission to stay apart from one's three robes? ... of a blanket permission? ... of appointing a money discarder? ... of appointing a distributor of rainy-season bathing cloths? ... of appointing a distributor of almsbowls? ... of the permission to use a staff? ... of the permission to use a carrying-net? ... of the permission to use a staff and a carrying-net? The topic and the person are the beginning of the permission to use a staff and a carrying-net, the motion is the middle, and the announcement is the end.

The questions and replies regarding the observance day, etc., are finished.

Pvr 9

Exposition of reasons

Atthavasapakaraṇa

- 1.1 “The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for ten reasons: for the well-being of the Sangha, for the comfort of the Sangha, for the restraint of bad people, for the ease of good monks, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life, for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives, to give rise to confidence in those without it, to increase the confidence of those who have it, for the longevity of the true Teaching, and for supporting the training.
- 2.1 The well-being of the Sangha is the comfort of the Sangha. The comfort of the Sangha is for the restraint of bad people. The restraint of bad people is for the ease of good monks. The ease of good monks is for the restraint of the corruptions in the present life. The restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life is for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives. The restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives is to give rise to confidence in those without it. The giving rise to confidence in those without it is to increase the confidence of those who have it. The increase in confidence of those who have it is for the longevity of the true Teaching. The longevity of the true Teaching is for supporting the training.

The well-being of the Sangha is the comfort of the Sangha. The 3.1
well-being of the Sangha is for the restraint of bad people. The well-
being of the Sangha is for the ease of good monks. The well-being
of the Sangha is for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the
present life. The well-being of the Sangha is for the restraint of the
corruptions relating to future lives. The well-being of the Sangha
is to give rise to confidence in those without it. The well-being of
the Sangha is to increase the confidence of those who have it. The
well-being of the Sangha is for the longevity of the true Teaching.
The well-being of the Sangha is for supporting the training.

The comfort of the Sangha is for the restraint of bad people. The 4.1
comfort of the Sangha is for the ease of good monks. The comfort
of the Sangha is for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the
present life. The comfort of the Sangha is for the restraint of the
corruptions relating to future lives. The comfort of the Sangha
is to give rise to confidence in those without it. The comfort of
the Sangha is to increase the confidence of those who have it. The
comfort of the Sangha is for the longevity of the true Teaching. The
comfort of the Sangha is for supporting the training. The comfort
of the Sangha is the well-being of the Sangha.

The restraint of bad people ... The ease of good monks ... The 5.1
restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life ... The re-
straint of the corruptions relating to future lives ... The giving rise
to confidence in those without it ... The increase in confidence of
those who have it ... The longevity of the true Teaching ... The
support of the training is the well-being of the Sangha. The sup-
port of the training is the comfort of the Sangha. The support of
the training is for the restraint of bad people. The support of the
training is for the ease of good monks. The support of the training
is for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life.
The support of the training is for the restraint of the corruptions
relating to future lives. The support of the training is to give rise
to confidence in those without it. The support of the training is to

increase the confidence of those who have it. The support of the training is for the longevity of the true Teaching.”

- 6.1 “A hundred purposes, a hundred teachings,
And two hundred expressions;
Four hundred knowledges,
In the exposition of the reasons.”

The exposition of reasons is finished.

The Great Division is finished.

This is the summary:

- 9.1 “First eight on questions,
And then eight on ‘a result of’;
These sixteen for monks,
And sixteen for nuns.
- 10.1 The internal repetition, subdivision,
And increasing by one;
Invitation ceremony, about reasons—
This is included in the Great Division.”

The exposition of reasons is finished.

Pvr 10

The collection of verses

Gāthāsaṅgaṇika

Training rules laid down in seven towns

“Arranging your robe over one shoulder,
Raising your joined palms—
What are you hoping for,
That you have come here?” 1.1

“What has been laid down in the two Monastic Laws,
Which come up for recitation on the observance
days—
How many training rules do they have?
In how many towns were they laid down?” 2.1

“Your approach is excellent,
You question sensibly;
And so I will tell you,
According to your skill.³⁹¹ 3.1

What has been laid down in the two Monastic Laws, 4.1

391. The end quote in the Pali seems to be a mistake.

Which come up for recitation on the observance
days—

They are three hundred and fifty,³⁹²
Laid down in seven towns.”

- 5.1 “In which seven towns were they laid down?
Please tell me this;
And after attending carefully to your explanation,
We will practice for our own benefit.”
- 6.1 “They were laid down at Vesālī, at Rājagaha,
At Sāvattthī, at Āḷavī;
And at Kosambī, and in the Sakyan country,
And also among the Bhaggas.”
- 7.1 “How many were laid down at Vesālī?
How many were pronounced at Rājagaha?
How many were there at Sāvattthī?
How many were pronounced at Āḷavī?
- 8.1 How many were laid down at Kosambī?
How many were spoken in the Sakyan country?
How many were laid down among the Bhaggas?
Please tell me who have asked.”
- 9.1 “Ten were laid down at Vesālī,
Twenty-one pronounced at Rājagaha;
And two hundred and ninety-four,
Pronounced at Sāvattthī.
- 10.1 Six were laid down at Āḷavī,
Eight pronounced at Kosambī;
Eight spoken in the Sakyan country,

392. This number seems to be the sum of all the rules in both Monastic Codes, with the rules in common between the nuns and the monks only counted once. Also, the seven principles for the settling of legal issues are not counted.

And three laid down among the Bhaggas.

Those laid down in Vesālī, 11.1
Listen to them as they truly are:
Sexual intercourse, person, super,³⁹³
And extra, black.³⁹⁴

True, a meal before another,³⁹⁵ 12.1
With tooth cleaner, naked ascetic;³⁹⁶
And abuse from the nuns—³⁹⁷
These ten were pronounced at Vesālī.

Those laid down at Rājagaha, 13.1
Listen to them as they truly are:
Stealing at Rājagaha,³⁹⁸
Two on charging, and also two on schism.³⁹⁹

Sarong, money, thread,⁴⁰⁰ 14.1
And with complaining, having almsfood prepared;⁴⁰¹
A group meal, and at the wrong time,⁴⁰²
Visiting, bathing, less than twenty.⁴⁰³

Gives out a robe, giving directions—⁴⁰⁴ 15.1
These were pronounced at Rājagaha;
Hilltop, wandering, right there,⁴⁰⁵

393. These are Bu Pj 1:7.1.16.1, Bu Pj 3:2.49.1, and Bu Pj 4:2.12.1.

394. Bu NP 1:2.17.1 and Bu NP 12:1.15.1.

395. Bu Pc 8:1.2.26.1 and Bu Pc 33:3.15.1.

396. Bu Pc 40:2.5.1 and Bu Pc 41:1.2.15.1.

397. Bi Pc 52:1.29.1.

398. Bu Pj 2:2.28.1.

399. Bu Ss 8:1.9.32.1, Bu Ss 9:1.2.14.1, Bu Ss 10:1.3.16.1, and Bu Ss 11:1.19.1.

400. Bu NP 5:2.10.1, Bu NP 18:1.28.1, and Bu NP 26:1.23.1.

401. Bu Pc 13:2.12.1 and Bu Pc 29:2.13.1.

402. Bu Pc 32:8.15.1 and Bu Pc 37:1.22.1.

403. Bu Pc 46:5.6.1, Bu Pc 57:6.7.1, and Bu Pc 65:1.53.1.

404. Bu Pc 81:1.16.1 and Bu Pd 2:1.15.1.

405. Bi Pc 10:1.15.1, Bi Pc 39:1.14.1, and Bi Pc 40:1.13.1.

With given consent it is twenty-one.⁴⁰⁶

- 16.1 Those laid down at Sāvattī,⁴⁰⁷
Listen to them as they truly are:
Four offenses entailing expulsion,
And sixteen offenses entailing suspension.
- 17.1 And the two undetermined offenses,
Twenty-four offenses entailing relinquishment;
And one hundred and fifty-six,
Minor offenses were spoken.
- 18.1 And ten blameworthy offenses,⁴⁰⁸
And seventy-two on training—
Two hundred and ninety-four,
All pronounced at Sāvattī.
- 19.1 Those laid down at Ālavī,
Listen to them as they truly are:
Hut, silk, and sleeping place,⁴⁰⁹
On digging, go deity;⁴¹⁰
And they pour water that contains living beings—⁴¹¹
These six were pronounced at Ālavī.
- 20.1 Those laid down at Kosambī,
Listen to them as they truly are:
A large dwelling, difficult to correct,⁴¹²
Evasive, door, and with alcohol;⁴¹³

406. Bi Pc 81:1.13.1.

407. All rules not laid down in the six other towns were laid down at Sāvattī.

408. According to Vmv 5.335 the ten are Bu Pd 1:1.35.1 and Bu Pd 3:3.15.1, plus Bi Pd 1:1.2.9.1–8.

409. Bu Ss 6:1.6.6.1, Bu NP 11:1.23.1, and Bu Pc 5:2.16.1.

410. Bu Pc 10:1.16.1 and Bu Pc 11:1.29.1.

411. Bu Pc 20:1.12.1.

412. Bu Ss 7:1.19.1 and Bu Ss 12:1.26.1.

413. Bu Pc 12:2.28.1, Bu Pc 19:1.18.1, and Bu Pc 51:1.46.1.

Disrespect, legitimately,⁴¹⁴
And the eighth is with a milk drink.⁴¹⁵

Those laid down in the Sakyan country, 21.1
Listen to them as they truly are:
Wool, and bowl,⁴¹⁶
And instruction, medicine.⁴¹⁷

Needle, and wilderness:⁴¹⁸ 22.1
The eight at Kapilavatthu;⁴¹⁹
With cleaning with water, and instruction,⁴²⁰
Spoken among the nuns.

Those laid down among the Bhaggas, 23.1
Listen to them as they truly are:
They lit a fire to warm themselves,⁴²¹
Soiled with food, containing rice.⁴²²

The four offenses entailing expulsion, 24.1
And seven offenses entailing suspension;
Eight offenses entailing relinquishment,
And thirty-two minor offenses.

Two blameworthy offenses, and three on training— 25.1
Fifty-six training rules;
Laid down at six towns,
By the Buddha, the Kinsman of the Sun.

414. Bu Pc 54:1.15.1 and Bu Pc 71:1.19.1.

415. Bu Sk 51:1.19.1.

416. Bu NP 17:1.20.1 and Bu NP 22:1.3.17.1.

417. Bu Pc 23:2.19.1 and Bu Pc 47:1.4.27.1.

418. Bu Pc 86:1.20.1 and Bu Pd 4:2.12.1.

419. MS reads *aṭṭha*, “eight”, whereas SRT has *cha*, “six”, which fits better.

420. Bi Pc 5:1.2.12.1 and Bi Pc 58:1.14.1.

421. Bu Pc 56:2.5.1.

422. Bu Sk 55:1.14.1 and Bu Sk 56:1.14.1.

- 26.1 Two hundred and ninety-four,
All pronounced at Sāvattḥī;
By the compassionate Buddha,
The famous Gotama.”

2. The four kinds of failure

- 27.1 “What we have asked, you have answered,
All is explained, not otherwise;
I wish to ask you another question—please tell me
this:
Serious, and light, curable;
Incurable, and grave, minor,
And those that are ‘after the third’.
- 28.1 In common, not in common,
The ways that failures are settled—⁴²³
Please explain all these too,
And we will listen to you.”
- 29.1 “There are thirty-one serious ones,
And eight here are incurable;
Those that are serious are grave,
Those that are grave are failures in morality;
Offenses entailing expulsion, offenses entailing sus-
pension—
They are called ‘failure in morality’.
- 30.1 Serious offenses, offenses entailing confession,
Offenses entailing acknowledgment, offenses of
wrong conduct;
Offenses of wrong speech,
And whoever calls another names for fun—
This is considered failure in conduct.

423. Reading *vipattiyo* with the PTS edition in place of *vibhattiyo*.

Holding on to distorted views, 31.1
 Preferring what is contrary to the true Dhamma;
 Misrepresenting the Awakened One,
 Being foolish, enveloped in delusion—
 This is considered failure in view.

When, to make a living—having bad desires, overcome by de- 32.1
 sire—one claims to have a non-existent superhuman quality; when,
 to make a living, one acts as a matchmaker; when, to make a living,
 one says, ‘The monk who stays in your dwelling is a perfected one;’
 when, to make a living, a monk eats fine foods that he has requested
 for himself; when, to make a living, a nun eats fine foods that she
 herself has asked for; when, to make a living, one eats bean curry or
 rice that one has requested for oneself—This is considered failure
 in livelihood.

There are eleven ‘after the thirds’, 33.1
 Listen to them as they truly are:
 A nun who takes sides with one who has been
 ejected,⁴²⁴
 Eight ‘after the thirds’;⁴²⁵
 Ariṭṭha, and Caṇḍakālī—⁴²⁶
 These are those ‘after the thirds’.”

3. To be cut down, etc.

“How many on ‘to be cut down’? How many on ‘to be destroyed’? 34.1
 How many on ‘to be stripped’? How many on ‘no other, he commits
 an offense entailing confession’? How many on ‘the monks have
 agreed’? How many on ‘what is proper’? How many on ‘at the
 most’?

424. Bi Pj 7:1.11.1.

425. Bu Ss 10:1.3.16.1–13 and Bi Ss 10:1.19.1–13.

426. Bu Pc 68:1.49.1 and Bi Pc 36:1.11.1.

- 35.1 How many on ‘knowing’?
 Were laid down by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun?”
- 36.1 “‘There are six on ‘to be cut down.’⁴²⁷ There is one on ‘to be
 destroyed.’⁴²⁸ There is one on ‘to be stripped.’⁴²⁹ There are four
 on ‘no other, he commits an offense entailing confession.’⁴³⁰ There
 are four on ‘the monks have agreed.’⁴³¹ There are seven on ‘what is
 proper.’⁴³² There are fourteen on ‘at the most.’⁴³³
- 37.1 There are sixteen on ‘knowing.’⁴³⁴
 They were laid down by the Buddha, the Kinsman of
 the Sun.”

4. Not in common, etc.

- 38.1 “Two hundred and twenty,⁴³⁵
 Training rules for the monks;
 Come up for recitation on the Observance days,
 Three hundred and four;⁴³⁶
 Training rules for the nuns,
 Come up for recitation on the Observance days.

427. Bu Pc 87:1.11.1, Bu Pc 89:2.10.1–92, and Bi Pc 22:1.14.1.

428. Bu Pc 86:1.20.1.

429. Bu Pc 88:1.14.1.

430. Bu Pc 16:1.16.1, Bu Pc 42:1.16.1, Bu Pc 77:1.19.1, and Bu Pc 78:1.18.1.

431. Bu NP 2:2.39.1, Bu NP 14:2.38.1, Bu NP 29:1.2.16.1, and Bu Pc 9:1.20.1.

432. Bu NP 10:1.3.1 and Bu NP 22:1.3.17.1; Bu Pc 34:1.2.21.1, Bu Pc 71:1.19.1, and Bu Pc 84:3.17.1, and the concluding section for each of the monks and the nuns *saṅghādisesa* offenses at Bu Ss 13:3.2.11 and Bi Ss 13:3.19 respectively.

433. See note to Pvr 7:81.9.

434. Bu NP 30:1.27.1; Bu Pc 16:1.161, Bu Pc 20:1.12.1, Bu Pc 29:2.13.1, Bu Pc 36:1.28.1, Bu Pc 62:1.11.1–66, Bu Pc 69:1.11.1, Bu Pc 70:1.46.1, and Bu Pc 82:1.26.1; Bi Pj 6:1.23.1, Bi Ss 2:1.40.1; and Bi Pc 51:3.9.1.

435. Leaving out the seven principles for settling legal issues.

436. Again, leaving out the seven principles for settling legal issues.

Forty-six of the monks' rules, 39.1
 Are not in common with the nuns;
 One hundred and thirty of the nuns' rules,
 Are not in common with the monks.

So one hundred and seventy-six in total, 40.1
 Are not in common;
 One hundred and seventy-four,⁴³⁷
 Are trained in equally by both.

Two hundred and twenty, 41.1
 Training rules for the monks;
 Come up for recitation on the Observance days,
 Listen to them as they truly are:

The four offenses entailing expulsion, 42.1
 There are thirteen offenses entailing suspension;
 There are two undetermined offenses.

The thirty offenses entailing relinquishment, 43.1
 And ninety-two minor offenses;
 The four offenses entailing acknowledgment,
 The seventy-five rules to be trained in.

These are the two hundred and twenty, 44.1
 Training rules for the monks;
 That come up for recitation on the observance days.

Three hundred and four, 45.1
 Training rules for the nuns;
 Come up for recitation on the Observance days,
 Listen to them as they truly are:

The eight offenses entailing expulsion, 46.1
 There are seventeen offenses entailing suspension;

437. Again, leaving out the seven principles for settling legal issues.

The thirty offenses entailing relinquishment,
And one hundred and sixty-six;
Are called minor offenses.

47.1 The eight offenses entailing acknowledgment,
The seventy-five rules to be trained in;
These are the three hundred and four,
Training rules for the nuns;
That comes up for recitation on the observance days.

48.1 Forty-six of the monks' rules,
Are not in common with the nuns;
Listen to them as they truly are:

49.1 Six offenses entailing suspension,
With the two undetermined offenses are eight;
Twelve offenses entailing relinquishment,
With these there are twenty.

50.1 Twenty-two minor offenses,
Four offenses entailing acknowledgment;
These are the forty-six,
That the monks do not have in common with the
nuns.

51.1 One hundred and thirty of the nuns' rules,
Are not in common with the monks;
Listen to them as they truly are:

52.1 Four offenses entailing expulsion,
Ten offenses where one is sent away from the Sangha;
Twelve offenses entailing relinquishment,
And ninety-six minor offenses;
Eight offenses entailing acknowledgment.

53.1 These are the one hundred and thirty,

That the nuns do not have in common with the
monks.

The one hundred and seventy-six,
That are not in common;
Listen to them as they truly are:

Four offenses entailing expulsion, 54.1
There are sixteen offenses entailing suspension;
There are the two undetermined offenses,
The twenty-four offenses entailing relinquishment;
And one hundred and eighteen,
Are called minor offenses;
The twelve offenses entailing acknowledgment.

These are the hundred and seventy-six, 55.1
That the two do not have in common.
One hundred and seventy-four,
Are trained in equally by both;
Listen to them as they truly are:

Four offenses entailing expulsion, 56.1
There are seven offenses entailing suspension;
Eighteen offenses entailing relinquishment,
Seventy minor offenses;
Seventy-five rules to be trained in.

These are the hundred and seventy-four, 57.1
That are trained in equally by both.
The eight offenses entailing expulsion are dangerous
to approach:⁴³⁸
That person is like the simile of the palm stump,

438. SP 5.338: *Tattha durāsadāti iminā tesam sappatibhayataṃ dasseti*, “There *durāsadā*: by this is shown their danger.”

- 58.1 Like a withered leaf, like an ordinary stone that has
 broken in half,
 Like someone with their head cut off;
 Like a palm-tree with its top cut off,
 They are incapable of growth.
- 59.1 Twenty-three offenses entailing suspension,
 Two undetermined offenses;
 Forty-two offenses entailing relinquishment,
 One hundred and eighty-eight offenses entailing confession;
 Twelve offenses entailing acknowledgment,
- 60.1 Seventy-five rules to be trained in.
 They are settled through three principles for settling
 legal issues:
 In the presence of, and with the admission of,
 And through covering over as if with grass.
- 61.1 There are two observance days, two invitation days,
 And four legal procedures taught by the Victor.
 There are five recitations, and four, not otherwise;⁴³⁹
 And there are seven classes of offenses.
- 62.1 The four kinds of legal issues,
 Are settled through seven principles:
 Through two of them, through four, through three,
 And business is settled through one.”

5. The offenses entailing expulsion, etc.

- 63.1 “It is said, ‘An offense entailing expulsion.’

439. This probably refers to the monks’ five ways of reciting the Monastic Code, mentioned at Kd 2:15.1.4, and then the four ways for nuns, referred to at Pvr 2.1:1.8 and in the ensuing discussion.

Listen to it as it really is:
When one has fallen away, offended, and fallen down,
Removed from the true Teaching,
And excluded from the community there—
This is why it is called that.

It is said, ‘An offense entailing suspension.’ 64.1
Listen to it as it really is:
Only the Sangha gives probation,
Sends back to the beginning;
Gives the trial period, and rehabilitates—
This is why it is called that.

It is said, ‘An undetermined offense.’ 65.1
Listen to it as it really is:
Undetermined, not determined,
An undecided rule;
It is one of three cases—
It is called, ‘An undetermined offense’.

It is said, ‘A serious offense.’ 66.1
Listen to it as it really is:
The one who confesses to instigating another,
And the one who agrees to it—
There is no offense like that.⁴⁴⁰
This is why it is called that.

It is said, ‘An offense entailing relinquishment.’ 67.1
Listen to it as it really is:
In the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group,
Or just one with one;
One relinquishes and then confesses—

440. Sp 5.339: *Catutthagāthāya accayo tena samo natthīti desanāgāminīsu accayesu tena samo thūlo accayo natthi*, “In the fourth verse, ‘There is no offense like that,’ means that in regard to the offenses that are to be confessed, there is no gross offense that is equivalent to that.”

This is why it is called that.

- 68.1 It is said, 'An offense entailing confession'
Listen to it as it really is:
One drops the wholesome,
Misses the noble path;
Having a deluded mind—
This is why it is called that.
- 69.1 It is said, 'An offense entailing acknowledgment'
Listen to it as it really is:
An unrelated monk,
Whatever food she has obtained with difficulty;
Should he receive it himself and eat it,
It is called blameworthy.
- 70.1 When eating at an invitation,
And a nun there gives directions based on favoritism;
If they eat there without having stopped her,
It is called blameworthy.
- 71.1 Going to a family that has faith,
But is poor with little wealth;
If one eats there without being sick,
It is called blameworthy.
- 72.1 If anyone stays in a wilderness,
That is risky and dangerous;
And they eat there without making it known,⁴⁴¹
It is called blameworthy.
- 73.1 An unrelated nun,
Whatever belongs to others—
Ghee, oil, honey, syrup,

441. I take *aviditam* to be a contracted version of *appaṭisaṃviditam*, see Bu Pd 4:2.12.1.

Fish, meat, milk, and curd—
 If she herself asks for them,
 She has committed a blameworthy act in the instruc-
 tion of the Accomplished One.

It is said, 'An offense of wrong conduct.' 74.1
 Listen to it as it really is:
 Offended, and failed,
 Faltered, and what is badly done.

Whatever people do that is bad, 75.1
 Whether in public or in private;
 They declare to be wrong conduct.
 This is why it is called that.

It is said, 'An offense of wrong speech.' 76.1
 Listen to it as it really is:
 Wrong speech, wrong utterance,
 Whatever sentence is defiled;
 And condemned by the wise—
 This is why it is called that.

It is said, 'To be trained in.' 77.1
 Listen to it as it really is:
 For a trainee who is training,
 Following the straight path,

This is the beginning and the right conduct, 78.1
 With a controlled and restrained mouth—
 There is no training like this.
 This is why it is called that.

It rains on what's concealed, 79.1
 Not on what's revealed;
 Therefore, reveal the concealed,
 And it won't be rained upon.

- 80.1 The forest is the destination of deer,
 The air is the destination of birds;
 Non-existence is the destination of phenomena,
 Extinguishment is the destination of a Perfected
 One.”

The collection of verses is finished.

This is the summary:

- 83.1 “Laid down in seven towns,
 And also the four kinds of failure;
 In common, not in common,
 Between the monks and the nuns;
 To support Buddhism,
 There is this collection of verses.”

The collection of verses is finished

Pvr 11

The subdivision on legal issues

Adhikaraṇabheda

The subdivision on reopening, etc.

There are four kinds of legal issues: legal issues arising from disputes, legal issues arising from accusations, legal issues arising from offenses, legal issues arising from business. 1.1

How many kinds of reopening are there of these four legal issues? 2.1
Ten. There are two kinds of reopening of legal issues arising from disputes, four of legal issues arising from accusations, three of legal issues arising from offenses, and one of legal issues arising from business.

When reopening a legal issue arising from a dispute, how many of the principles for settling it does one reopen? When reopening a legal issue arising from an accusation, how many of the principles for settling it does one reopen? When reopening a legal issue arising from an offense, how many of the principles for settling it does one reopen? When reopening a legal issue arising from business, how many of the principles for settling it does one reopen? 3.1

When reopening a legal issue arising from a dispute, one reopens two principles for settling it. When reopening a legal issue arising 4.1

ing from an accusation, one reopens four principles for settling it. When reopening a legal issue arising from an offense, one reopens three principles for settling it. When reopening a legal issue arising from business, one reopens one principles for settling it.

- 5.1 How many kinds of reopening are there? In how many ways does a reopening come about? How many attributes do people who reopen legal issues have? How many kinds of people commit an offense when they reopen a legal issue?
- 6.1 There are twelve kinds of reopening. A reopening comes about in ten ways. People who reopen legal issues have four attributes. There are four kinds of people who commit an offense when they reopen legal issues.
- 7.1 What are the twelve kinds of reopening? “The legal procedure hasn’t been done”; “it’s been done badly”; “it should be done again”; “it’s not been settled”; “it’s been badly settled”; “it should be settled again”; “it’s not been decided”; “it’s been badly decided”; “it should be decided again”; “it’s not been disposed of”; “it’s been badly disposed of”; “it should be disposed of again”.
- 8.1 What are the ten ways that a reopening comes about? One reopens a legal issue where it arose; one reopens a legal issue where it arose and was resolved; one reopens a legal issue while traveling; one reopens a legal issue that was resolved while traveling; one reopens a legal issue after going there; one reopens a legal issue that was resolved after going there; one reopens a resolution through recollection; one reopens a resolution because of past insanity; one reopens a decision on giving a further penalty; one reopens a decision on covering over as if with grass.
- 9.1 What are the four attributes of people who reopen legal issues? They reopen legal issues biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear.
- 10.1 Who are the four kinds of people who commit an offense when they reopen a legal issue? If one who was ordained on that very day does the reopening, they commit an offense entailing confession; if one who has newly arrived does the reopening, they commit an offense entailing confession; if the original doer does the reopen-

ing, they commit an offense entailing confession; if one who had given their consent does the reopening, they commit an offense entailing confession.⁴⁴²

2. The sources of the legal issues, etc.

What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of legal issues arising from disputes? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of legal issues arising from accusations? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of legal issues arising from offenses? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of legal issues arising from business? 11.1

Legal issues arising from disputes have disputes as their source, their origin, their birth, their arising, their production, their origination. Legal issues arising from accusations have accusations as their source, their origin, their birth, their arising, their production, their origination. Legal issues arising from offenses have offenses as their source, their origin, their birth, their arising, their production, their origination. Legal issues arising from business have business as their source, their origin, their birth, their arising, their production, their origination. 12.1

What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of legal issues arising from disputes? ... of 13.1

442. Sp 5.341: *Kārakoti ekaṃ saṅghena saddhiṃ adhikaraṇaṃ vinicchinitvā pariveṇagataṃ parājitā bhikkhū vadanti "kissa, bhante, tumhehi evaṃ vinicchitaṃ adhikaraṇaṃ, nanu evaṃ vinicchinitabba"nti. So "kasmā paṭhamamēva evaṃ na vaditthā"ti taṃ adhikaraṇaṃ ukkoṭeti. Evaṃ yo kārako ukkoṭeti,* "The original doer: having decided a legal issue together with the Sangha, he goes to the yard where the defeated monks say, 'Venerable, why did you decide the legal issue in that way? Should it not be decided in this way?' Saying, 'Why did you not say this straightaway?' he reopens that legal issue. In this way, the original doer reopens it."

legal issues arising from accusations? ... of legal issues arising from offenses? ... of legal issues arising from business?

- 14.1 Legal issues arising from disputes have causes as their source, their origin, their birth, their arising, their production, their origination.⁴⁴³ Legal issues arising from accusations ... Legal issues arising from offenses ... Legal issues arising from business have causes as their source, their origin, their birth, their arising, their production, their origination.
- 15.1 What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of legal issues arising from disputes? ... of legal issues arising from accusations? ... of legal issues arising from offenses? ... of legal issues arising from business?
- 16.1 Legal issues arising from disputes have conditions as their source, their origin, their birth, their arising, their production, their origination. Legal issues arising from accusations ... Legal issues arising from offenses ... Legal issues arising from business have conditions as their source, their origin, their birth, their arising, their production, their origination.

3. The roots of legal issues, etc.

- 17.1 How many roots do the four kinds of legal issues have, and how many originations? They have thirty-three roots, and thirty-three originations.
- 18.1 What are the thirty-three roots? Legal issues arising from disputes have twelve roots; legal issues arising from accusations have fourteen roots; legal issues arising from offenses have six roots; legal issues arising from business have one root, the Sangha.
- 19.1 What are the thirty-three originations? Legal issues arising from disputes originate from the eighteen grounds for schism; legal

443. Sp 5.342: *Dutiyapucchāya hetunidānantiādimhi vissajjane navannaṃ ku-salākusa-lābyākatahetūnaṃ vasena hetunidānādītā veditabbā*, “In the second question, in ‘causes as their source, etc.’: in the reply, causes as their source, etc., is to be understood on account of the nine wholesome, unwholesome, and indeterminate causes.”

issues arising from accusations originate from the four kinds of failure; legal issues arising from offenses originate from the seven classes of offenses; legal issues arising from business originate from the four kinds of legal procedures.

4. Offenses because of legal issues

“Is a legal issue arising from a dispute an offense or not an offense?” 20.1

It is not an offense. “Is it possible to commit an offense because of a legal issue arising from a dispute?” Yes. How many offenses does one commit because of legal issues arising from disputes? Two: there is an offense entailing confession for abusing one who is fully ordained; there is an offense of wrong conduct for abusing one who is not fully ordained.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 21.1 of failure do they belong? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? Through how many kinds of legal issues, in how many places, and through how many of the principles for settling legal issues are they settled?

They belong to one kind of failure: failure in conduct. They 22.1 belong to legal issues arising from an offense. They are found in two classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in three ways. They are settled through one kind of legal issue: a legal issue arising from business. They are settled in three places: in the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group, or in the presence of an individual. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

“Is a legal issue arising from an accusation an offense or not an 23.1 offense?” It is not an offense. “Is it possible to commit an offense

because of a legal issue arising from an accusation?” Yes. How many offenses does one commit because of legal issues arising from accusations? Three: there is an offense entailing suspension for groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion; there is an offense entailing confession for groundlessly charging someone with an offense entailing suspension; there is an offense of wrong conduct for groundlessly charging someone with failure in conduct.

- 24.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? Through how many kinds of legal issues, in how many places, and through how many of the principles for settling legal issues are they settled?
- 25.1 They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. They are found in three classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in three ways. The heavy offenses are settled through one kind of legal issue: a legal issue arising from business. They are settled in one place: in the midst of the Sangha. They are settled through two principles: by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted. The light offenses are settled through one kind of legal issue: a legal issue arising from business. They are settled in three places: in the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group, or in the presence of an individual. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.
- 26.1 “Is a legal issue arising from an offense an offense or not an offense?” It is an offense. “Is it possible to commit an offense because

of a legal issue arising from an offense?” Yes. How many offenses does one commit because of legal issues arising from offenses? Four: there is an offense entailing expulsion for a nun who knowingly conceals an offense entailing expulsion; there is a serious offense for concealing it if she is unsure; there is an offense entailing confession for a monk who conceals an offense entailing suspension; there is an offense of wrong conduct for concealing a failure in conduct.

When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds 27.1 of failure do they belong? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? Through how many kinds of legal issues, in how many places, and through how many of the principles for settling legal issues are they settled?

They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in moral- 28.1 ity; they may be failure in conduct. They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. They are found in four classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body, speech, and mind. The incurable offense is not settled through any kind of legal issue, in any place, or through any of the principles for settling legal issues.⁴⁴⁴ The light offenses are settled through one kind of legal issue: a legal issue arising from business. They are settled in three places: in the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group, or in the presence of an individual. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

“Is a legal issue arising from business an offense or not an of- 29.1 fense?” It is not an offense. “Is it possible to commit an offense

444. That is, the offense entailing expulsion.

because of a legal issue arising from business?" Yes. How many offenses does one commit because of legal issues arising from business? Five: there is an offense of wrong conduct after the motion when a nun takes sides with one who has been ejected and she does not stop when pressed up to three times; there is a serious offense after each of the first two announcements; there is an offense entailing expulsion when the last announcement is finished; there is an offense entailing suspension when monks who side with a monk who is pursuing schism do not stop when pressed for the third time; there is an offense entailing confession when not giving up a bad view after being pressed for the third time.

30.1 When it comes to these offenses, to how many of the four kinds of failure do they belong? To which of the four kinds of legal issues do they belong? In how many of the seven classes of offenses are they found? Through how many of the six kinds of originations of offenses do they originate? Through how many kinds of legal issues, in how many places, and through how many of the principles for settling legal issues are they settled?

31.1 They belong to two kinds of failure: they may be failure in morality; they may be failure in conduct. They belong to legal issues arising from an offense. They are found in five classes of offenses: they may be in the class of offenses entailing expulsion; they may be in the class of offenses entailing suspension; they may be in the class of serious offenses; they may be in the class of offenses entailing confession; they may be in the class of offenses of wrong conduct. They originate in one way: from body, speech, and mind. The incurable offense is not settled through any kind of legal issue, in any place, or through any of the principles for settling legal issues. The heavy offense is settled through one kind of legal issue:⁴⁴⁵ a legal issue arising from business. It is settled in one place: in the midst of the Sangha. It is settled through two principles: by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted. The light offenses are settled through one kind of legal issue: a legal

445. That is, the offense entailing suspension.

issue arising from business. They are settled in three places: in the midst of the Sangha, in the midst of a group, or in the presence of an individual. They are settled through three principles: they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted; or they may be settled by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass.

5. The difference between legal issues

Is a legal issue arising from a dispute a legal issue arising from an accusation, a legal issue arising from an offense, or a legal issue arising from business?⁴⁴⁶ A legal issue arising from a dispute is neither a legal issue arising from an accusation, nor a legal issue arising from an offense, nor a legal issue arising from business. Nevertheless, because of a legal issue arising from a dispute, there are legal issues arising from accusations, legal issues arising from offenses, and legal issues arising from business. How is this? It may be that monks are disputing, saying, “This is the Teaching”, “This is contrary to the Teaching” ... “This is a grave offense”, or “This is a minor offense.” In regard to this, whatever there is of quarreling, arguing, conflict, disputing, variety in opinion, difference in opinion, heated speech, or strife—this called a legal issue arising from a dispute. When, during a legal issue arising from a dispute, the Sangha disputes, there is a legal issue arising from a dispute. When one who is dis-

446. At first sight the Pali appears to be a straightforward declarative statement (“a legal issue arising from a dispute is a legal issue arising from an accusation, a legal issue arising from an offense, and a legal issue arising from business”), not a question. Yet this would mean that the next sentence is a direct contradiction to present one. The sub-commentary clears this is up by saying it is meant as a question. Vmv 5.348: *Vivādādhikaraṇaṃ hoti anuvādādhikaraṇantiādisu vivādādhikaraṇameva anuvādādhikaraṇādipi hotiti pucchāya vivādādhikaraṇaṃ vivādādhikaraṇameva hoti, anuvādādayo na hotiti vissajjanam*, “About the phrase *vivādādhikaraṇaṃ hoti anuvādādhikaraṇaṃ*, etc.: to the question whether a legal issue arising from a dispute is also a legal issue arising from an accusation, etc., the reply is that a legal issue arising from a dispute is a legal issue arising from a dispute, not a legal issue arising from an accusation, etc.”

puting makes an accusation, there is a legal issue arising from an accusation. When one who is accusing commits an offense, there is a legal issue arising from an offense. When the Sangha does a legal procedure because of that offense, there is a legal issue arising from business. In this way, because of a legal issue arising from a dispute, there are legal issues arising from accusations, legal issues arising from offenses, and legal issues arising from business.

- 33.1 Is a legal issue arising from an accusation a legal issue arising from an offense, a legal issue arising from business, or legal issue arising from a dispute? A legal issue arising from an accusation is neither a legal issue arising from an offense, nor a legal issue arising from business, nor a legal issue arising from a dispute. Nevertheless, because of a legal issue arising from an accusation, there are legal issues arising from offenses, legal issues arising from business, and legal issues arising from disputes. How is this? It may be that the monks accuse a monk of failure in morality, failure in conduct, failure in view, or failure in livelihood. In regard to this, whatever there is of accusations, accusing, allegations, blame, taking sides because of friendship, taking part in the accusation, or supporting the accusation—this is called a legal issue arising from an accusation. When, during a legal issue arising from an accusation, the Sangha disputes, there is a legal issue arising from a dispute. When one who is disputing makes an accusation, there is a legal issue arising from an accusation. When one who is accusing commits an offense, there is a legal issue arising from an offense. When the Sangha does a legal procedure because of that offense, there is a legal issue arising from business. In this way, because of a legal issue arising from an accusation, there are legal issues arising from offenses, legal issues arising from business, and legal issues arising from disputes.

- 34.1 Is a legal issue arising from an offense a legal issue arising from business, a legal issue arising from a dispute, or a legal issue arising from an accusation? A legal issue arising from an offense is neither a legal issue arising from business, nor a legal issue arising from a

dispute, nor a legal issue arising from an accusation. Nevertheless, because of a legal issue arising from an offense, there are legal issues arising from business, legal issues arising from disputes, and legal issues arising from accusations. How is this? There are legal issues arising from offenses because of the five classes of offenses, and there are legal issues arising from offenses because of the seven classes of offenses—these are called legal issues arising from offenses. When, during a legal issue arising from an offense, the Sangha disputes, there is a legal issue arising from a dispute. When one who is disputing makes an accusation, there is a legal issue arising from an accusation. When one who is accusing commits an offense, there is a legal issue arising from an offense. When the Sangha does a legal procedure because of that offense, there is a legal issue arising from business. In this way, because of a legal issue arising from an offense, there are legal issues arising from business, legal issues arising from disputes, and legal issues arising from accusations.

Is a legal issue arising from business a legal issue arising from a 35.1
dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, or a legal issue arising from an offense? A legal issue arising from business is neither a legal issue arising from a dispute, nor a legal issue arising from an accusation, nor a legal issue arising from an offense. Nevertheless, because of a legal issue arising from business, there are legal issues arising from disputes, legal issues arising from accusations, and legal issues arising from offenses. How is this? Whatever is the duty or the business of the Sangha—a legal procedure consisting of getting permission, a legal procedure consisting of one motion, a legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements—this is called a legal issue arising from business. When, during a legal issue arising from business, the Sangha disputes, there is a legal issue arising from a dispute. When one who is disputing makes an accusation, there is a legal issue arising from an accusation. When one who is accusing commits an offense, there

is a legal issue arising from an offense. When the Sangha does a legal procedure because of that offense, there is a legal issue arising from business. In this way, because of a legal issue arising from business, there are legal issues arising from disputes, legal issues arising from accusations, and legal issues arising from offenses.

6. The section on questioning

- 36.1 When there is resolution through recollection, is there also resolution face-to-face? When there is resolution face-to-face, is there also resolution through recollection? When there is resolution because of past insanity, is there also resolution face-to-face? When there is resolution face-to-face, is there also resolution because of past insanity? When there is acting according to what has been admitted, is there also resolution face-to-face? When there is resolution face-to-face, is there also acting according to what has been admitted? When there is a majority decision, is there also resolution face-to-face? When there is resolution face-to-face, is there also a majority decision? When there is a further penalty, is there also resolution face-to-face? When there is resolution face-to-face, is there also a further penalty? When there is covering over as if with grass, is there also resolution face-to-face? When there is resolution face-to-face, is there also covering over as if with grass?

7. The section on responding

- 37.1 There may be an occasion when a legal issue is resolved by resolution face-to-face and resolution through recollection. Then, when there is resolution through recollection there is also resolution face-to-face, and when there is resolution face-to-face there also resolution through recollection; but there is not resolution because of past insanity, nor acting according to what has been admitted, nor a majority decision, nor a further penalty, nor covering over as if with grass. There may be an occasion when a legal

issue is resolved by resolution face-to-face and resolution because of past insanity. ... by resolution face-to-face and by acting according to what has been admitted ... by resolution face-to-face and by a majority decision ... by resolution face-to-face and by a further penalty ... There may be an occasion when a legal issue is resolved by resolution face-to-face and by covering over as if with grass. Then, when there is covering over as if with grass there is also resolution face-to-face, and when there is resolution face-to-face there also covering over as if with grass; but there is not resolution through recollection, nor resolution because of past insanity, nor acting according to what has been admitted, nor a majority decision, nor a further penalty.

8. The section on connected

Is a resolution face-to-face and a resolution through recollection 38.1 connected or disconnected? Is it possible to completely separate them and point to their difference? Is a resolution face-to-face and resolution because of past insanity ... Is a resolution face-to-face and acting according to what has been admitted ... Is a resolution face-to-face and a majority decision ... Is a resolution face-to-face and a further penalty ... Is a resolution face-to-face and covering over as if with grass connected or disconnected? Is it possible to completely separate them and point to their difference?

Resolution face-to-face and resolution through recollection are 39.1 connected, not disconnected, and it is not possible to completely separate them and point to their difference. Resolution face-to-face and resolution because of past insanity ... Resolution face-to-face and acting according to what has been admitted ... Resolution face-to-face and a majority decision ... Resolution face-to-face and a further penalty ... Resolution face-to-face and covering over as if with grass are connected, not disconnected, and it is not possible to completely separate them and point to their difference.

9. The sources of the seven principles for settling legal issues

- 40.1 What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of resolution face-to-face? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of resolution through recollection? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of resolution because of past insanity? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of acting according to what has been admitted? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of a majority decision? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of a further penalty? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of covering over as if with grass?
- 41.1 Resolution face-to-face has sources as its source, its origin, its birth, its arising, its production, its origination. Resolution through recollection ... Resolution because of past insanity ... Acting according to what has been admitted ... A majority decision ... A further penalty ... Covering over as if with grass has sources as its source, its origin, its birth, its arising, its production, its origination.
- 42.1 What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of resolution face-to-face? ... of resolution through recollection? ... of resolution because of past insanity? ... of acting according to what has been admitted? ... of a majority decision? ... of a further penalty? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of covering over as if with grass?
- 43.1 Resolution face-to-face has causes as its source, its origin, its birth, its arising, its production, its origination. Resolution through recollection ... Resolution because of past insanity ... Acting according to what has been admitted ... A majority decision ... A

further penalty ... Covering over as if with grass has causes as its source, its origin, its birth, its arising, its production, its origination.

What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of resolution face-to-face? ... of resolution through recollection? ... of resolution because of past insanity? ... of acting according to what has been admitted? ... of a majority decision? ... of a further penalty? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of covering over as if with grass? 44.1

Resolution face-to-face has conditions as its source, its origin, its birth, its arising, its production, its origination. Resolution through recollection ... Resolution because of past insanity ... Acting according to what has been admitted ... A majority decision ... A further penalty ... Covering over as if with grass has conditions as its source, its origin, its birth, its arising, its production, its origination. 44.8

How many roots do the seven principles for settling legal issues have, and how many originations? They have twenty-six roots and thirty-six originations. What are those twenty-six roots? Resolution face-to-face has four roots: face-to-face with the Sangha, face-to-face with the Teaching, face-to-face with the Monastic Law, face-to-face with the persons concerned. Resolution through recollection has four roots. Resolution because of past insanity has four roots. Acting according to what has been admitted has two roots: The one who confesses and the one he confesses to. A majority decision has four roots. A further penalty has four roots. Covering over as if with grass has four roots: face-to-face with the Sangha, face-to-face with the Teaching, face-to-face with the Monastic Law, face-to-face with the persons concerned. 45.1

What are those thirty-six originations? The doing of, the performing of, the participation in, the consent to, the agreement to, the non-objection to a legal procedure of resolution through recollection. ... a legal procedure of resolution because of past insanity. ... a legal procedure of acting according to what has been 46.1

admitted. ... a legal procedure of majority decision. ... a legal procedure of further penalty. The doing of, the performing of, the participation in, the consent to, the agreement to, the non-objection to a legal procedure of covering over as if with grass.

10. The variety in meaning, etc., between the seven principles for settling legal issues

47.1 “Are resolution face-to-face and resolution through recollection different in meaning and different in wording, or the same in meaning and just different in wording?”⁴⁴⁷ Are resolution face-to-face and resolution because of past insanity ... Are resolution face-to-face and acting according to what has been admitted ... Are resolution face-to-face and a majority decision ... Are resolution face-to-face and a further penalty ... Are resolution face-to-face and covering over as if with grass different in meaning and different in wording, or the same in meaning and just different in wording? Resolution face-to-face and resolution through recollection are different in meaning and different in wording. Resolution face-to-face and resolution because of past insanity ... Resolution face-to-face and acting according to what has been admitted ... Resolution face-to-face and a majority decision ... Resolution face-to-face and a further penalty ... Resolution face-to-face and covering over as if with grass are different in meaning and different in wording.

48.1 Are there disputes that are also legal issues arising from a dispute? Are there disputes that are not legal issues? Are there legal issues that are not disputes? Are there legal issues that are also disputes?

447. There is a *ti* at the end of the text, signifying the end of a quote, but it is not all clear where the quote is supposed to begin. It may well be that at some point the whole text was supposed to be quoted. Yet, the way the text is presented now, with interspersed headings, it is natural to start the quote only after the final heading, which is here. In other words, it does not make sense to include the headings within the quotes.

There may be disputes that are also legal issues arising from a dispute. There may be disputes that are not legal issues. There may be legal issues that are not disputes. There may be legal issues that are also disputes. 48.2

How is there a dispute that is also a legal issue arising from a dispute? It may be that the monks are disputing, saying, ‘This is the Teaching’, ‘This is contrary to the Teaching’ ... ‘This is a grave offense’, or ‘This is a minor offense.’ In regard to this, whatever there is of quarreling, arguing, conflict, disputing, variety in opinion, difference in opinion, heated speech, or strife—this is a dispute that is also a legal issue arising from a dispute. 49.1

How is there a dispute that is not a legal issue? A mother disputes with her offspring; an offspring with their mother; a father with his offspring; an offspring with their father; a brother with his brother; a brother with his sister; a sister with her brother; a friend with their friend—these are disputes that are not legal issues. 50.1

How is there a legal issue that is not a dispute? A legal issue arising from an accusation, a legal issue arising from an offense, a legal issue arising from business—these are legal issues that are not disputes. 51.1

How is there a legal issue that is also a dispute? 52.1

A legal issue arising from a dispute is a legal issue and also a dispute. Are there accusations that are also legal issues arising from accusations? Are there accusations that are not legal issues? Are there legal issues that are not accusations? Are there legal issues that are also accusations? 53.1

There may be accusations that are also legal issues arising from accusations. There may be accusations that are not legal issues. There may be legal issues that are not accusations. There may be legal issues that are also accusations. 53.2

How is there an accusation that is also a legal issue arising from an accusation? It may be that the monks accuse a monk of failure in morality, failure in conduct, failure in view, or failure in livelihood. In regard to this, whatever there are of accusations, accusing, alle- 54.1

gations, blame, taking sides because of friendship, taking part in the accusation, or supporting the accusation—this is an accusation that is a legal issue arising from an accusation.

55.1 How is there an accusation that is not a legal issue? A mother accuses her offspring; an offspring their mother; a father his offspring; an offspring their father; a brother his brother; a brother his sister; a sister her brother; a friend their friend—these are accusations that are not legal issues.

56.1 How is there a legal issue that is not an accusation? A legal issue arising from an offense, a legal issue arising from business, a legal issue arising from a dispute—these are legal issues that are not accusations.

57.1 How is there a legal issue that is also an accusation? A legal issue arising from an accusation is a legal issue and also an accusation.

58.1 Are there offenses that are also legal issues arising from an offense? Are there offenses that are not legal issues? Are there legal issues that are not offenses? Are there legal issues that are also offenses?

58.2 There may be offenses that are also legal issues arising from an offense. There may be offenses that are not legal issues. There may be legal issues that are not offenses. There may be legal issues that are also offenses.

59.1 How is there an offense that is also a legal issue arising from an offense? There are legal issues arising from offenses because of the five classes of offenses; there are legal issues arising from offenses because of the seven classes of offenses—these are offenses that are also legal issues arising from an offense.

60.1 How is there an offense that is not a legal issue? The attainment of stream-entry—this is an offense/attainment that is not a legal issue.⁴⁴⁸

61.1 How is there a legal issue that is not an offense? A legal issue arising from business, a legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal

448. In the Pali, the word *āpatti*/*samāpatti* means both offense and attainment. The Pali is a play on words, which is impossible to replicate in English.

issue arising from an accusation—these are legal issues that are not offenses.

How is there a legal issue that is also an offense? A legal issue arising from an offense is a legal issue and also an offense. 62.1

Is there business that is also a legal issue arising from business? 63.1
Is there business that is not a legal issue? Are there legal issues that are not business? Are there legal issues that are also business?

There may be business that is also a legal issue arising from business. There may be business that is not a legal issue. There may be legal issues that are not business. There may be legal issues that are also business. 63.2

How is there business that is also a legal issue arising from business? Whatever is the duty or the business of the Sangha—a legal procedure consisting of getting permission, a legal procedure consisting of one motion, a legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements—these are business that are also legal issues arising from business. 64.1

How is there business that is not a legal issue? The duty to a teacher, the duty to a preceptor, the duty to a co-student, the duty to a co-pupil—these are business that are not legal issues. 65.1

How is there a legal issue that is not business? A legal issue arising from a dispute, a legal issue arising from an accusation, a legal issue arising from an offense—these are legal issues that are not business. 66.1

How is there a legal issue that is also business? A legal issue arising from business is a legal issue and also business.” 67.1

The subdivision on legal issues is finished.

This is the summary:

“Legal issue, kinds of reopening, 70.1
Ways, and with people;
Sources, causes, conditions,
Roots, and with origination.

Offense, is, and when, 71.1

Connected, and with source;
Causes, conditions, roots,
With origination, wording;
Dispute, legal issue.”
“This is in the subdivision on legal issues.”

Pvr 12

Questions and responses on accusing, etc.

Codanā dipucchāvissajjanā

- “What is the purpose of accusing? 1.1
Why is there reminding?
What is the purpose of the Sangha?
Why is there the taking of advice?⁴⁴⁹
- The purpose of accusing is reminding, 2.1
The purpose of reminding is restraint;
The purpose of the Sangha is scrutiny,⁴⁵⁰
But taking advice is individual.

449. Sp 5.359: *Matikammaṃ vuccati mantaggahaṇaṃ*, “Taking advice is called *matikammaṃ*.” Vmv 5.359: *Mantaggahaṇanti tesam vicāraṇāgahaṇaṃ, suttanti-kattherāṇaṃ, vinayadharattherāṇaṃ adhippāyagahaṇanti attho*, “*Mantaggahaṇaṇ*: learning from them by investigation; the meaning is learning the meaning from the experts on the discourse and the experts on the Monastic Law.”

450. Sp 5.359: *Saṅgho pariggahatthāyāti tattha sannipatito saṅgho vinicchaya-pariggahaṇatthāya; dhammādhammaṃ tulanatthāya suvinicchitadubbinicchitaṃ jānanatthāyāti attho*, “*Saṅgho pariggahatthāya*: the Sangha is assembled there for the purpose of investigating to make a decision. The meaning is that it is for the purpose of weighing up what is the Teaching and what is contrary to the Teaching, and for the purpose of knowing what is well and badly decided.”

- 3.1 Don't speak hastily,
Don't speak fiercely;
Don't be hostile—
If you are an investigator.
- 4.1 Don't speak fast,
Argumentative speech is not beneficial.
In line with the discourses and the Monastic Law,
In line with what has been laid down,
- 5.1 Consider carefully the proper procedure of examination,
As formulated by the skilled Awakened One,
Well-spoken in line with the training rules—
Do not ruin your future rebirth.
You should seek what is beneficial,
At the right time, what is connected with the goal.
- 6.1 The statements of the accuser and the accused,
Do not consider them hastily:
If the accuser says the accused has offended,
But the accused says he has not,
- 7.1 Then, proceeding,
Both should be dealt with in line with their admission.
The conscientious admit their faults,⁴⁵¹
But there is no such thing among the shameless;
For even if the shameless should speak a lot,
They should be dealt with in line with their conduct.
- 8.1 What are the shameless like,

451. Sp 5.359: *Lajjīm paṭiñṇāya kāraye; alajjīm vattānusandhināti attho. Ta-smā eva paṭiñṇā lajjīsūti gāthamāha*, “The meaning is that the conscientious should be dealt with according to their admission, but the shameless according to their conduct. This is why the verse says *paṭiñṇā lajjīsu*.”

In that an admission is not effective?

I ask you this:

What are they like, the people called shameless?

They intentionally commit offenses, 9.1
Hide their offense,
And follow a wrong course—
Such people are called shameless.

I too know the truth— 10.1
Such people are called shameless.
And may I ask you something else:
What are they like, the people called conscientious?

They do not intentionally commit offenses, 11.1
Nor do they hide them,
Nor do they follow a wrong course—
Such people are called conscientious.

I too know the truth— 12.1
Such people are called conscientious.
And may I ask you something else:
What are they like, those who accuse illegitimately?

They accuse at the wrong time, untruthfully, 13.1
Harshly, without benefit;
They accuse with a mind of ill will, not a mind of
good will—
Such a person is called one who accuses illegiti-
mately.

I too know the truth— 14.1
Such a person is called one who accuses illegiti-
mately.
And may I ask you something else:
What are they like, those who accuse legitimately?

- 15.1 They accuse at the right time, truthfully,
Gently, beneficially;
They accuse with a mind of good will, not a mind of
ill will—
Such a person is called one who accuses legitimately.
- 16.1 I too know the truth—
Such a person is called one who accuses legitimately.
And may I ask you something else:
What are they like, the people called ignorant ac-
cusers?
- 17.1 They do not know the right order;⁴⁵²
They are ignorant about it.
They do not know the sequence of statements;
They are ignorant about it—
Such people are called ignorant accusers.
- 18.1 I too know the truth—
Such people are called ignorant accusers.
And may I ask you something else:
What are they like, the people called learned ac-
cusers?
- 19.1 They know the right order;
They are knowledgeable about it.
They know the sequence of statements;
They are knowledgeable about it—
Such people are called learned accusers.
- 20.1 I too know the truth—
Such people are called learned accusers.
And may I ask you something else:

452. Sp 5.359: *Pubbāparam na jānātīti purekathitañca pacchākathitañca na jānāti*, “They do not know the right order: they do not know what was said first and what afterwards.”

What is meant by accusing?

One accuses because of failure in morality, 21.1
And for failure in conduct and view;
Also one accuses for failure in livelihood—
Because of this it is called accusing.”

Another collection of verses is finished.

Pvr 13

The chapter on accusing *Codanākaṇḍa*

Investigation

- 1.1 The investigator should ask the accuser: “Do you accuse this monk of failure in morality, conduct, or view?”
- 1.3 If he says, “I am accusing him of failure in morality,” “I am accusing him of failure in conduct,” or “I am accusing him of failure in view,” he should be asked, “Do you know what failure in morality is?” “Do you know what failure in conduct is?” or “Do you know what failure in view is?”
- 1.6 If he says, “I do,” he should be asked what they are.
- 1.8 If he says, “The four offenses entailing expulsion and the thirteen entailing suspension are failure in morality,” “The serious offenses, the offenses entailing confession, the offenses entailing acknowledgment, the offenses of wrong conduct, and the offenses of wrong speech are failure in conduct,” “Wrong views and extreme views are failure in view,” he should be asked, “Are you accusing this monk because of what you’ve seen, what you’ve heard, or what you suspect?”
- 1.16 If he says, “I’m accusing him because of what I’ve seen,” “I’m accusing him because of what I’ve heard,” or “I’m accusing him because of what I suspect,” he should be asked, “Since you’re accusing

this monk because of what you've seen, what have you seen? How did you see it? When did you see it? Where did you see it? Did you see him commit an offense entailing expulsion? Did you see him commit an offense entailing suspension? Did you see him commit a serious offense? ... an offense entailing confession? ... an offense entailing acknowledgment? ... an offense of wrong conduct? ... an offense of wrong speech? Where were you? Where was this monk? What were you doing? What was this monk doing?"

If he says, "I didn't accuse this monk because of what I've seen, 1.23 but because of what I've heard," he should be asked, "Since you're accusing this monk because of what you've heard, what have you heard? How did you hear it? When did you hear it? Where did you hear it? Did you hear that he has committed an offense entailing expulsion? Did you hear that he has committed an offense entailing suspension? ... a serious offense? ... an offense entailing confession? ... an offense entailing acknowledgment? ... an offense of wrong conduct? Did you hear that he has committed an offense of wrong speech? Did you hear it from a monk? Did you hear it from a nun? Did you hear it from a trainee nun? Did you hear it from a novice monk? Did you hear it from a novice nun? Did you hear it from a male lay follower? Did you hear it from a female lay follower? Did you hear it from kings? Did you hear it from a king's officials? Did you hear it from the monastics of another religion? Did you hear it from the lay followers of another religion?"

If he says, "I didn't accuse this monk because of what I've heard, 1.31 but because of what I suspect," he should be asked, "Since you're accusing this monk because of suspicion, what do you suspect? How do you suspect it? When did you suspect it? Where did you suspect it? Do you suspect that he has committed an offense entailing expulsion? Do you suspect that he has committed an offense entailing suspension? Do you suspect that he has committed a serious offense? ... an offense entailing confession? ... an offense entailing acknowledgment? ... an offense of wrong conduct? Do you suspect that he has committed an offense of wrong speech? Do

you suspect it after hearing about it from a monk? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a nun? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a trainee nun? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a novice monk? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a novice nun? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a male lay follower? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a female lay follower? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from kings? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a king's officials? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from the monastics of another religion? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from the lay followers of another religion?"

- 2.1 If what he saw agrees with what he says he saw,⁴⁵³
 If they correspond with each other,
 But what was seen is not adequate to prove the accusation,
 Then the one suspecting impurity
 Should admit it,
 And they should then do the observance-day ceremony with him.
- 3.1 If what he heard agrees with what he says he heard,
 If they correspond with each other,
 But what was heard is not adequate to prove the accusation,
 Then the one suspecting impurity
 Should admit it,

453. Sp 5.361: *Tattha diṭṭhaṃ diṭṭhenāti gāthāya ayamattho – ekeneko mā-tugāmena saddhim ekaṭṭhānato nikkhamanto vā pavisanto vā diṭṭho, so taṃ pārājikena codeti, itaro tassa dassanaṃ anujānāti. Taṃ pana dassanaṃ paṭicca pārājikaṃ na upeti, na paṭijānāti. Evamettha yaṃ tena diṭṭhaṃ, taṃ tassa "diṭṭho mayā"ti iminā diṭṭhavacanena sameti,* "The meaning of *diṭṭhaṃ diṭṭhena* in the verse is this: a monk is seen emerging or entering a place alone with a woman, and one accuses him of an offense entailing expulsion, and the monk admits to what the other has seen. What was seen does not amount to an offense entailing expulsion, and he does not admit to it. So in this case, what was seen by him agrees with his statement, 'It was seen by me.'"

And they should then do the observance-day ceremony with him.

If what he sensed agrees with what he says he sensed, 4.1
 If they correspond with each other,
 But what was sensed is not adequate to prove the
 accusation,
 Then the one suspecting impurity
 Should admit it,
 And they should then do the observance-day ceremony with him.

What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of an accusation? 5.1
 Getting permission for the accusation is the beginning, doing it is
 the middle, settling it is the end.

How many roots does accusing have, how many bases, and how 5.3
 many grounds? And in how many ways does one accuse? It has
 two roots, three bases, and five grounds. And one accuses in two
 ways.

What are the two roots? With a root and without a root. What 5.5
 are the three bases? The seen, the heard, and the suspected. What
 are the five grounds? "I'll speak at an appropriate time, not at an
 inappropriate one; I'll speak the truth, not falsehood; I'll speak gently,
 not harshly; I'll speak what's beneficial, not what's unbeneficial;
 I'll speak with a mind of good will, not with ill will."

What are the two ways of accusing? One accuses by body or by 6.1
 speech.

2. The proceeding of an accuser, etc.

How should the accuser proceed? How should the accused proceed? 7.1
 How should the Sangha proceed? How should the investigator proceed?

"How should the accuser proceed?" The accuser should set up 7.5
 five qualities before accusing another: "I'll speak at an appropriate

time, not at an inappropriate one; I'll speak the truth, not falsehood; I'll speak gently, not harshly; I'll speak what's beneficial, not what's unbeneficial; I'll speak with a mind of good will, not with ill will."

7.8 "How should the accused proceed?" The accused should set up two qualities: truth and composure.

7.12 "How should the Sangha proceed?" The Sangha should know what has been brought before it and what has not.⁴⁵⁴

7.15 "How should the investigator proceed?" The investigator resolves that legal issue in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher's instruction.

8.1 What is the purpose of the observance-day ceremony?

Why is there an invitation ceremony?

What is the purpose of probation?

Why is there a sending back to the beginning?

What is the purpose of the trial period?

Why is there rehabilitation?

9.1 The purpose of the observance-day ceremony is unity.

The purpose of the invitation ceremony is purity.

The purpose of probation is the trial period.

454. Sp 5.363: *Otiṇṇānotiṇṇaṃ jānitabbanti otiṇṇaṇca anotiṇṇaṇca vacanaṃ jānitabbaṃ. Tatrāyaṃ jānanavidhi – ettakā codakassa pubbakathā, ettakā pacchimakathā, ettakā cuditaṇṇaṃ pubbakathā, ettakā pacchimakathāti jānitabbā. Codakassa paṇāṇaṃ gaṇhitabbaṃ, cuditaṇṇaṃ paṇāṇaṃ gaṇhitabbaṃ, anuvij-jakassa paṇāṇaṃ gaṇhitabbaṃ, anuvijjako appamattakampi ahāpento "āvuso samannāharitvā ujum katvā āharā"ti vattabbo, saṅghena evaṃ paṭipajjitabbaṃ, "Otiṇṇānotiṇṇaṃ jānitabban: a statement is to be known as otiṇṇa or anotiṇṇa. This is the way of knowing: 'The accuser should say this first and that afterwards. The accused should say this first and that afterwards.' This is to be known. The accuser is to be assessed, so is the accused and the investigator. If the investigator mangles (his speech) even a little, he should be told, 'Reflect, fix it up, and then speak.' This how the Sangha should proceed."*

The purpose of sending back to the beginning is restraint.

The purpose of the trial period is rehabilitation.

The purpose of rehabilitation is purity.

If, because of desire, ill will, fear, or confusion, 10.1
One reviles a senior monk,
Then, when the body breaks up, that foolish person,
Damaged, with impaired faculties,
Being stupid, goes to hell,
Without respect for the training.

But not depending on worldly gain, 11.1
Not depending on individuals,⁴⁵⁵
Giving up both of these,
One should act according to the Teaching.

3. The accuser burning himself

“Angry and resentful, 12.1
And fierce, reviling,
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.

Whispering in the ear, looking for flaws, 13.1
Vindictive, following the wrong path,⁴⁵⁶
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.

455. Sp 5.364: *Na ca nissāya puggalanti “ayaṃ me upajjhāyo vā ācariyo vā”ti-ādinā nayena chandādihi gacchanto puggalaṃ nissāya karoti, evaṃ na kareyya,* “Not depending on individuals: through the method that begins with thinking, ‘This is my preceptor or teacher,’ one creates dependence on an individual through desire, etc.”

456. Spk 1.188: *Vītiharatīti katassa paṭikāraṃ karoti,* “Vītiharati: he acts with a counter-action toward the one who has acted.”

- 14.1 Accusing at the wrong time, untruthfully,
Harshly, without benefit,
With a mind of ill will, not a mind of good will,
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.
- 15.1 Not knowing the Teaching and what is contrary to it,
Ignorant about both,
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.
- 16.1 Not knowing the Monastic Law and what is contrary
to it,
Ignorant about both,
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.
- 17.1 Not knowing what was spoken and what was not,
Ignorant about both,
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.
- 18.1 Not knowing what was practiced and what was not,
Ignorant about both,
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.
- 19.1 Not knowing what was laid down and what was not,
Ignorant about both,
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.
- 20.1 Not knowing the offenses and the non-offenses,
Ignorant about both,
He charges a non-offender with an offense—
Such an accuser burns himself.

Not knowing light and heavy offenses, 21.1
 Ignorant about both,
 He charges a non-offender with an offense—
 Such an accuser burns himself.

Not knowing curable and incurable offenses, 22.1
 Ignorant about both,
 He charges a non-offender with an offense—
 Such an accuser burns himself.

Not knowing grave and minor offenses, 23.1
 Ignorant about both,
 He charges a non-offender with an offense—
 Such an accuser burns himself.

Not knowing the right order, 24.1
 Ignorant about both,
 He charges a non-offender with an offense—
 Such an accuser burns himself.

Not knowing the sequence of statements, 25.1
 Ignorant about it,
 He charges a non-offender with an offense—
 Such an accuser burns himself.”

The chapter on accusing is finished.

This is the summary:

“Accusing, and investigating, 28.1
 Beginning, at the root, observance day,
 Destiny—in the chapter on accusing,
 They firmly establish Buddhism.”

Pvr 14

The procedure for an investigator

Anuvijjakassapaṭipatti

- 1.1 “When a monk who is involved in a conflict is about to approach the Sangha, he should: be humble; be intent on removing defilements;⁴⁵⁷ be skilled in appropriate seating and where to sit down, taking a seat without encroaching on the senior monks and without blocking the junior monks; not ramble or engage in worldly talk, but speak according to the Teaching or invite others to speak or value noble silence.⁴⁵⁸
- 2.1 An investigator—who has been approved by the Sangha and who wishes to investigate—should not ask about preceptor, teacher, student, pupil, co-student, co-pupil, caste, name, family, reciter tradition, home address, or nationality.⁴⁵⁹ What is the

457. Sp 5.365: *Rajoharaṇasamenāti pādapuñchanasamena; yathā rajoharaṇassa saṁkiliṭṭhe vā asaṁkiliṭṭhe vā pāde puñchiyamāne neva rāgo na doso*, “*Rajoharaṇasamena*: like a doormat. As when wiping dirty or clean feet with a dust-cloth, there is neither desire nor ill will.”

458. Sp 5.365: *Anānākathikenāti nānāvidhaṁ taṁ taṁ anattakathaṁ akathentena*, “*Anānākathika*: not speaking a variety of unbeneficial talk.”

459. Sp 5.365: *Na upajjhāyo pucchitabboti “ko nāmo tuyhaṁ upajjhāyo”ti na pucchitabbo*, “*Na upajjhāyo pucchitabbo*: he is not to be asked: ‘What is the name of your preceptor?’”

reason for that? In these cases there is affection or ill will. When there is affection or ill will, one might be biased by favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear.

An investigator—who has been approved by the Sangha and 3.1 who wishes to investigate—should respect the Sangha, not individuals; should value the true Dhamma, not worldly things; should value the goal, not conforming to the gathering; should investigate at an appropriate time, not at an inappropriate one; should investigate truthfully, not falsely; should investigate gently, not harshly; should investigate beneficially, not unbeneficially; should investigate with a mind of good will, not with ill will; should not whisper in the ear; should not look for flaws; should not wink; should not raise an eyebrow; should not raise the head; should not signal with the hand; should not gesture with the hand.

He should be skilled in appropriate seating and where to sit 4.1 down. Looking a plow's length in front, acting in line with his aim, he should sit down on his own seat. He should not get up from his seat, bungle the investigation, take a wrong path, or gesticulate. He should proceed without haste or force, not be fierce, and be patient with others' speech. He should have mind of loving kindness with compassion and empathy, and strive for what is beneficial. He should not speak idly but to the point, without being angry or argumentative. He should assess himself, the others, the accuser, the accused, one who accuses illegitimately, one who is accused illegitimately, one who accuses legitimately, and one who is accused legitimately. Not omitting what has been said, nor announcing what has not been said, he should carefully scrutinize the sentences and words under consideration, question the others, and deal with them according to what they have admitted. He should gladden those who are confused, comfort those who are frightened, restrain those who are fierce, and expose those who are impure. Being upright and gentle, he should not be biased by favoritism, anger, confusion, or fear. He should be impartial in regard to the Teaching

and the people involved.⁴⁶⁰ In this way an investigator is acting in accordance with the instruction of the Teacher. And they are dear, agreeable, respected, and esteemed by their discerning fellow monastics.

- 5.1 The Monastic Code is for the sake of concluding, a simile for the sake of illustration, the goal is to be made known, and questioning is for sake of establishing. Asking for permission is for the sake of accusing, accusing for reminding, reminding for directing, directing for obstructing, obstructing for investigating, investigating for weighing up, weighing up for deciding what is and is not the case, and deciding what is and is not the case is for the sake of restraining bad people and to support the good monks. The Sangha has the purpose of examining and accepting the decision. The Sangha should appoint people who are trustworthy to positions of authority.⁴⁶¹

460. Sp 5.365: *Na vīṭihātabbanti na vinicchayo hāpetabbo*, “*Na vīṭihātabba*: the investigation should not be bungled.” | Sp 5.365: *Anasuruttenāti na asuruttena. Asuruttam vuccati viggāhikakathāsāṅkhātām asundaravacanam; tam na kathetabbanti attho*, “*Anasuruttana*: not *asuruttena*. What is considered argumentative speech, speech that is displeasing, is called *asurutta*. The meaning is that that should not be spoken.” | Sp 5.365: *Attā pariggahetabboti “vinicchinitum vūpasametum sakkhissāmi nu kho no”ti evam attā pariggahetabbo; attano pamāṇam jānitabbanti attho*, “*Attā pariggahetabbo*: ‘Am I able to decide and resolve this matter?’ In this way, he should examine himself. The meaning is that he should assess himself.” | Sp 5.365: *Asuci vibhāvetabboti alajjim pakāsetvā āpattim desāpetabbo*, “*Asuci vibhāvetabbo*: revealing those who are shameless, he has them confess their offenses.”

461. Sp 5.366: *Suttam samsandanatthāyātiādisu tena ca pana evam sa-brahmacārinam piyamanāpagarubhāvanīyena anuvijjakena samudāhaṭesu sut-tādisu suttam samsandanatthāya; āpattānāpattinam samsandanatthanti ve-ditabbam*, “*Suttam samsandanatthāya*: it is to be understood that because that investigator is thus dear, agreeable, respected, and esteemed by his fellow monastics, then, in regard to citing from the Monastic Code, etc., it is for the purpose of concluding about the Monastic Law. The purpose is to conclude about offenses and non-offenses.” Vmv 5.366: *Samsandanatthanti āpatti vā anāpatti vāti samsaye jāte samsanditvā nicchayakaraṇattham vuttanti adhippāyo*, “The meaning is: when doubt has arisen about an offense or non-offense, then, having concluded, what is said has the purpose of creating certainty.” | Sp 5.366: *Attho viññāpanatthāyāti attho jānāpanatthāya*, “*Attho*

The Monastic Law is for the sake of restraint, restraint for non- 6.1
 regret, non-regret for joy, joy for rapture, rapture for tranquility,
 tranquility for bliss, bliss for stillness, stillness for seeing things
 according to reality, seeing things according to reality for repulsion,
 repulsion for dispassion, dispassion for liberation, liberation for
 knowledge and vision of liberation, and knowledge and vision of
 liberation is for the sake of extinguishment without grasping. This
 is the purpose of discussion, this is the purpose of consultation, this
 is the purpose of vital conditions, this is the purpose of listening,⁴⁶²
 that is, the release of mind without grasping.”

viññāpanatthāya: the goal is for the purpose of making known.” Vmv 5.366: *Attho jānāpanatthāyāti evaṃ vibhāvito attho codakacuditakasaṅghānam nāpanatthāyanijjhāpanatthāya, sampaṭicchāpanatthāyāti attho*, “The goal is for the purpose of making known: for the purpose of making the accuser, the accused, and the Sangha know, understand, and accept that in this way the meaning is destroyed. This is the meaning.” | Sp 5.366: *Paṭipucchā ṭhapanatthāyāti pucchā puggalassa ṭhapanatthāya*, “*Paṭipucchā ṭhapanatthāya*: asking is for the sake of establishing a person.” Vmv 5.365: *Puggalassa ṭhapanatthāyāti codakacuditake attano paṭiññāya eva āpattiyam, anāpattiyam vā paṭiṭṭhāpanatthāya*, “For the sake of establishing of a person: for the sake establishing the offenses or non-offenses through the own admission of the accuser and the accused.” | Sp 5.366: *Savacaniyam palibodhatthāyāti savacaniyam* “*imamhā āvāsā param mā pakkamī*”ti, “*Savacaniyam palibodhatthāya*: one initiates a legal process, thinking, “The other should not leave this monastery.” | Sp 5.366: *Vinicchayo santīraṇatthāyāti dosādosam santīraṇatthāya tulanatthāya*, “*Vinicchayo santīraṇatthāya*: for the purpose of *santīraṇa* of faults and non-faults, for the purpose of weighing them up.” | Sp 5.366: *Saṅgho sampariggahasampaṭicchanaatthāyāti vinicchayasampaṭiggahaṇatthāya ca; suvinicchitadubbhnicchitabhāvajānanatthāya cāti*, “*Saṅgho sampariggahasampaṭicchanaatthāya*: to examine the decision and to know whether it is well or badly decided.” | Sp 5.366: *Paccekaṭṭhāyino avisamvādakaṭṭhāyino ti issariyādhipaccajetṭhakaṭṭhāne ca avisamvādakaṭṭhāne ca ṭhitā; na te apasādetabbāti*, “*Paccekaṭṭhāyino avisamvādakaṭṭhāyino*: they are in a position of authority, power, and seniority, and also established in truthfulness. They cannot be dismissed.”

462. Sp 5.366: *Upanisāti ayaṃ* “*vinayo samvaratthāyā*”ti⁴⁶²*adikā paramparapaccayatāpi etadatthāya*, “*Upanisā*: here, the conditionality of the sequence: ‘The Monastic Law is for the sake of restraint,’ etc. For this purpose.”

- 7.1 “Consider carefully the proper procedure of examination,
As formulated by the skilled Awakened One,
Well-spoken in line with the training rules—
Do not ruin your future rebirth.
- 8.1 Ignorant about basis, failure, and offense,
As well as source and ways;
Not knowing the right order,
Nor what has and has not been done.
- 9.1 Ignorant about legal procedures and legal issues,
As well as their settling.
Greedy, angry, and confused,
Biased by fear and confusion,
- 10.1 Not skilled in persuasion,
Nor in making others understand;
A shameless one who has obtained supporters,
Disrespectful and doing dark deeds—
A monk such as this
Is called ‘not worthy of attention.’⁴⁶³
- 11.1 Understanding basis, failure, and offense,
As well as source and ways;
Knowing the right order,
And also what has and has not been done.
- 12.1 Understanding legal procedures and legal issues,
As well as their settling.
Not greedy, angry, or confused,

463. Sp 5.367: *Sa ve tādisako bhikkhu apaṭikkhoti vuccati, na paṭikkhitabbo na oloketabbo, na sammannitvā issariyādhiccajēṭṭhakaṭṭhāne ṭhapetabboti attho*, “*Sa ve tādisako bhikkhu apaṭikkhoti vuccati*: the meaning is he should not be looked to or relied on, and should not be approved to a position of authority, power, and seniority.”

Biased neither by fear nor confusion,

Skilled in persuasion,

13.1

And in making others understand;

A conscientious one who has obtained supporters,

Respectful and doing bright deeds—

A monk such as this

Is called ‘worthy of attention.’”

The short section on conflict is finished

This is the summary:

“Humble, one may ask,

16.1

Respect for the Sangha, not individuals;

The Monastic Code is for the sake of concluding,

And through supporting the training—

The summary of the short section on conflict,

Made into one recitation.”

Pvr 15

The great section on conflict

Mahāsaṅgāma

What is to be known by one who is speaking,
etc.

- 1.1 When a monk who is involved in a conflict is speaking in the Sangha, he should know the actions that are the bases for offenses, as well as the failures, the offenses, the origin stories, the attributes, the right order, what has and has not been done, the legal procedures, the legal issues, and their settling. He should not be biased by favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear. He should persuade when persuasion is appropriate, should make others understand when making understand is appropriate, should look on when looking on is appropriate, and should inspire when inspiration is appropriate. Thinking, “I’ve obtained supporters,” he should not despise the supporters of others. Thinking, “I’m learned,” he should not despise those who are ignorant. Thinking, “I’m more senior,” he should not despise those who are junior. He should not speak about what has not been reached, and he should not use the Teaching or the Monastic Law to neglect what has been reached. He should resolve that legal issue in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher’s instruction.

He should know the actions that are the bases for offenses: he should know the actions that are the bases for the eight offenses entailing expulsion, for the twenty-three offenses entailing suspension, for the two undetermined offenses, for the forty-two offenses entailing relinquishment, for the one hundred and eighty-eight offenses entailing confession, for the twelve offenses entailing acknowledgment, for the offenses of wrong conduct, and for the offenses of wrong speech.

He should know the failures: he should know failure in morality, failure in conduct, failure in view, and failure in livelihood.

He should know the offenses: he should know the offenses entailing expulsion, the offenses entailing suspension, the serious offenses, the offenses entailing confession, the offenses entailing acknowledgment, the offenses of wrong conduct, and the offenses of wrong speech.

He should know the origin stories: he should know the origin stories to the eight offenses entailing expulsion, to the twenty-three offenses entailing suspension, to the two undetermined offenses, to the forty-two offenses entailing relinquishment, to the one hundred and eighty-eight offenses entailing confession, to the twelve offenses entailing acknowledgment, to the offenses of wrong conduct, and to the offenses of wrong speech.

He should know the attributes: he should know the attributes of a sangha, of a group, of an individual, of an accuser, of an accused.

He should know the attributes of a sangha: is this sangha capable of resolving this legal issue according to the Teaching, the Monastic law, and the Teacher's instruction, or is it not?

He should know the attributes of a group: is this group capable of resolving this legal issue according to the Teaching, the Monastic law, and the Teacher's instruction, or is it not?

He should know the attributes of an individual: is this individual capable of resolving this legal issue according to the

Teaching, the Monastic law, and the Teacher's instruction, or is he not?

He should know the attributes of an accuser: is this Venerable established in the five qualities before accusing another, or is he not?

He should know the attributes of an accused: is this Venerable established in the two qualities of truth and composure, or is he not?

He should know the right order: does this Venerable go from one action that is the basis for an offense to another action, from one failure to another, from one offense to another? Does he assert things after denying them, deny things after asserting them, or evade the issue? Or does he not?

He should know what has and has not been done: he should know sexual intercourse, he should know what amounts to sexual intercourse, he should know the preliminaries of sexual intercourse.

He should know sexual intercourse: he should know that which is done wherever there are couples.

He should know what amounts to sexual intercourse: a monk taking the genitals of another in his mouth.

He should know the preliminaries to sexual intercourse: various colors, physical contact, indecent speech, satisfying one's own desires, encouraging through speech.⁴⁶⁴

He should know the legal procedures: he should know the sixteen legal procedures: he should know the four kinds of legal procedures consisting of getting permission, the four kinds of legal procedures consisting of one motion, the four kinds of legal procedures consisting one motion and one announcement, and

464. Sp 5.375: *Vaṇṇāvaṇṇoti nīlādivaṇṇāvaṇṇavasena sukkavissaṭṭhisikkhāpadam vuttam. Vacanamuppadānanti saṅcarittam vuttam*, “‘Various colors’ is said on account of the various colors of blue, etc., in the training rule on emission of semen. ‘Encouraging through speech’: matchmaking is spoken of.” In other words, this refers to the first and fifth offenses entailing suspension for monks.

the four kinds of legal procedures consisting of one motion and three announcements.⁴⁶⁵

He should know the legal issues: he should know the four kinds of legal issues: he should know the legal issues arising from disputes, the legal issues arising from accusations, the legal issues arising from offenses, and the legal issues arising from business.

He should know settling: he should know the seven principles for settling legal issues: he should know resolution face-to-face, resolution through recollection, resolution because of past insanity, acting according to what has been admitted, majority decision, further penalty, and covering over as if with grass.

2. Not to be biased

He should not be biased by favoritism: How is one biased by fa- 12.2
voritism? It may be that someone thinks, “This is my preceptor, teacher, student, pupil, co-student, co-pupil, friend, companion, or relative.” To be compassionate toward and protect this person, he proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it and what is in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it. He proclaims what is contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, and what is in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it. He proclaims what hasn’t been spoken by the Buddha as spoken by him, and what has been spoken by the Buddha as not spoken by him. He proclaims what was not practiced by the Buddha as practiced by him, and what was practiced by the Buddha as not practiced by him. He proclaims what was not laid down by the Buddha as laid down by him, and what was laid down by the Buddha as not laid down by him. He proclaims a non-offense as an offense, and an offense as a non-offense. He proclaims a light offense

465. Sp 5.376: *Cattāri apalokanakammānīti adhammenavaggādini*, “‘The four kinds of legal procedures consisting of getting permission’: illegitimate, an incomplete assembly, etc.”

- as heavy, and a heavy offense as light. He proclaims a curable offense as incurable, and an incurable offense as curable. He proclaims a grave offense as minor, and a minor offense as grave.
- 12.4 If he is biased by favoritism by way of these eighteen grounds, then his behavior is unbeneficial and a cause of unhappiness for humanity; it is harmful, detrimental, and a cause of suffering for gods and humans. If he is biased by favoritism by way of these eighteen grounds, then he is damaged and impaired, blamed and criticized by sensible people, and makes much demerit.
- He should not be biased by ill will:** How is one biased by ill will? It may be that someone thinks, “They’ve harmed me,” and he feels resentful. Or he thinks, “They’re harming me,” and he feels resentful. Or he thinks, “They’ll harm me,” and he feels resentful. Or he thinks, “They’ve harmed someone who’s dear to me” ... “They’re harming someone who’s dear to me” ... “They’ll harm someone who’s dear to me” ... “They’ve benefited someone I dislike” ... “They’re benefiting someone I dislike” ... “They’ll benefit someone I dislike,” and he feels resentful. Because of these nine grounds for resentment, he is resentful, hostile, angry, and overcome by anger, and then proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it and what is in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it ... He proclaims a grave offense as minor, and a minor offense as grave.
- 13.6 If he is biased by ill will by way of these eighteen grounds, then his behavior is unbeneficial and a cause of unhappiness for humanity; it is harmful, detrimental, and a cause of suffering for gods and humans. If he is biased by ill will by way of these eighteen grounds, then he is damaged and impaired, blamed and criticized by sensible people, and makes much demerit.

- He should not be biased by confusion:** How is one biased by confusion? Biased by favoritism, ill will, or confusion, or by a grasped view, he is confused, deluded, and overcome by confusion, and then proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it and what is in accordance with

the Teaching as contrary to it ... He proclaims a grave offense as minor, and a minor offense as grave.

If he is biased by confusion by way of these eighteen grounds, 14.5 then his behavior is unbeneficial and a cause of unhappiness for humanity; it is harmful, detrimental, and a cause of suffering for gods and humans. If he is biased by confusion by way of these eighteen grounds, then he is damaged and impaired, blamed and criticized by sensible people, and makes much demerit.

He should not be biased by fear: How is one biased by fear? It may be that someone thinks, “This one relies on the uneven, on 15.2 thick covers, and on powerful individuals; he’s cruel and harsh, and might be a threat to life or the monastic life.” Fearful or frightened of him, he proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it and what is in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it. He proclaims what is contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, and what is in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it. He proclaims what hasn’t been spoken by the Buddha as spoken by him, and what has been spoken by the Buddha as not spoken by him. He proclaims what was not practiced by the Buddha as practiced by him, and what was practiced by the Buddha as not practiced by him. He proclaims what was not laid down by the Buddha as laid down by him, and what was laid down by the Buddha as not laid down by him. He proclaims a non-offense as an offense, and an offense as a non-offense. He proclaims a light offense as heavy, and a heavy offense as light. He proclaims a curable offense as incurable, and an incurable offense as curable. He proclaims a grave offense as minor, and a minor offense as grave.⁴⁶⁶

466. Sp 5.382: *Visamanissitoti visamāni kāyakammādini nissito. Gahananissitoti micchādittthiantaggāhikadittthisaṅkhātāṃ gahanāṃ nissito. Balavanissitoti balavante abhiññāte bhikkhū nissito*, “‘Relies on the uneven’: relies on uneven bodily conduct, etc. ‘Relies on thick covers’: relies on thick covers known as wrong views and extreme views. ‘Relies on the powerful’: relies on powerful and well-known monks.”

- 15.4 If he is biased by fear by way of these eighteen grounds, then his behavior is unbeneficial and a cause of unhappiness for humanity; it is harmful, detrimental, and a cause of suffering for gods and humans. If he is biased by fear by way of these eighteen grounds, then he is damaged and impaired, blamed and criticized by sensible people, and makes much demerit.
- 16.1 “If, because of favoritism, ill will, fear, or confusion,
He goes beyond the Teaching,
Then his reputation is harmed,
Like the moon during the waning half-month.”

3. Not being biased

How is one not biased by favoritism? One is not biased by favoritism if one proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as such, and what is in accordance with the Teaching as such; if one proclaims what is contrary to the Monastic Law as such, and what is in accordance with the Monastic Law as such; if one proclaims what hasn’t been spoken by the Buddha as such, and what has been spoken by the Buddha as such; if one proclaims what was not practiced by the Buddha as such, and what was practiced by the Buddha as such; if one proclaims what was not laid down by the Buddha as such, and what was laid down by the Buddha as such; if one proclaims a non-offense as such, and an offense as such; if one proclaims a light offense as light, and a heavy offense as heavy; if one proclaims a curable offense as curable, and an incurable offense as incurable; if one proclaims a grave offense as grave, and a minor offense as minor.

How is one not biased by ill will? One is not biased by ill will if one proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as such, and what is in accordance with the Teaching as such ... if one proclaims a grave offense as grave, and a minor offense as minor.

How is one not biased by confusion? One is not biased by confusion if one proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as

such, and what is in accordance with the Teaching as such ... if one proclaims a grave offense as grave, and a minor offense as minor.

How is one not biased by fear? One is not biased by fear if one proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as such, and what is in accordance with the Teaching as such; if one proclaims what is contrary to the Monastic Law as such, and what is in accordance with the Monastic Law as such; if one proclaims what hasn't been spoken by the Buddha as such, and what has been spoken by the Buddha as such; if one proclaims what was not practiced by the Buddha as such, and what was practiced by the Buddha as such; if one proclaims what was not laid down by the Buddha as such, and what was laid down by the Buddha as such; if one proclaims a non-offense as such, and an offense as such; if one proclaims a light offense as light, and a heavy offense as heavy; if one proclaims a curable offense as curable, and an incurable offense as incurable; if one proclaims a grave offense as grave, and a minor offense as minor.

“If, because of favoritism, ill will, fear, or confusion,
He does not go beyond the Teaching,
Then his reputation grows,
Like the moon during the waxing fortnight.”

21.1

4. To be persuaded, etc.

How does one persuade when persuasion is appropriate? Proclaiming what is contrary to the Teaching as such, and what is in accordance with the Teaching as such, he persuades others when persuasion is appropriate. ... Proclaiming a grave offense as grave and a minor offense as minor, he persuades others when persuasion is appropriate.

How does one make others understand when making understand is appropriate? Proclaiming what is contrary to the Teaching as such, and what is in accordance with the Teaching

as such, he makes others understand when making understand is appropriate. ... Proclaiming a grave offense as grave and a minor offense as minor, he makes others understand when making understand is appropriate.

How does one look on when looking on is appropriate? Proclaiming what is contrary to the Teaching as such, and what is in accordance with the Teaching as such, he looks on when looking on is appropriate. ... Proclaiming a grave offense as grave and a minor offense as minor, he looks on when looking on is appropriate.

How does one inspire when inspiration is appropriate? Proclaiming what is contrary to the Teaching as such, and what is in accordance with the Teaching as such, he inspires when inspiration is appropriate. ... Proclaiming a grave offense as grave and a minor offense as minor, he inspires when inspiration is appropriate.

5. Despising the supporters of others, etc.

Thinking, “I’ve obtained supporters,” how does one despise the supporters of others? It may be that someone has obtained supporters and a group of followers, and has relatives. He thinks, “This one doesn’t have supporters or a group of followers, and doesn’t have relatives,” and despising him, he proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it and what is in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it. ... He proclaims a grave offense as minor, and a minor offense as grave.

Thinking, “I’m learned,” how does one despise those who are ignorant? It may be that someone is learned, one who has retained and accumulated what he has learned. He thinks, “This one is ignorant; he has learned little and remembers little,” and despising him, he proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it and what is in accordance with the

Teaching as contrary to it. . . . He proclaims a grave offense as minor, and a minor offense as grave.

Thinking, “I’m more senior,” how does one despise those who are more junior? It may be that someone is a senior monk of long standing. He thinks, “This is an unknown and ignorant junior monk; one shouldn’t do as he asks,” and despising him, he proclaims what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it and what is in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it. . . . He proclaims a grave offense as minor, and a minor offense as grave.

He should not speak about what has not been reached: he should not bring up an issue not under consideration.

He should not use the Teaching or the Monastic Law to neglect what has been reached: the purpose for which the Sangha has gathered should not be neglected using the Teaching or the Monastic Law.

In accordance with the Teaching: in according with truth, in accordance with the action that was the basis for the offense.

In accordance with the Monastic Law: having accused and having reminded.

In accordance with the Teacher’s instruction: he resolves that legal issue, complete in motion and complete in announcement, in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher’s instruction.

6. Questioning by the investigator

The investigator should ask the accuser, “Are you canceling this monk’s invitation ceremony because he has failed in morality, in conduct, or in view?” 31.1

If he says, “I’m canceling it because he has failed in morality,” 31.3
 “I’m canceling it because he has failed in conduct,” or “I’m canceling it because he has failed in view,” he should be asked, “Do you know

what failure in morality is?” “Do you know what failure in conduct is?” or “Do you know what failure in view is?”

31.6 If he says, “I do,” he should be asked what they are.

31.8 If he says, “The four offenses entailing expulsion and the thirteen entailing suspension are failure in morality,” “The serious offenses, the offenses entailing confession, the offenses entailing acknowledgment, the offenses of wrong conduct, and the offenses of wrong speech are failure in conduct,” “Wrong views and extreme views are failure in view,” he should be asked, “Are you canceling this monk’s invitation ceremony because of what you’ve seen, what you’ve heard, or what you suspect?”

31.14 If he says, “I’m canceling it because of what I’ve seen,” “I’m canceling it because of what I’ve heard,” or “I’m canceling it because of what I suspect,” he should be asked, “Since you’re canceling this monk’s invitation ceremony because of what you’ve seen, what have you seen? How did you see it? When did you see it? Where did you see it? Did you see him commit an offense entailing expulsion? Did you see him commit an offense entailing suspension? Did you see him commit a serious offense? ... an offense entailing confession? ... an offense entailing acknowledgment? ... an offense of wrong conduct? ... an offense of wrong speech? Where were you? Where was this monk? What were you doing? What was this monk doing?”

31.21 If he says, “I didn’t cancel this monk’s invitation ceremony because of what I’ve seen, but because of what I’ve heard,” he should be asked, “Since you’re canceling this monk’s invitation ceremony because of what you’ve heard, what have you heard? How did you hear it? When did you hear it? Where did you hear it? Did you hear that he has committed an offense entailing expulsion? Did you hear that he has committed an offense entailing suspension? Did you hear that he has committed a serious offense? ... an offense entailing confession? ... an offense entailing acknowledgment? ... an offense of wrong conduct? Did you hear that he has committed an offense of wrong speech? Did you hear it from a monk? Did

you hear it from a nun? Did you hear it from a trainee nun? Did you hear it from a novice monk? Did you hear it from a novice nun? Did you hear it from a male lay follower? Did you hear it from a female lay follower? Did you hear it from kings? Did you hear it from a king's officials? Did you hear it from the monastics of another religion? Did you hear it from the lay followers of another religion?"

If he says, If he says, "I didn't cancel this monk's invitation ceremony because of what I've heard, but because of what I suspect,"^{31.28} he should be asked, "Since you're canceling this monk's invitation ceremony because of suspicion, what do you suspect? How do you suspect it? When did you suspect it? Where did you suspect it? Do you suspect that he has committed an offense entailing expulsion? Do you suspect that he has committed an offense entailing suspension? Do you suspect that he has committed a serious offense? ... an offense entailing confession? ... an offense entailing acknowledgment? ... an offense of wrong conduct? Do you suspect that he has committed an offense of wrong speech? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a monk? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a nun? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a trainee nun? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a novice monk? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a novice nun? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a male lay follower? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a female lay follower? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from kings? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from a king's officials? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from the monastics of another religion? Do you suspect it after hearing about it from the lay followers of another religion?"

"If what he saw agrees with what he says he saw,
If they correspond with each other,
But what was seen isn't adequate to prove the accusation,
Then the one suspecting impurity

32.1

Should admit it,
And they should then do the invitation ceremony
with him.

33.1 If what he heard agrees with what he says he heard,
If they correspond with each other,
But what was heard isn't adequate to prove the accusation,
Then the one suspecting impurity
Should admit it,
And they should then do the invitation ceremony
with him.

34.1 If what he sensed agrees with what he says he sensed,
If they correspond with each other,
But what was sensed isn't adequate to prove the accusation,
Then the one suspecting impurity
Should admit it,
And they should then do the invitation ceremony
with him."

7. The details of asking

35.1 "In regard to 'What have you seen?' what are the questions? In regard to 'How did you see it?' what are the questions? In regard to 'When did you see it?' what are the questions? In regard to 'Where did you see it?' what are the questions?

In regard to 'What have you seen?' there are questions on the actions that are the bases for offenses, there are questions on failure, there are questions on offenses, and there are questions on misconduct. 'Questions on the actions that are the bases for the offenses': there are questions on the actions that are the bases for the eight offenses entailing expulsion, on the actions that are the

bases for the twenty-three offenses entailing suspension, for the two undetermined offenses, for the forty-two offenses entailing relinquishment, for the one hundred and eighty-eight offenses entailing confession, for the twelve offenses entailing acknowledgment, for the offenses of wrong conduct, and for the offenses of wrong speech. ‘Questions on failure’: there are questions on failure in morality, on failure in conduct, on failure in view, and on failure in livelihood. ‘Questions on the offenses’: there are questions on the offenses entailing expulsion, on the offenses entailing suspension, on the serious offenses, on the offenses entailing confession, on the offenses entailing acknowledgement, on the offenses of wrong conduct, and on the offenses of wrong speech. ‘Questions on misconduct’: there are questions on that which is done wherever there are couples.

In regard to ‘How did you see it?’ there are questions on characteristics, postures, attributes, and modes. ‘Questions on characteristics’: tall, short, dark-skinned, or light-skinned. ‘Questions on postures’: walking, standing, sitting, or lying down. ‘Questions on attributes’: the characteristics of a householder, of a monastic of another religion, or of one gone forth. ‘Questions on modes’: walking, standing, sitting, or lying down.

In regard to ‘When did you see it?’ there are questions on time, on occasion, on day, and on season. ‘Questions on time’: in the morning, at midday, or in the evening. ‘Questions on occasion’: in the morning, at midday, or in the evening. ‘Questions on day’: before the meal, after the meal, at night, by day, during the waning moon, or during the waxing moon. ‘Questions on season’: in winter, in summer, or during the rainy season.

In regard to ‘Where did you see it?’ there are questions about place, about elevation, about location, and about region. ‘Questions about place’: in the ground, on the earth, on the planet, or in the world.⁴⁶⁷ ‘Questions about elevation’: in the ground, on the the earth, on a mountain, on a rock, or in a stilt house.

467. I follow the usage at Bu Pj 2:4.2.2 where *bhūmiyā* means “in the ground”.

‘Questions about location’: to the east, to the west, to the north, or to the south. ‘Questions about region’: to the east, to the west, to the north, or to the south.”

The great section on conflict is finished.

This is the summary:

- 42.1 “Basis for an offense, origin story, attribute,
The right order, what has and has not been done;
Legal procedure and legal issue,
Settling, and biased by favoritism.
- 43.1 By ill will, confusion, and fear,
Persuasion, and by making understand;
Looking on, inspiration, I have supporters,
Learned, and with more senior.
- 44.1 And not reached, reached,
According to the Teaching, and the Monastic Law;
Also according to the Teacher’s instruction—
The explanation in the great section on conflict.”

Pvr 16

The subdivision on the robe-making ceremony

Kathinabheda

Participated in the robe-making ceremony, etc.

Who has not participated in the robe-making ceremony? Who 1.1
has participated in the robe-making ceremony? How has the robe-
making ceremony not been performed? How has the robe-making
ceremony been performed?

Who has not participated in the robe-making ceremony?

Two kinds of people: those who have not performed the robe-
making ceremony and those who have not expressed their ap-
preciation.⁴⁶⁸

Who has participated the robe-making ceremony? Two kinds
of people: those who have performed the robe-making cer-
emony and those who have expressed their appreciation.

How has the robe-making ceremony not been performed?

There are twenty-four ways in which the robe-making ceremony

468. The performer of the ceremony is the person who receives the specially made *kathina* robe. The other participants are those who take part in the legal procedure and then express their appreciation.

- 4.2 has not been performed:⁴⁶⁹ The robe-making ceremony has not been performed merely by marking the cloth, merely by washing the cloth, merely by planning the robe, merely by cutting the cloth, merely by tacking the cloth, merely by sewing a hem, merely by marking with a strip of cloth, merely by strengthening, merely by adding a border lengthwise, merely by adding a border crosswise, merely by patching, merely by partial dyeing; nor has it been performed if a monk has made an indication, if a monk has given a hint, if the robe-cloth has been borrowed, if it has been stored, if it is to be relinquished, if it has not been marked, if it is not an outer robe or an upper robe or a sarong; nor has it been performed if the robe has not been made on that very day with five or more cut sections with panels, if the robe-making ceremony was not performed by an individual, or if the robe-making ceremony has been performed correctly but the appreciation for the ceremony was expressed outside the monastery zone.
- 5.1 Making an indication: one makes an indication, thinking, “I’ll perform the robe-making ceremony with this cloth.” Hinting: one gives a hint, thinking, “With this hint, I’ll make a cloth for the robe-making ceremony appear.” Borrowed: a gift not to be taken as one’s own is so called. Stored: there are two kinds of storing: storing for the purpose of making and storing for the purpose of accumulation. To be relinquished: dawn arrives while it is being made.

How has the robe-making ceremony been performed? The robe-making ceremony has been performed through seventeen aspects: The robe-making ceremony has been performed if the cloth is brand new, if it is nearly new, if it is old, if it is a rag, if it is from a shop; it has been performed if a monk has not made an indication, if a monk has not given a hint, if the robe-cloth has not been borrowed, if it has not been stored, if it is not to be relinquished, if it has been marked, if it is an outer robe or an

469. For a further explanation of these twenty-four, see Kd 7:1.5.3–1.5.26.

upper robe or a sarong; it has been performed if the robe has been made on that very day with five or more cut sections with panels, if the robe-making ceremony was performed by an individual, and if the appreciation for the ceremony was expressed by someone inside the monastery zone.

How many things are produced together with the participation 7.1
in the robe-making ceremony? Fifteen things: eight key phrases, two obstacles, and five benefits.

2. The immediately preceding condition for the robe-making ceremony, etc.

Which things have effort as a condition—by being an immediately 8.1
preceding condition, by being an immediately prior condition, by being a support condition, by being a decisive support condition, by being a pre-arising condition, by being a post-arising condition, by being a co-arising condition?⁴⁷⁰

Which things have the prior duties as conditions—by being 8.2
immediately preceding conditions ... Which things have relinquishment as a condition ...⁴⁷¹ Which things have determining as a condition ...⁴⁷² Which things have participating in the robe-making ceremony as a condition ... Which things have the key phrases and the obstacles as conditions ... Which things have the object as a condition—by being an immediately preceding condition, by being an immediately prior condition, by being a support condition, by being a decisive support condition, by being a pre-

470. Sp 5.404: *Payogassāti cīvaradhovanādino sattavidhassa pubbakaraṇa-satthāya yo udakāharaṇādiko payogo kayirati, tassa payogassa*, “For effort: the effort of fetching water, etc., is done for the sake of the seven-fold prior action, beginning with washing the robe—for that effort.” Here we see the introduction of the Abhidhamma terminology of conditionality.

471. Sp 5.404: *Paccuddhārassāti purāṇasaṅghāṭiādīnaṃ paccuddharaṇassa*, “Relinquishment: relinquishment of the old outer robe, etc.”

472. Sp 5.404: *Adhiṭṭhānassāti kathinacīvarādhiṭṭhānassa*, “Determining: determining of the robe of the robe-making ceremony.”

arising condition, by being a post-arising condition, by being a co-arising condition?⁴⁷³

- 9.1 The prior duties have effort as an immediately preceding condition, an immediately prior condition, a support condition, and a decisive support condition.⁴⁷⁴ Effort has the prior duties as pre-arising conditions. The prior duties have effort as a post-arising condition. The fifteen things are co-arising conditions.
- 9.5 Relinquishment has the prior duties as immediately preceding conditions, immediately prior conditions, support conditions, and decisive support conditions. The prior duties have relinquishment as a pre-arising condition. Relinquishment has the prior duties as post-arising conditions. The fifteen things are co-arising conditions.
- 9.9 Determining has relinquishment as an immediately preceding condition, an immediately prior condition, a support condition, and a decisive support condition. Relinquishment has determining as a pre-arising condition. Determining has relinquishment as a post-arising condition. The fifteen things are co-arising conditions.
- 9.13 Performing the robe-making ceremony has determining as an immediately preceding condition, an immediately prior condition, a support condition, and a decisive support condition. Determining

473. Sp 5.404: *Vatthussāti saṅghāṭiādino kathinavatthussa*, “Object: the object of the robe-making ceremony, which is the outer robe, etc.”

474. Sp 5.404: *Yasmā tena payogena nipphādetabbassa pubbakaraṇassatthāya so payogo kayirati, tasmā imehi catūhi paccayehi paccayo hoti*, “Because that effort is done for the purpose of the preliminary actions, which are to be produced by that effort, therefore it is the condition by way of these four conditions.” It is curious that the prior duties are said to be conditions for effort when in fact the effort is done first and the outcome are the prior duties. The commentary explains this strange state of affairs as follows. Sp 5.404: *Katame dhammā anantarapaccayena paccayoti anāgatavasena anantarā hutvā katame dhammā paccayā hontīti attho*, “Which things are a condition as a proximity condition: which things are conditions of proximity by way of the future? This is the meaning.” In this way the ordinary conditioning relationship is inversed, that is, the condition is temporarily later than the outcome. We see the same pattern below. My sincere thanks go to Ven. Bhikkhu Bodhi for helping me untangle the ideas in this section.

ing has performing the robe-making ceremony as a pre-arising condition. Performing the robe-making ceremony has determining as a post-arising condition. The fifteen things are co-arising conditions.

The key phrases and the obstacles have performing the robe-making ceremony as an immediately preceding condition, an immediately prior condition, a support condition, and a decisive support condition. Performing the robe-making ceremony has the key phrases and the obstacles as pre-arising conditions. The key phrases and the obstacles have performing the robe-making ceremony as a post-arising condition. The fifteen things are co-arising conditions. 9.17

Expectation and non-expectation have the object as an immediately preceding condition, an immediately prior condition, a support condition, and a decisive support condition. The object has expectation and non-expectation as pre-arising conditions. Expectation and non-expectation have the object as a post-arising condition. The fifteen things are co-arising conditions. 9.21

3. The details on the source of the prior duties, etc.

What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of the prior duties? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of relinquishment? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of determining? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of performing the robe-making ceremony? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of the key phrases and the obstacles? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of expectation and non-expectation? 10.1

- 11.1 The prior duties have effort as their source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination. Relinquishment has the prior duties as its source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination. Determining has relinquishment as its source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination. Performing the robe-making ceremony has determining as its source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination. The key terms and the obstacles have participating in the robe-making ceremony as its source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination. Expectation and non-expectation have the key phrases and the obstacles as their source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination.
- 12.1 What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of effort? ... of the prior duties? ... of relinquishment? ... of determining? ... of performing the robe-making ceremony? ... of the key phrases and the obstacles? ... of the object? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of expectation and non-expectation?
- 13.1 Effort has causes as its source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination. The prior duties ... Relinquishment ... Determining ... Performing the robe-making ceremony ... The key phrases and the obstacles ... The object ... Expectation and non-expectation have causes as their source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination.
- 14.1 What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of effort? ... of the prior duties? ... of relinquishment? ... of determining? ... of performing the robe-making ceremony? ... of the key phrases and the obstacles? ... of the object? What is the source, the origin, the birth, the arising, the production, the origination of expectation and non-expectation?
- 15.1 Effort has conditions as its source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination. The prior duties ... Relinquishment ... Determining ... Performing the robe-making ceremony ... The key phrases and the obstacles ... The object ... Expectation and non-

expectation have conditions as their source, origin, birth, arising, production, and origination.

How many things are grouped with the prior duties? Seven 16.1 things: washing, planning, cutting, tacking, sewing, dyeing, and making.

How many things are grouped with relinquishment? Three 17.1 things: the outer robe, the upper robe, and the sarong.

How many things are grouped with determining? Three things: 18.1 the outer robe, the upper robe, and the sarong.

How many things are grouped with performing the robe-making 19.1 ceremony? One thing: breaking into speech.

How many roots does the robe-making ceremony have, how 20.1 many objects, and how many grounds? The robe-making ceremony has one root: the Sangha. It has three objects: the outer robe, the upper robe, and the sarong. It has six grounds: linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp.

What is the beginning, the middle, and the end of the robe- 21.1 making ceremony? The prior duties are the beginning, the performing is the middle, the robe-making ceremony is the end.⁴⁷⁵

What sort of person is unable to perform the robe-making cer- 22.1 emony? What sort of person is able to perform the robe-making ceremony? A person who has eight qualities is unable to perform the robe-making ceremony. A person who has eight qualities is able to perform the robe-making ceremony.

What are the eight qualities of a person who is unable to per- 22.5 form the robe-making ceremony? They do not know the prior duties, relinquishment, determining, the robe-making ceremony, the key phrases, the obstacles, the ending of the robe season, or the benefits.

What are the eight qualities of a person who is able to per- 22.7 form the robe-making ceremony? They know the prior duties, relinquishment, determining, the robe-making ceremony, the key

475. Sp 5.408: *Kiriyā majjheti paccuddhāro ceva adhiṭṭhānañca*, “*Kiriyā majjhe*: just relinquishing and determining.”

phrases, the obstacles, the ending of the robe season, and the benefits.

- 23.1 For how many kinds of people is the robe-making ceremony not effective? For how many kinds of people is the robe-making ceremony effective? It is not effective for three kinds of people. It is effective for three kinds of people.
- 23.5 For which three kinds of people is it not effective? For one who expresses their appreciation outside the monastery zone; for one who does not express their appreciation verbally; for one who expresses it verbally, but does not inform anyone.
- 23.7 For which three kinds of people is it effective? For one who expresses their appreciation within the monastery zone; for one who expresses their appreciation verbally; for one who expresses it verbally and informs someone.
- 24.1 How many kinds of robe-making ceremonies are invalid? How many kinds of robe-making ceremonies are valid? Three kinds of robe-making ceremonies are invalid. Three kinds of robe-making ceremonies are valid. What are the three kinds of robe-making ceremonies that are invalid? The object fails; the timing fails; the making fails.⁴⁷⁶ What are the three kinds of robe-making ceremonies that are valid? The object succeeds; the timing succeeds; the making succeeds.

4. The details on what is to be known about the robe-making ceremony, etc.

- 25.1 The robe-making ceremony is to be known. Participation in the robe-making ceremony is to be known. The month of the robe-making ceremony is to be known. Failure of the robe-making

476. Sp 5.411: *Vatthuvipannam hotīti akappiyadussam hoti. Kālavipannam nāma ajja dāyakehi dinnam sve saṅgho kathinatthāarakassa deti. Karaṇavipannam nāma tadaheva chinditvā akatam*, “‘The object fails’: the cloth is unallowable. ‘The timing fails’: today it is given by the donors; tomorrow the Sangha gives to the one who is doing the robe-making ceremony. ‘The making fails’: they cut it, but do not finish it on the same day.”

ceremony is to be known. Success of the robe-making ceremony is to be known. The giving of an indication is to be known. A hint is to be known. Borrowing is to be known. Storing is to be known. Relinquishment is to be known.

The robe-making ceremony is to be known: “the robe-making ceremony” is the grouping and coming together of just those things—their name, appellation, label, terminology, wording, designation.⁴⁷⁷

The month of the robe-making ceremony is to be known: the last month of the rainy season.

Failure of the robe-making ceremony is to be known: the robe-making ceremony fails in twenty-four ways.⁴⁷⁸

Success of the robe-making ceremony is to be known: The robe-making ceremony is successful through seventeen aspects.⁴⁷⁹

The giving of an indication is to be known: one makes an indication, thinking, “I’ll perform the robe-making ceremony with this cloth.”

A hint is to be known: one gives a hint, thinking, “With this hint, I’ll make a cloth for the robe-making ceremony appear.”

Borrowing is to be known: a gift not to be taken as one’s own.

Storing is to be known: there are two kinds of storing: for the purpose of making and for the purpose of accumulation.

Relinquishment is to be known: dawn arrives while it is being made.

477. Sp 5.412: *Tesaññeva dhammānanti yesu rūpādidhammesu sati kathinaṃ nāma hoti, tesam samodhānaṃ missibhāvo*, “‘Of just those things’: the combination and mixing together of those things, such as form, etc., by which there is the name *kathina*.” Vmv 5.412: *Yesu rūpādidhammesūti “purimavassamvutthā bhikkhū, pañcahi anūno saṅgho, cīvaramāso, dhammena samena samuppannaṃ cīvara”nti evamādisu yesu rūpārūpadhammesu*, “‘Of those things, such as form, etc.’: monks who have completed the first rains residence, a saṅgha of no less than five, the robe month, a robe that has arisen legitimately and validly, etc., are those things such as form, etc.”

478. For the twenty-four, see above and Kd 7:1.5.3–1.5.26.

479. For the seventeen, see above and Kd 7:1.6.2.

Participation in the robe-making ceremony is to be known:

- 35.2 If cloth has been given to the Sangha for the robe-making ceremony, how should the Sangha proceed? How should the one who performs the robe-making ceremony proceed? How should one who expresses their appreciation proceed?
- 36.1 The Sangha should give the cloth, through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, to the monk who is performing the robe-making ceremony. The monk who is performing the robe-making ceremony should wash the cloth, iron it, plan it, cut it, sew it, dye it, mark it, and then perform the robe-making ceremony. If he wishes to perform the robe-making ceremony with an outer robe, he should relinquish his old outer robe and then determine the new one. He should then say, "I perform the robe-making ceremony with this outer robe." If he wishes to perform the robe-making ceremony with an upper robe, he should relinquish his old upper robe and then determine the new one. He should then say, "I perform the robe-making ceremony with this upper robe." If he wishes to perform the robe-making ceremony with a sarong, he should relinquish his old sarong and then determine the new one. He should then say, "I perform the robe-making ceremony with this sarong."
- 36.8 After approaching the Sangha, that monk who is performing the robe-making ceremony should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder, raise his joined palms, and say: "Venerable Sirs, the Sangha's robe-making ceremony has been performed. The robe-making ceremony is legitimate. Please express your appreciation." The monks who are expressing their appreciation should arrange their upper robes over one shoulder, raise their joined palms, and say: "The Sangha's robe-making ceremony has been performed. The robe-making ceremony is legitimate. We express our appreciation."
- 36.12 Or: after approaching several monks, that monk who is performing the robe-making ceremony should arrange his upper robe

over one shoulder, raise his joined palms, and say: “Venerable Sirs, the Sangha’s robe-making ceremony has been performed. The robe-making ceremony is legitimate. Please express your appreciation.” The monks who are expressing their appreciation should arrange their upper robes over one shoulder, raise their joined palms, and say: “The Sangha’s robe-making ceremony has been performed. The robe-making ceremony is legitimate. We express our appreciation.”

Or: after approaching a single monk, that monk who is performing the robe-making ceremony should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder, raise his joined palms, and say: “The Sangha’s robe-making ceremony has been performed. The robe-making ceremony is legitimate. Please express your appreciation.” The monk who is expressing his appreciation should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder, raise his joined palms, and say: “The Sangha’s robe-making ceremony has been performed. The robe-making ceremony is legitimate. I express my appreciation.” 36.16

5. The robe-making ceremony for an individual

“Does the Sangha perform the robe-making ceremony; does a group perform the robe-making ceremony; does an individual perform the robe-making ceremony?” “The Sangha does not perform the robe-making ceremony, nor does a group, but an individual does.” If the Sangha does not perform the robe-making ceremony, nor a group, but an individual does, then, the Sangha has not performed the robe-making ceremony, nor has the community, but an individual has. 37.1

“Does the Sangha recite the Monastic Code; does a group recite the Monastic Code; does an individual recites the Monastic Code?” “The Sangha does not recite the Monastic Code, nor does a group, but an individual does.” If the Sangha does not recite the Monastic Code, nor a group, but an individual does, then, the Sangha has 37.5

not recited the Monastic Code, nor has the community, but an individual has.

- 37.9 “Yet when an individual recites to unite the Sangha, to unite the community, then the Monastic Code has been recited by the Sangha, by the community, and by the individual. It is in this way that the Sangha does not perform the robe-making ceremony, nor does a group, but an individual does. Yet when an individual performs the robe-making ceremony, and the Sangha expresses its appreciation, the community expresses its appreciation, then the robe-making ceremony has been performed by the Sangha, by the community, and by the individual.”

6. Questions and answers regarding the obstacles

- 38.1 “The robe season ends when one departs from the monastery.
So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
And about this I ask you:
Which obstacle is removed first?
- 39.1 The robe season ends when one departs from the monastery.
So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
And about this I answer you:
The robe obstacle is removed first.
The monastery obstacle is removed when one goes outside the monastery zone.
- 40.1 The robe season ends when the robe is finished.
So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
And about this I ask you:
Which obstacle is removed first?
- 41.1 The robe season ends when the robe is finished.

So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I answer you:
 The monastery obstacle is removed first.
 The robe obstacle is removed when the robe is finished.

The robe season ends when he makes that decision. 42.1
 So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I ask you:
 Which obstacle is removed first?

The robe season ends when he makes that decision. 43.1
 So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I answer you:
 The two obstacles are removed simultaneously.

The robe season ends when the robe-cloth is lost. 44.1
 So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I ask you:
 Which obstacle is removed first?

The robe season ends when the robe-cloth is lost. 45.1
 So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I answer you:
 The monastery obstacle is removed first.
 The robe obstacle is removed when the robe-cloth is lost.

The robe season ends when he hears about the end of the robe season. 46.1
 So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I ask you:
 Which obstacle is removed first?

The robe season ends when he hears about the end of the robe season. 47.1

So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I answer you:
 The robe obstacle is removed first.
 The monastery obstacle is removed when one hears
 about the end of the robe season.

48.1 The robe season ends when the expectation is disappointed.

So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I ask you:
 Which obstacle is removed first?

49.1 The robe season ends when the expectation is disappointed.

So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I answer you:
 The monastery obstacle is removed first.
 The robe obstacle is removed when the expectation
 of more robe-cloth is disappointed.

50.1 The robe season ends while he is outside the monastery zone.

So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I ask you:
 Which obstacle is removed first?

51.1 The robe season ends while he is outside the monastery zone.

So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
 And about this I answer you:
 The robe obstacle is removed first.
 The monastery obstacle is removed when one is outside the monastery zone.

52.1 The robe season ends together.
 So said the Kinsman of the Sun.

And about this I ask you:
Which obstacle is removed first?

The robe season ends together. 53.1
So said the Kinsman of the Sun.
And about this I answer you:
The two obstacles are removed simultaneously.”

“How many kinds of endings of the robe season depend on the Sangha? How many kinds of endings of the robe season depend on an individual? How many kinds of endings of the robe season depend neither on the Sangha nor on an individual? 54.1

One kind of ending of the robe season depends on the Sangha: when the robe season ends midway.⁴⁸⁰ Four kinds of endings of the robe season depend on an individual: when one departs from the monastery, when the robe is finished, when one makes a decision, and when one is outside the monastery zone. Four kinds of endings of the robe season depend neither on the Sangha nor on an individual: when the robe-cloth is lost, when one hears about the end of the robe season, when an expectation of more robe-cloth is disappointed, and when the robe season ends together. 54.4

How many kinds of endings of the robe season happen within the monastery zone? How many kinds of endings of the robe season happen outside the monastery zone? How many kinds of endings of the robe season may happen either within or outside the monastery zone? 54.10

Two kinds of endings of the robe season happen within the monastery zone: when the robe season ends midway, and when the robe season ends together. Three kinds of endings of the robe season happen outside the monastery zone: when one departs from the monastery, when one hears about the end of the robe season, and when one is outside the monastery zone. Four kinds 54.13

480. According to Sp 1.462, this refers to the legal procedure done by the Sangha to end the robe season before its natural end, for which see Bi Pc 30:1.1.10.

of endings of the robe season may happen within or outside the monastery zone: when the robe is finished, when one makes a decision, when the robe-cloth is lost, and when an expectation of more robe-cloth is disappointed.

55.1 How many kinds of endings of the robe season arise together and end together? How many kinds of endings of the robe season arise together and end separately?

55.3 Two kinds of endings of the robe season arise together and end together: when the robe season ends midway, and when the robe season ends together. The rest of the endings of the robe season arise together but end separately.”

The subdivision on the robe-making ceremony is finished.

This is the summary:

58.1 “Who has, how, fifteen,
Things, source, and cause;
Condition, grouped with, roots,
And beginning, persons who perform the robe-making ceremony.

59.1 For three, three, to be known,
The robe-making ceremony, and with recitation;
Obstacles, depend on, in a monastery zone,
And with arise and end.”

Pvr 17

Groups of five with Upāli

Upālipañcaka

The subchapter on “without formal support”

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. Venerable Upāli went to the Buddha,
bowed, sat down, and said, “Venerable Sir, what sort of monk
should live with formal support for life?”

“One who has five qualities, Upāli: (1) he doesn’t know 2.1
about the observance-day ceremony; (2) he doesn’t know the
observance-day procedure; (3) he doesn’t know the Monastic
Code; (4) he doesn’t know the recitation of the Monastic Code;
(5) he has less than five years of seniority. But a monk who has five
qualities may live without formal support for life: (1) he knows
about the observance-day ceremony; (2) he knows the observance-
day procedure; (3) he knows the Monastic Code; (4) he knows
the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) he has five or more years
of seniority.

A monk who has five other qualities should also live with for- 3.1
mal support for life: (1) he doesn’t know about the invitation
ceremony; (2) he doesn’t know the invitation procedure; (3) he
doesn’t know the Monastic Code; (4) he doesn’t know the recita-
tion of the Monastic Code; (5) he has less than five years of se-

niority. But a monk who has five qualities may live without formal support for life: (1) he knows about the invitation ceremony; (2) he knows the invitation procedure; (3) he knows the Monastic Code; (4) he knows the recitation of the Monastic Code; (5) he has five or more years of seniority.

- 4.1 A monk who has five other qualities should also live with formal support for life: (1) he doesn't know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he doesn't know the light and heavy offenses; (3) he doesn't know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he doesn't know the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has less than five years of seniority. But a monk who has five qualities may live without formal support for life: (1) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (5) he has five or more years of seniority.

- 5.1 "Sir, what sort of monk shouldn't give the full ordination or formal support, nor have a novice monk attend on him?"

- 6.1 "One who has five qualities: He's incapable of three things in regard to a student: (1) of nursing him or having him nursed when he's sick; (2) of sending him away or having him sent away when he's discontent with the spiritual life; and (3) of using the Teaching to dispel anxiety. And (4) he is incapable of training him in the Teaching; and (5) he is incapable of training him in the Monastic Law. But a monk who has five qualities may give the full ordination and formal support, and he may have a novice monk attend on him: He's capable of three things in regard to a student: (1) of nursing him or having him nursed when he's sick; (2) of sending him away or having him sent away when he's discontent with the spiritual life; and (3) of using the Teaching to dispel anxiety. And (4) he is capable of training him in the Teaching; and (5) he is capable of training him in the Monastic Law.

- 7.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't give the full ordination or formal support, nor have a novice monk attend on him: He's incapable of five things in regard to a student: (1) of

training him in good conduct; (2) of training him in the basics of the spiritual life; (3) of training him in the higher morality; (4) of training him in the higher mind; (5) of training him in the higher wisdom. But a monk who has five qualities may give the full ordination and formal support, and he may have a novice monk attend on him: He's capable of five things in regard to a student: (1) of training him in good conduct; (2) of training him in the basics of the spiritual life; (3) of training him in the higher morality; (4) of training him in the higher mind; (5) of training him in the higher wisdom."

"Sir, against what sort of monk should a legal procedure be done?" 8.1

"Against one who has five qualities: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk, and he has wrong view, and he has failed in livelihood. 9.1

A legal procedure should also be done against a monk who has five other qualities: he has failed in the higher morality; he has failed in conduct; he has failed in view; he has wrong view; and he has failed in livelihood. 10.1

A legal procedure should also be done against a monk who has five other qualities: his bodily conduct is frivolous; his verbal conduct is frivolous; his bodily and verbal conduct are frivolous; he has wrong view; and he has failed in livelihood. 11.1

A legal procedure should also be done against a monk who has five other qualities: he is improperly behaved by body; he is improperly behaved by speech; he is improperly behaved by body and speech; he has wrong view; and he has failed in livelihood. 12.1

A legal procedure should also be done against a monk who has five other qualities: his bodily conduct is harmful; his verbal conduct is harmful; his bodily and verbal conduct are harmful; he has wrong view; and he has failed in livelihood. 13.1

A legal procedure should also be done against a monk who has five other qualities: he has wrong livelihood by body; he has wrong 14.1

livelihood by speech; he has wrong livelihood by body and speech; he has wrong view; and he has failed in livelihood.

- 15.1 A legal procedure should also be done against a monk who has five other qualities: if, after committing an offense and having a legal procedure done against him, he: (1) gives the full ordination, (2) gives formal support, (3) has a novice monk attend on him, (4) he accepts being appointed as an instructor of the nuns; (5) he instructs the nuns, whether appointed or not.
- 16.1 A legal procedure should also be done against a monk who has five other qualities: (1) he commits the same offense for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him; (2) he commits an offense similar to the one for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him; (3) he commits an offense worse than the one for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him; (4) he criticizes the procedure; (5) he criticizes those who did the procedure.
- 17.1 A legal procedure should also be done against a monk who has five other qualities: he disparages the Buddha; he disparages the Teaching; he disparages the Sangha; he has wrong view; and he has failed in livelihood.”

The first subchapter on “without formal support” is finished.

This is the summary:

- 20.1 “Observance day, invitation ceremony,
And offense, one who is sick;
Good conduct, and shameless,
Higher morality, and with frivolity.
- 21.1 Improperly behaved, harmful,
Wrong, and offense;
Offense for which, of the Buddha—
The compilation of the first subchapter is finished.”

2. The subchapter on not lifting

- 22.1 “Sir, for what sort of monk should a legal procedure not be lifted?”

“For one who has five qualities, Upāli: if, after committing an offense and having a legal procedure done against him, he: (1) gives the full ordination, (2) gives formal support, (3) has a novice monk attend on him, (4) he accepts being appointed as an instructor of the nuns; (5) he instructs the nuns, whether appointed or not. 23.1

A legal procedure should also not be lifted for a monk who has five other qualities: (1) he commits the same offense for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him; (2) he commits an offense similar to the one for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him; (3) he commits an offense worse than the one for which the Sangha did the legal procedure against him; (4) he criticizes the procedure; (5) he criticizes those who did the procedure. 24.1

A legal procedure should also not be lifted for a monk who has five other qualities: he disparages the Buddha; he disparages the Teaching; he disparages the Sangha; he has wrong view; and he has failed in livelihood. 25.1

A legal procedure should also not be lifted for a monk who has five other qualities: he is shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk, and he is a bully, and he doesn’t fulfill the training in proper conduct.” 26.1

“Sir, when a monk is involved in a conflict and is about to approach the Sangha, how many qualities should he first set up in himself?” 27.1

“He should set up five qualities in himself: (1) he should be humble; (2) he should be intent on removing defilements; (3) he should be skilled in appropriate seating and where to sit down, taking a seat without encroaching on the senior monks and without blocking the junior monks; (4) he shouldn’t ramble or engage in worldly talk, but should speak according to the Teaching or invite others to speak or value noble silence; (5) if the Sangha is doing legal procedures requiring unity, but the monk doesn’t approve, then he should reveal his view but think, ‘I shouldn’t be at variance with the Sangha,’ and unity can then be announced.” 28.1

- 29.1 “What sort of monk does the majority dislike and disapprove of when he speaks in the Sangha?”
- 30.1 “One who has five qualities: (1) he’s arrogant; (2) he repeats what others say; (3) he doesn’t keep to the topic; (4) he doesn’t accuse others according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, or their offense; (5) he doesn’t act according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, or his offenses. But when a monk has five qualities, the majority likes and approves of him when he speaks in the Sangha: (1) he’s not arrogant; (2) he doesn’t repeat what others say; (3) he keeps to the topic; (4) he accuses others according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and their offense; (5) he acts according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and his offenses.
- 31.1 When a monk has five other qualities, the majority dislikes and disapproves of him when he speaks in the Sangha: (1) he praises; and (2) he blames; (3) he maintains what is contrary to the Teaching; (4) he obstructs what is in accordance with the Teaching; and (5) he often speaks frivolously. But when a monk has five qualities, the majority likes and approves of him when he speaks in the Sangha: (1) he doesn’t praise; and (2) he doesn’t blame; (3) he maintains what is in accordance with the Teaching; (4) he obstructs what is contrary to the Teaching; and (5) he rarely speaks frivolously.
- 32.1 When a monk has five other qualities, the majority dislikes and disapproves of him when he speaks in the Sangha: (1) he speaks forcefully; (2) he speaks without having gotten permission; (3) he doesn’t accuse others according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, or their offense; (4) he doesn’t act according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, or his offenses; (5) he doesn’t explain things according to his own view. But when a monk has five qualities, the majority likes and approves of him when he speaks in the Sangha: (1) he doesn’t speak forcefully; (2) he doesn’t speak without having gotten permission; (3) he accuses others according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and their offense; (4) he acts according to

the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and his offenses; (5) he explains things according to his own view.”

“Sir, how many benefits are there of studying the Monastic Law?” 33.1

“There are these five benefits: (1) your own morality is well guarded; (2) you’re a refuge for those who are habitually anxious; (3) you speak with confidence in the midst of the Sangha; (4) you can legitimately and properly refute an opponent; (5) you’re practicing for the longevity of the true Teaching.” 34.1

The second subchapter on not lifting is finished.

This is the summary:

“Committing, for which, and praise,
Shameless, and with conflict;
Arrogant, and praises,
Forcefully, studying.”

37.1

The first pairs have been laid down.

3. The subchapter on speech

“Sir, what sort of monk shouldn’t speak in the Sangha?” 39.1

“One who has five qualities, Upāli: (1) he doesn’t know the offenses; (2) he doesn’t know the origination of the offenses; (3) he doesn’t know the kind of effort required to commit the offenses; (4) he doesn’t know the settling of offenses; (5) he’s not skilled in deciding on offenses.⁴⁸¹ But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he knows the offenses; (2) he knows the origination of the offenses; (3) he knows the kind of effort required to commit the offenses; (4) he knows the settling of offenses; (5) he’s skilled in deciding on offenses. 40.1

481. Sp 5.424: *Āpattiyaṃ payogaṃ na jānātīti* “*ayaṃ āpatti kāyappayogā, ayaṃ vacīpayogā*” *ti na jānāti* ... *Āpattiyaṃ na vinicchayakusalo hotīti* “*imasmim vatthu-smim ayaṃ āpatti*” *ti na jānāti*, “*Āpattiyaṃ payogaṃ na jānāti* means he does not know: ‘This is an offense because of bodily effort; this is an offense because of verbal effort.’ ... *Āpattiyaṃ na vinicchayakusalo hoti* means he does not know: ‘When there is this action, there is this offense.’”

- 41.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: (1) he doesn't know the legal issues; (2) he doesn't know the origination of the legal issues; (3) he doesn't know the kind of effort that is the source of the legal issues; (4) he doesn't know the settling of legal issues; (5) he's not skilled in deciding legal issues.⁴⁸² But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he knows the legal issues; (2) he knows the origination of the legal issues; (3) he knows the kind of effort that is the source of the legal issues; (4) he knows the settling of legal issues; (5) he's skilled in deciding legal issues.
- 42.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: (1) he speaks forcefully; (2) he speaks without having gotten permission; (3) he doesn't accuse others according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, or their offense; (4) he doesn't act according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, or his offenses; (5) he doesn't explain things according to his own view. But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he doesn't speak forcefully; (2) he doesn't speak without having gotten permission; (3) he accuses others according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and their offense; (4) he acts according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and his offenses; (5) he explains things according to his own view.
- 43.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: (1) he doesn't know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he doesn't know the light and heavy offenses; (3) he doesn't know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he doesn't know the grave and minor offenses; (5) he doesn't know the offenses that are clearable by making amends and the offenses that are not clearable by making amends. But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (5)

482. Sp 5.424: *Adhikaraṇānaṃhi yathāsakaṃmūlameva payogā nāma honti*, "For it is just the root of the legal issues that is called effort."

he knows the offenses that are clearable by making amends and the offenses that are not clearable by making amends.

A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: (1) he doesn't know the legal procedures; (2) he doesn't know how the legal procedures are done; (3) he doesn't know the actions that are the basis for the legal procedures; (4) he doesn't know the proper conduct in relation to the legal procedures; (5) he doesn't know the settling of the legal procedures.⁴⁸³ But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he knows the legal procedures; (2) he knows how the legal procedures are done; (3) he knows the actions that are the basis for the legal procedures; (4) he knows the proper conduct in relation to the legal procedures; (5) he knows the settling of the legal procedures.

A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: (1) he doesn't know the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he doesn't know the origin stories; (3) he doesn't know the rules; (4) he doesn't know the right order of words; (5) he doesn't know the sequence of statements.⁴⁸⁴ But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he knows the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he knows the origin stories; (3) he knows the rules; (4) he knows the right order of words; (5) he knows the sequence of statements.

483. Sp 5.424: *Vattanti sattasu kammesu heṭṭhā catunnam kammānam aṭṭhā-rasavidham tividhassa ca ukkhepaniyakammassa tecaṭṭālisavidham vattam na jānāti*, "Vatta: among the seven legal procedures found below, he does not know the eighteen kinds of proper conduct of the four legal procedures or the forty-three kinds of proper conduct of the three kinds of legal procedures of ejection."

484. Sp 5.424: *Padapaccābhaṭṭham na jānātīti sammukhā kātabbam padam na jānāti*. "Buddho bhagavā"ti vattabbe "bhagavā buddho"ti heṭṭhupariyam katvā padam yojeti, "Padapaccābhaṭṭham na jānāti: he does not know the words that are to be done in the presence of. When 'Buddho bhagavā' is to be said, having reversed the order, he makes it 'bhagavā Buddho'." | Sp 5.325: *Anusandhivacanapathanti kathānusandhi-vinicchayānusandhivasena vatthum na jānāti*, "Anusandhivacanapatha: he does not understand the basis for the sequence of statements and the sequence of decisions."

- 46.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's shameless. But monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he has a sense of conscience.
- 47.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's unskilled in the Monastic Law. But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's skilled in the Monastic Law.
- 48.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: (1) he doesn't know the motion; (2) he doesn't know how the motion is done; (3) he doesn't know the proclamation of the motion; (4) he doesn't know settling by way of a motion; (5) he doesn't know resolution by way of a motion.⁴⁸⁵ But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he knows the motion; (2) he knows how the motion is done; (3) he knows the proclamation of the motion; (4) he knows settling by way of a motion; (5) he knows resolution by way of a motion.
- 49.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: (1) he doesn't know the Monastic Code; (2) he doesn't know what's in accordance with the Monastic Code; (3) he doesn't know the Monastic Law; (4) he doesn't know what's in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he's not skilled in what is and is not

485. Sp 5.424: *Ñattiyā samathaṃ na jānātīti yvāyaṃ sativinayo, amūlḥavinayo, tassapāpiyasikā, tiṇavatthārakoti catubbidho samatho ñattiyā vinā na hoti, taṃ ñattiyā samathoti na jānāti. Ñattiyā vūpasamaṃ na jānātīti yaṃ adhikaraṇaṃ iminā catubbidhena ñattisamathena vūpasamati, tassa taṃ vūpasamaṃ "ayaṃ ñattiyā vūpasamo kato"ti na jānāti*, "He doesn't know settling through a motion': without a motion, there is no fourfold settling of resolution through recollection, of resolution because of past insanity, of a further penalty, or of covering over as if with grass. He does not know that settling through a motion. 'He doesn't know resolution through a motion': regarding a legal issue that is resolved through this fourfold settling through a motion, he does not know the resolution of it: 'This resolution is done through a motion.'"

possible.⁴⁸⁶ But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he knows the Monastic Code; (2) he knows what's in accordance with the Monastic Code; (3) he knows the Monastic Law; (4) he knows what's in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he's skilled in what is and is not possible.

A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't speak in the Sangha: (1) he doesn't know the Teaching; (2) he doesn't know what's in accordance with the Teaching; (3) he doesn't know the Monastic Law; (4) he doesn't know what's in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he's not skilled in the right order.⁴⁸⁷ But a monk who has five qualities may speak in the Sangha: (1) he knows the Teaching; (2) he knows what's in accordance with the Teaching; (3) he knows the Monastic Law; (4) he knows what's in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he's skilled in the right order.”

The third subchapter on speech is finished.

This is the summary:

“Offenses, legal issues,
Forcefully, knowing offenses;
Legal procedures, the actions that are the bases, and shameless,
And unskilled, of the motion;
He does not know the Monastic Code, or the Teaching—
The compilation of the third subchapter is finished.”

53.1

486. Sp 5.424: *Suttam na jānātīti ubhatovibhaṅgam na jānāti. Suttānulomam na jānātīti cattāro mahāpadese na jānāti. Vinayam na jānātīti khandhakapari-vāram na jānāti. Vinayānulomam na jānātīti cattāro mahāpadeseyeva na jānāti,* “‘He doesn’t know the Monastic Code’: he does not know the analyses of both Monastic Codes. ‘He doesn’t know what’s in accordance with the Monastic Code’: he does not know the four great standards. ‘He doesn’t know the Monastic Law’: he does not know the Chapters and the Compendium. ‘He doesn’t know what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law’: he does not know the four great standards.” Instead of following the commentary, I prefer to understand *sutta* in its early usage of Monastic Code, equivalent to the Pāti-mokkha, and Vinaya as the entire Vinaya corpus, the Monastic Law.

487. Sp 5.424: *Na ca pubbāparakusalo hotīti purekathāya ca pacchākathāya ca akusalo hoti,* “‘He’s not skilled in the right order’: he is unskilled in what should be said first and what should be said afterwards.”

4. The subchapter on revealing one's view

54.1 “Sir, how many illegitimate kinds of revealing one's view are there?”

55.1 “There are five, Upāli: (1) one reveals a view about a non-offense; (2) one reveals a view about an offense that isn't clearable by confession; (3) one reveals a view about an offense that has been confessed; (4) one reveals a view to four or five people; (5) one reveals a view by mind.⁴⁸⁸

56.1 But there are five legitimate kinds of revealing one's view: (1) one reveals a view about an offense; (2) one reveals a view about an offense that's clearable by confession; (3) one reveals a view about an offense that hasn't been confessed; (4) one doesn't reveal a view to four or five people; (5) one doesn't reveal a view by mind.

57.1 There are five other illegitimate kinds of revealing one's view: (1) one reveals a view to someone who belongs to a different Buddhist sect; (2) one reveals a view to someone in a different monastery zone; (3) one reveals a view to someone who's not a regular monk; (4) one reveals a view to four or five people; (5) one reveals a view by mind.

58.1 But there are five legitimate kinds of revealing one's view: (1) one reveals a view to someone who belongs to the same Buddhist sect; (2) one reveals a view to someone in the same monastery zone; (3) one reveals a view to a regular monk; (4) one doesn't reveal a view to four or five people; (5) one doesn't reveal a view by mind.”

59.1 “How many illegitimate kinds of receiving are there?”

488. Sp 5.425: *Anāpattiya dīṭṭhiṃ āvi karotīti anāpattimeva āpattīti desetīti attho*, “‘One reveals a view about a non-offense’: the meaning is that one confesses a non-offense as an offense.” Sp 5.425: *Catūhi pañcahi dīṭṭhinti ... cattāro pañca janā ekato āpattim desetīti attho*, “‘A view to four or five people’: ... The meaning is that he confesses the offense to four or five people together.” Sp 5.425: *Manomānasena ... vacībhedam akatvā citteneva āpattim desetīti attho*, “‘By mind’: the meaning is that he confesses the offense by mind, without breaking into speech.”

“There are five: (1) when someone gives by body and one 60.1
 doesn’t receive by body; (2) when someone gives by body and one
 doesn’t receive with something connected to the body; (3) when
 someone gives with something connected to the body and one
 doesn’t receive by body; (4) when someone gives with something
 connected to the body and one doesn’t receive with something
 connected to the body; (5) when someone gives by releasing and
 one doesn’t receive by body or with something connected to the
 body.

But there are five legitimate kinds of receiving: (1) when some- 61.1
 one gives by body and one receives by body; (2) when someone
 gives by body and one receives with something connected to the
 body; (3) when someone gives with something connected to the
 body and one receives by body; (4) when someone gives with
 something connected to the body and one receives with some-
 thing connected to the body; (5) when someone gives by releasing
 and one receives by body or with something connected to the
 body.”

“In how many ways is something considered ‘not left over’?” 62.1

“In five ways: (1) the making it left over is done with food that’s 63.1
 unallowable; (2) it’s done with food that hasn’t been received; (3)
 it’s done with food that’s not held in hand; (4) it’s done by one
 who’s not within arm’s reach; (5) ‘I’ve had enough,’ hasn’t been
 said.

And there are five aspects for something to be considered ‘left 64.1
 over’: (1) the making it left over is done with food that’s allowable;
 (2) it’s done with food that has been received; (3) it’s done with
 food that’s held in hand; (4) it’s done by one who’s within arm’s
 reach; (5) ‘I’ve had enough,’ has been said.”

“How many aspects are there of refusing an invitation to eat 65.1
 more?”

“There are five aspects: there’s eating; there’s cooked food; he 66.1
 stands within arm’s reach; there’s an offering; there’s a refusal.”

67.1 “How many illegitimate ways are there of acting according to what has been admitted?”

68.1 “There are five ways: (1) A monk has committed an offense entailing expulsion. When he’s accused of having committed such an offense, he admits to committing an offense entailing suspension. The Sangha deals with him for an offense entailing suspension. That acting according to what has been admitted is illegitimate. A monk has committed an offense entailing expulsion. When he’s accused of having committed such an offense, he admits to committing an offense entailing confession ... an offense entailing acknowledgment ... an offense of wrong conduct. The Sangha deals with him for an offense of wrong conduct. That acting according to what has been admitted is illegitimate.

68.7 (2) A monk has committed an offense entailing suspension ...

68.8 (3) A monk has committed an offense entailing confession ...

68.9 (4) A monk has committed an offense entailing acknowledgment ...

68.10 (5) A monk has committed an offense of wrong conduct. When he’s accused of having committed such an offense, he admits to committing an offense entailing expulsion. The Sangha deals with him for an offense entailing expulsion. That acting according to what has been admitted is illegitimate. A monk has committed an offense of wrong conduct. When he’s accused of having committed such an offense, he admits to committing an offense entailing suspension. ... an offense entailing confession ... an offense entailing acknowledgment. The Sangha deals with him for an offense entailing acknowledgment. That acting according to what has been admitted is illegitimate.

69.1 There are five ways of legitimately acting according to what has been admitted: (1) A monk has committed an offense entailing expulsion. When he’s accused of having committed such an offense, he admits it. The Sangha deals with him for an offense entailing expulsion. That acting according to what has been admitted is legitimate.

(2) A monk has committed an offense entailing suspension ... 69.4

(3) A monk has committed an offense entailing confession ... 69.5

(4) A monk has committed an offense entailing acknowledgment ... 69.6

(5) A monk has committed an offense of wrong conduct. When he's accused of having committed such an offense, he admits it. The Sangha deals with him for an offense of wrong conduct. That acting according to what has been admitted is legitimate." 69.7

"Sir, what sort of monk is unqualified to get permission to correct someone?" 70.1

"One who has five qualities: (1) he's shameless; (2) he's ignorant; (3) he's not a regular monk; (4) he speaks to make someone disrobe, (5) not with the aim of clearing their offenses. 71.1

But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to get permission to correct someone: (1) he has a sense of conscience; (2) he's knowledgeable; (3) he's a regular monk; (4) he speaks with the aim of clearing someone's offense, (5) not to make them disrobe." 72.1

"What sort of monk should one not discuss the Monastic Law with?" 73.1

"One who has five qualities: (1) he doesn't know the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he doesn't know the origin stories; (3) he doesn't know the rules; (4) he doesn't know the right order of words; (5) he doesn't know the sequence of statements. 74.1

But the Monastic Law may be discussed with a monk who has five qualities: (1) he knows the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he knows the origin stories; (3) he knows the rules; (4) he knows the right order of words; (5) he knows the sequence of statements." 75.1

"How many kinds of questions and enquiries are there?" 76.1

"There are five: one asks (1) because of stupidity and folly; (2) because one is overcome by bad desires; (3) because of contempt; (4) because one desires to know; (5) because of the thought, 'If he explains correctly when I ask him, all is well, but if he doesn't, I'll explain it correctly to him.'" 77.1

- 78.1 “How many kinds of declaration of perfect insight are there?”
- 79.1 “There are five: one declares perfect insight (1) because of stupidity and folly; (2) because one is overcome by bad desires; (3) because of insanity and derangement; (4) because of overestimation; (5) because it’s true.”
- 80.1 “How many kinds of purification are there?”
- 81.1 “There are five: (1) After reciting the introduction, the rest is announced as if heard. (2) After reciting the introduction and the four rules entailing expulsion, the rest is announced as if heard. (3) After reciting the introduction, the four rules entailing expulsion, and the thirteen rules entailing suspension, the rest is announced as if heard. (4) After reciting the introduction, the four rules entailing expulsion, the thirteen rules entailing suspension, and the two undetermined rules, the rest is announced as if heard. (5) In full is the fifth.”⁴⁸⁹
- 82.1 “How many kinds of cooked food are there?”
- 83.1 “There are five: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.”

The fourth subchapter on revealing one’s view is finished.

This is the summary:

- 86.1 “Revealing one’s view, other,
Receiving, not left over;
Refusing an invitation to eat more, according to what has been
admitted,
Permission, and with discussion;
Question, declarations of perfect insight,
And also purification, cooked food.”

5. The subchapter on raising an issue

- 87.1 “Sir, how many qualities should a monk see in himself before accusing another?”
- 88.1 “He should see five qualities in himself: (1) He should reflect: ‘Is my bodily conduct pure and flawless? Is this quality found in me

489. This refers to the recitation of the Monastic Code, the Pātimokkha.

or not?’ If it’s not, there will be those who say, ‘Please train your own bodily conduct first.’

(2) He should reflect: ‘Is my verbal conduct pure and flawless? 90.1
Is this quality found in me or not?’ If it’s not, there will be those who say, ‘Please train your own verbal conduct first.’

(3) He should reflect: ‘Do I have a mind of good will toward 91.1
my fellow monastics, a mind free from anger? Is this quality found in me or not?’ If it’s not, there will be those who say, ‘Please set up a mind of good will toward your fellow monastics first.’

(4) He should reflect: ‘Have I learned much and do I retain and 92.1
accumulate what I’ve learned? Those teachings that are good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, that have a true goal and are well articulated, and that set out the perfectly complete and pure spiritual life—have I learned many such teachings, retained them in mind, recited them verbally, mentally investigated them, and penetrated them well by view? Is this quality found in me or not?’ If it’s not, there will be those who say, ‘Please learn the tradition first.’

(5) He should reflect: ‘Have I properly learned both Monastic 93.1
Codes in detail; have I analyzed them well, thoroughly mastered them, and investigated them well, both in terms of the rules and their detailed exposition? Is this quality found in me or not?’ If it’s not, then when he’s asked, ‘Where was this said by the Buddha?’ he won’t be able to reply. And there will be those who say, ‘Please learn the Monastic Law first.’”

“Sir, how many qualities should a monk set up in himself before 94.1
accusing another?”

“He should set up five qualities in himself: (1) ‘I’ll speak at 95.1
an appropriate time, not at an inappropriate one; (2) I’ll speak the truth, not falsehood; (3) I’ll speak gently, not harshly; (4) I’ll speak what’s beneficial, not what’s unbeneficial; (5) I’ll speak with a mind of good will, not with ill will.’”

“How many qualities should a monk attend to in himself before 96.1
accusing another?”

- 97.1 “He should attend to five qualities in himself: compassion, being of benefit, sympathy, the idea of clearing offenses, and the idea of prioritizing the training.”
- 98.1 “What sort of monk is unqualified to get permission to correct someone?”
- 99.1 “One who has five qualities: (1) he’s impure in bodily conduct; (2) he’s impure in verbal conduct; (3) he’s impure in livelihood; (4) he’s ignorant and incompetent; (5) he’s incapable of answering properly when questioned.”
- 100.1 But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to get permission to correct someone: (1) he’s pure in bodily conduct; (2) he’s pure in verbal conduct; (3) he’s pure in livelihood; (4) he’s knowledgeable and competent; (5) he’s capable of answering properly when questioned.”
- 101.1 “Sir, if a monk wishes to raise an issue, what factors should be fulfilled?”
- 102.1 “Five factors should be fulfilled: He should reflect whether it’s the right time to raise it. If he knows it’s the wrong time, he shouldn’t raise it.
- 103.1 (1) But if he knows it’s the right time, he should reflect further whether it’s a real issue. If he knows it’s not, he shouldn’t raise it.
- 104.1 (2) But if he knows it is, he should reflect further whether raising the issue will be beneficial. If he knows it won’t, he shouldn’t raise it.
- 105.1 (3) But if he knows it will, he should reflect further whether the monks who are on the side of the Teaching and the Monastic Law will support him. If he knows that they won’t, he shouldn’t raise it.
- 106.1 (4) But if he knows that they will, he should reflect further whether raising the issue will lead to arguments and disputes, to fracture and schism in the Sangha. If he knows it will, he shouldn’t raise it.
- 107.1 (5) But if he knows it won’t, he may raise it. In this way, when five factors are fulfilled, he won’t regret raising that issue.”

“What sort of monk is of great help to monks involved in a legal issue?” 108.1

“One who has five qualities: (1) He’s virtuous and restrained by the Monastic Code. His conduct is good, he associates with the right people, and he sees danger in minor faults. He undertakes and trains in the training rules. (2) He has learned much, and he retains and accumulates what he has learned. (3) Those teachings that are good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, that have a true goal and are well articulated, and that set out the perfectly complete and pure spiritual life—he has learned many such teachings, retained them in mind, recited them verbally, mentally investigated them, and penetrated them well by view. (4) He’s firmly committed to the Monastic Law. (5) He’s capable of making both sides relax, of persuading them, of convincing them, of making them see, of reconciling them. 109.1

A monk who has five other qualities is also of great help to monks involved in a legal issue: he’s pure in bodily conduct; he’s pure in verbal conduct; he’s pure in livelihood; he’s knowledgeable and competent; he’s capable of answering properly when questioned. 110.1

A monk who has five other qualities is also of great help to monks involved in a legal issue: he knows the actions that are the bases for offenses; he knows the origin stories; he knows the rules; he knows the right order of words; he knows the sequence of statements.” 111.1

“Sir, what sort of monk shouldn’t be examined?” 112.1

“One who has five qualities: (1) he doesn’t know the Monastic Code; (2) he doesn’t know what is in accordance with the Monastic Code; (3) he doesn’t know the Monastic Law; (4) he doesn’t know what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he’s not skilled in what is and is not possible. 113.1

But a monk who has five qualities may be examined: (1) he knows the Monastic Code; (2) he knows what’s in accordance with the Monastic Code; (3) he knows the Monastic Law; (4) he knows what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he’s skilled in what is and is not possible. 114.1

- 115.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be examined: (1) he doesn't know the Teaching; (2) he doesn't know what's in accordance with the Teaching; (3) he doesn't know the Monastic Law; (4) he doesn't know what's in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he's not skilled in the right order.
- 116.1 But a monk who has five qualities may be examined: (1) he knows the Teaching; (2) he knows what's in accordance with the Teaching; (3) he knows the Monastic Law; (4) he knows what's in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he's skilled in the right order.
- 117.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be examined: (1) he doesn't know the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he doesn't know the origin stories; (3) he doesn't know the rules; (4) he doesn't know the right order of words; (5) he doesn't know the sequence of statements.
- 118.1 But a monk who has five qualities may be examined: (1) he knows the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he knows the origin stories; (3) he knows the rules; (4) he knows the right order of words; (5) he knows the sequence of statements.
- 119.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be examined: (1) he doesn't know the offenses; (2) he doesn't know the origination of the offenses; (3) he doesn't know the kind of effort required to commit the offenses; (4) he doesn't know the settling of offenses; (5) he's not skilled in deciding on offenses.
- 120.1 But a monk who has five qualities may be examined: (1) he knows the offenses; (2) he knows the origination of the offenses; (3) he knows the kind of effort required to commit the offenses; (4) he knows the settling of offenses; (5) he's skilled in deciding on offenses.
- 121.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be examined: (1) he doesn't know the legal issues; (2) he doesn't know the origination of the legal issues; (3) he doesn't know the kind of effort that's the source of the legal issues; (4) he doesn't know the settling of legal issues; (5) he's not skilled in deciding legal issues.

But a monk who has five qualities may be examined: (1) he 122.1
 knows the legal issues; (2) he knows the origination of the legal
 issues; (3) he knows the kind of effort that's the source of the legal
 issues; (4) he knows the settling of legal issues; (5) he's skilled in
 deciding legal issues."

The fifth subchapter on raising an issue is finished.

This is the summary:

"And pure, at an appropriate time, 125.1
 Compassion, and with permission;
 Raising an issue, legal issue,
 And also other, and the actions that are the bases;
 The Monastic Code, the Teaching, and the actions that are
 the bases,
 Offense, and with legal issue."

6. The subchapter on ascetic practices

"Sir, how many kinds of wilderness dwellers are there?" 126.1

"There are five kinds: those who are wilderness dwellers: (1) 126.2
 because of stupidity and folly; (2) because they are overcome by
 bad desires; (3) because of insanity and derangement; (4) because
 it is praised by the Buddhas and their disciples; (5) because of
 fewness of wishes, contentment, self-effacement, seclusion, and
 just wanting it."

"How many kinds of people are there who only eat almsfood?" 127.1
 ... "How many kinds of rag-robe wearers are there?" ... "How
 many kinds of people are there who live at the foot of a tree?" ...
 "How many kinds of people are there who live in charnel grounds?"
 ... "How many kinds of people are there who live out in the open?"
 ... "How many kinds of people are there who only have three robes?"
 ... "How many kinds of people are there who go on continuous
 almsround?" ... "How many kinds of people are there who never
 lie down?" ... "How many kinds of people are there who accept
 any kind of resting place?" ... "How many kinds of people are there
 who eat in one sitting per day?" ... "How many kinds of people are

there who refuse to accept food offered after the meal has begun?”
 ... “How many kinds of people are there who eat only from the
 almsbowl?” “There are five kinds:

- 127.14 those who eat only from the almsbowl: (1) because of stupidity
 and folly; (2) because they are overcome by bad desires; (3) be-
 cause of insanity and derangement; (4) because it was praised by
 the Buddhas and their disciples; (5) because of fewness of wishes,
 contentment, self-effacement, seclusion, and wanting it.”

The sixth subchapter on ascetic practices is finished.

This is the summary:

- 130.1 “Wilderness dweller, almsfood, rag-robe,
 Tree, charnel ground is the fifth;
 Out in the open, and the three robes,
 Continuous, those who never lie down;
 Resting place, and one sitting,
 After, those who eat only from the bowl.”

7. The subchapter on lying

- 131.1 “Sir, how many kinds of lying are there?”
 131.2 “There are five kinds: (1) there’s lying that leads to an offense
 entailing expulsion; (2) there’s lying that leads to an offense en-
 tailing suspension; (3) there’s lying that leads to a serious offense;
 (4) there’s lying that leads to an offense entailing confession; (5)
 there’s lying that leads to an offense of wrong conduct.”
 132.1 “A monk may be canceling someone’s observance day or invita-
 tion ceremony in the midst of the Sangha. Among such monks,
 what sort should be pressed: ‘Enough. No more arguing and dis-
 puting,’ with the Sangha then doing the observance-day ceremony
 or the invitation ceremony?”
 133.1 “A monk who has five qualities: he’s shameless; he’s ignorant;
 he’s not a regular monk; he speaks to make someone disrobe, not
 with the aim of clearing their offenses.
 134.1 The same procedure should be followed also for a monk who
 has five other qualities: he’s impure in bodily conduct; he’s impure

in verbal conduct; he's impure in livelihood; he's ignorant and incompetent; he's quarrelsome and argumentative."

"What sort of monk shouldn't be allowed to question?" 135.1

"One who has five qualities: (1) he doesn't know the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he doesn't know the light and heavy offenses; (3) he doesn't know the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he doesn't know the grave and minor offenses; (5) he doesn't know the offenses that are clearable by making amends and the offenses that are not clearable by making amends. 136.1

But a monk who has five other qualities may question: (1) he knows the offenses and non-offenses; (2) he knows the light and heavy offenses; (3) he knows the curable and incurable offenses; (4) he knows the grave and minor offenses; (5) he knows the offenses that are clearable by making amends and the offenses that are not clearable by making amends." 137.1

"For how many reasons does a monk commit an offense?" 138.1

"For five reasons: because of shamelessness; because of ignorance; because of being overcome by anxiety; because of perceiving what's unallowable as allowable; because of perceiving what's allowable as unallowable. 138.2

A monk also commits an offense for five other reasons: because of not seeing; because of not hearing; because of sleeping; because of perceiving it as allowable; because of absentmindedness."⁴⁹⁰ 139.1

"How many kinds of hostility are there?" 140.1

490. Sp 5.447: *Adassanenāti vinayadharassa adassanena. ... Assavanenāti ekavihārepi vasanto pana vinayadharassa upaṭṭhānaṃ gantvā kappiyākappiyaṃ apucchitvā vā aññesaṃ vuccamānaṃ asuṇanto āpajjatiyeva, tena vuttaṃ 'assavanenā'ti. Pasuttakatāti pasuttakatāya. Sahagāraseyyaṇhi pasuttakabhāvenapi āpajjati, "Because of not seeing': because of not seeing an expert on the Monastic Law. ... 'Because of not hearing': when living in a monastery, one goes to attend on an expert in the Monastic Law, then, having asked and being spoken to about something else, one ends up not hearing about it. It is because of that that it is said 'because of not hearing'. 'Because of sleeping': due to sleeping. One commits the offense while sleeping in the same sleeping place in a house." The offenses committed 'because of sleeping' refers to Bu Pc 5:2.16.1 and Bu Pc 6:1.51.1, and the corresponding rules for *bhikkhunīs*.*

- 140.2 “There are five: killing living beings; stealing; sexual misconduct; lying; alcohol, which causes heedlessness.”
- 141.1 “How many kinds of abstention are there?”
- 141.2 “There are five: abstention from killing living beings; from stealing; from sexual misconduct; from lying; from alcohol, which causes heedlessness.”
- 142.1 “How many kinds of loss are there?”
- 142.2 “There are five: loss of relatives, property, health, morality, and view.”
- 143.1 “How many kinds of success are there?”
- 143.2 “There are five: success in relatives, property, health, morality, and view.”

The seventh subchapter on lying is finished.

This is the summary:

- 146.1 “And lying, pressed,
Other, question;
And offense, other,
Hostility, and abstention;
Loss, and success—
The compilation of the seventh subchapter is finished.”

8. The subchapter on instructing the nuns

- 147.1 “Sir, against what sort of monk should the Sangha of nuns do a legal procedure?”
- 148.1 “They should do a legal procedure, prohibiting the Sangha of nuns from paying respect to him, against a monk who has five qualities: (1) he exposes his body to the nuns; (2) he exposes his thighs to the nuns; (3) he exposes his genitals to the nuns; (4) he exposes both shoulders to the nuns; (5) he speaks indecently to the nuns; he associates inappropriately with householders.⁴⁹¹

491. It is not clear why this is considered five rather than six items. Perhaps the last item on householders is not to be counted. The same list recurs at Kd 20:9.1.18, but without “he exposes both shoulders to the nuns” and without any reference to householders. The exposition at Kd 20 seems more plausible.

They should do the same legal procedure also against a monk 149.1
 who has five other qualities: (1) he's trying to stop nuns from
 getting material support; (2) he's trying to harm nuns; (3) he's
 trying to get nuns to lose their place of residence; (4) he abuses
 and reviles nuns; (5) he causes division between the monks and
 the nuns.

They should do the same legal procedure also against a monk 150.1
 who has five other qualities: (1) he's trying to stop nuns from
 getting material support; (2) he's trying to harm nuns; (3) he's
 trying to get nuns to lose their place of residence; (4) he abuses and
 reviles nuns; (5) he causes the monks to associate inappropriately
 with the nuns."

"Against what sort of nun should a legal procedure be done?" 151.1

"One who has five qualities: (1) she exposes her body to the 152.1
 monks; (2) she exposes her thighs to the monks; (3) she exposes
 her genitals to the monks; (4) she exposes both shoulders to the
 monks; (5) she speaks indecently to the monks; she associates
 inappropriately with householders.⁴⁹²

A legal procedure should be done also against a nun who has 153.1
 five other qualities: (1) she's trying to stop monks from getting
 material support; (2) she's trying to harm monks; (3) she's trying
 to get monks to lose their place of residence; (4) she abuses and
 reviles monks; (5) she causes division between the nuns and the
 monks.

A legal procedure should be done also against a nun who has 154.1
 five other qualities: (1) she's trying to stop monks from getting
 material support; (2) she's trying to harm monks; (3) she's trying
 to get monks to lose their place of residence; (4) she abuses and
 reviles monks; (5) she causes the nuns to associate inappropriately
 with the monks."

"What sort of monk shouldn't cancel the nuns' instruction?" 155.1

492. Again, it is not clear why this is counted as five rather than six items. See above.

- 156.1 “One who has five qualities: he’s shameless; he’s ignorant; he’s not a regular monk; he speaks to make someone disrobe, not with the aim of clearing their offenses.
- 157.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn’t cancel the nuns’ instruction: he’s impure in bodily conduct; he’s impure in verbal conduct; he’s impure in livelihood; he’s ignorant and incompetent; he’s incapable of answering properly when questioned.
- 158.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn’t cancel the nuns’ instruction: he’s improperly behaved by body; he’s improperly behaved by speech; he’s improperly behaved by body and speech; he abuses and reviles nuns; he socializes improperly with the nuns.
- 159.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn’t cancel the nuns’ instruction: he’s shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk, and he’s quarrelsome and argumentative, and he doesn’t fulfill the training.”
- 160.1 “What sort of monk shouldn’t agree to instruct the nuns?”
- 161.1 “One who has five qualities: he’s improperly behaved by body; he’s improperly behaved by speech; he’s improperly behaved by body and speech; he abuses and reviles nuns; he socializes improperly with the nuns.
- 162.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn’t agree to instruct the nuns: he’s shameless, ignorant, and not a regular monk, or he’s about to depart, or he’s is sick.”
- 163.1 “What sort of monk should one not have a discussion with?”
- 164.1 “One who has five qualities: he doesn’t have the virtue, stillness, wisdom, freedom, or knowledge and vision of freedom of one who’s fully trained. But one may have a discussion with a monk who has five qualities: he has the virtue, stillness, wisdom, freedom, and knowledge and vision of freedom of one who’s fully trained.
- 165.1 One also shouldn’t have a discussion with a monk who has five other qualities: he hasn’t achieved the analysis of meaning, the analysis of text, the analysis of terminology, and the analysis of articulation, and he hasn’t reviewed the extent of his mind’s freedom.

But one may have a discussion with a monk who has five qualities: he has achieved the analysis of meaning, the analysis of text, the analysis of terminology, and the analysis of articulation, and he reviews the extent of his mind's freedom."

The eighth subchapter on instructing the nuns is finished.

This is the summary:

"The nuns should do,
And another two of the same;
Three on legal procedures against nuns,
Twice two on shouldn't cancel;
Two were spoken on shouldn't agree,
And twice two on discussions."

168.1

9. The subchapter on committees

"What sort of monk shouldn't be appointed to a committee?" 169.1

"One who has five qualities: he's not skilled in the meaning, the Teaching, the terminology, the wording, or the right order. But a monk who has five qualities may be appointed to a committee: he's skilled in the meaning, the Teaching, the terminology, the wording, and the right order. 170.1

A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be appointed to a committee: (1) he's angry, overcome by anger; (2) he's denigrating, overcome by denigration; (3) he's domineering, overcome by being domineering; (4) he's envious, overcome by envy; (5) he obstinately grasps his own views and only gives them up with difficulty. But a monk who has five qualities may be appointed to a committee: (1) he's not angry or overcome by anger; (2) he's not denigrating or overcome by denigration; (3) he's not domineering or overcome by being domineering; (4) he's not envious or overcome by envy; (5) he doesn't obstinately grasp his own views and gives them up with ease. 171.1

A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be appointed to a committee: he (1) gets agitated, (2) has ill will, (3) becomes hardhearted, (4) gives rise to anger, and (5) is resistant and doesn't 172.1

receive instructions respectfully. But a monk who has five qualities may be appointed to a committee: he (1) doesn't get agitated, (2) doesn't have ill will, (3) doesn't become hardhearted, (4) doesn't give rise to anger, and (5) isn't resistant but receives instructions respectfully.

173.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be appointed to a committee: (1) he causes confusion, not recollection; (2) he speaks without having gotten permission; (3) he doesn't accuse others according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, or their offense; (4) he doesn't act according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, or his offenses; (5) he doesn't explain things according to his own view.⁴⁹³ But a monk who has five qualities may be appointed to a committee: (1) he causes recollection, not confusion; (2) he speaks after getting permission; (3) he accuses others according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and their offense; (4) he acts according to the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and his offenses; (5) he explains things according to his own view.

174.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be appointed to a committee: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's shameless. But a monk who has five qualities may be appointed to a committee: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he has a sense of conscience.

175.1 A monk who has five other qualities also shouldn't be appointed to a committee: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's unskilled in the Monastic Law. But a monk who has five qualities may be appointed to a committee: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's skilled in the Monastic Law."

176.1 "What sort of monk is considered ignorant?"

493. Sp 5.455: *Pasāretā hoti no sāretāti mohetā hoti, na satiuppādetā; codakacuditakānaṃ kathāṃ moheti pidahati na sāretāti attho*, "‘He causes confusion, not recollection’: he confuses, does not cause others to remember; the meaning is that, in regard to the speech of the accuser and the one who is accused, he confuses, conceals, and does not cause them to remember."

“One who has five qualities: (1) he doesn’t know the Monastic Code; (2) he doesn’t know what’s in accordance with the Monastic Code; (3) he doesn’t know the Monastic Law; (4) he doesn’t know what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he’s not skilled in what is and is not possible. But a monk who has five qualities is considered learned: (1) he knows the Monastic Code; (2) he knows what’s in accordance with the Monastic Code; (3) he knows the Monastic Law; (4) he knows what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he’s skilled in what is and isn’t possible. 177.1

A monk who has five other qualities is also considered ignorant: 178.1
 (1) he doesn’t know the Teaching; (2) he doesn’t know what’s in accordance with the Teaching; (3) he doesn’t know the Monastic Law; (4) he doesn’t know what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he’s not skilled in the right order. But a monk who has five qualities is considered learned: (1) he knows the Teaching; (2) he knows what’s in accordance with the Teaching; (3) he knows the Monastic Law; (4) he knows what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law; (5) he’s skilled in the right order.

A monk who has five other qualities is also considered ignorant: 179.1
 (1) he doesn’t know the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he doesn’t know the origin stories; (3) he doesn’t know the rules; (4) he doesn’t know the right order of words; (5) he doesn’t know the sequence of statements. But a monk who has five qualities is considered learned: (1) he knows the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he knows the origin stories; (3) he knows the rules; (4) he knows the right order of words; (5) he knows the sequence of statements.

A monk who has five other qualities is also considered ignorant: 180.1
 (1) he doesn’t know the offenses; (2) he doesn’t know the origination of the offenses; (3) he doesn’t know the kind of effort required to commit the offenses; (4) he doesn’t know the settling of offenses; (5) he’s not skilled in deciding on offenses. But a monk who has five qualities is considered learned: (1) he knows the offenses; (2) he knows the origination of the offenses; (3) he knows

the kind of effort required to commit the offenses; (4) he knows the settling of offenses; (5) he's skilled in deciding on offenses.

- 181.1 A monk who has five other qualities is also considered ignorant: (1) he doesn't know the legal issues; (2) he doesn't know the origination of the legal issues; (3) he doesn't know the kind of effort that's the source of the legal issues; (4) he doesn't know the settling of legal issues; (5) he's not skilled in deciding legal issues. But a monk who has five qualities is considered learned: (1) he knows the legal issues; (2) he knows the origination of the legal issues; (3) he knows the kind of effort that is the source of the legal issues; (4) he knows the settling of legal issues; (5) he's skilled in deciding legal issues."

The ninth subchapter on committees is finished.

This is the summary:

- 184.1 "And not skilled in the meaning,
Angry, and one who is agitated;
One who confuses, biased by desire,
And so unskilled.
- 185.1 The Monastic Code, and the Teaching, and the actions that
are the bases,
Offense, legal issue—
All proclaimed in groups of two:
You should understand the dark and the bright."

10. The subchapter on the resolving of legal issues

- 186.1 "What sort of monk is unqualified to resolve a legal issue?"
- 187.1 "One who has five qualities: (1) he doesn't know the offenses; (2) he doesn't know the origination of the offenses; (3) he doesn't know the kind of effort required to commit the offenses; (4) he doesn't know the settling of offenses; (5) he's not skilled in deciding on offenses. But monk who has five qualities is qualified to resolve a legal issue: (1) he knows the offenses; (2) he knows the origination of the offenses; (3) he knows the kind of effort required to commit

the offenses; (4) he knows the settling of offenses; (5) he's skilled in deciding on offenses.

A monk who has five other qualities is also unqualified to resolve a legal issue: (1) he doesn't know the legal issues; (2) he doesn't know the origination of the legal issues; (3) he doesn't know the kind of effort that's the source of the legal issues; (4) he doesn't know the settling of legal issues; (5) he's not skilled in deciding legal issues. 188.1

But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to resolve a legal issue: (1) he knows the legal issues; (2) he knows the origination of the legal issues; (3) he knows the kind of effort that's the source of the legal issues; (4) he knows the settling of legal issues; (5) he's skilled in deciding legal issues. 189.1

A monk who has five other qualities is also unqualified to resolve a legal issue: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's shameless. But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to resolve a legal issue: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he has a sense of conscience. 190.1

A monk who has five other qualities is also unqualified to resolve a legal issue: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's ignorant. But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to resolve a legal issue: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's learned. 191.1

A monk who has five other qualities is also unqualified to resolve a legal issue: (1) he doesn't know the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he doesn't know the origin stories; (3) he doesn't know the rules; (4) he doesn't know the right order of words; (5) he doesn't know the sequence of statements. But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to resolve a legal issue: (1) he knows the actions that are the bases for offenses; (2) he knows the origin stories; (3) he knows the rules; (4) he knows the right order of words; (5) he knows the sequence of statements. 192.1

A monk who has five other qualities is also unqualified to resolve a legal issue: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's 193.1

unskilled in the Monastic Law. But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to resolve a legal issue: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he's skilled in the Monastic Law.

194.1 A monk who has five other qualities is also unqualified to resolve a legal issue: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he respects individuals, not the Sangha. But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to resolve a legal issue: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he respects the Sangha, not individuals.

195.1 A monk who has five other qualities is also unqualified to resolve a legal issue: he's biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear; and he values worldly things, not the true Teaching. But a monk who has five qualities is qualified to resolve a legal issue: he's not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear; and he values the true Teaching, not worldly things."

196.1 "Sir, in how many ways is there schism in the Sangha?"

196.2 "In five ways, Upāli: through a legal procedure, through recitation, through speaking, through a proclamation, and through voting."⁴⁹⁴

197.1 "Sir, we speak of 'fracture in the Sangha.' But how is there fracture in the Sangha, yet not schism?

197.3 And how is there both fracture and schism in the Sangha?" "(1) Upāli, I've laid down the proper conduct for newly arrived monks. Even though I've carefully laid down the training rules, the newly arrived monks don't practice that proper conduct. In this way, there's fracture in the Sangha, but not schism.

197.7 (2) I've laid down the proper conduct for resident monks. Even though I've carefully laid down the training rules, the resident

494. Sp 5.458: *Uddesenāti pañcasu pātimokkhuddesesu aññatarena uddesena. Voharantoti kathayanto; tāhi tāhi upapattihi "adhammaṃ dhammo"tiādini a-tṭhārasa bhedakaravatthūni dīpento*, "'Through recitation': through reciting any of the five recitations of the Monastic Code. 'Through speaking': talking; proclaiming the eighteen bases for schism, that is, what is contrary to the Teaching as the Teaching, etc., however it arises."

monks don't practice that proper conduct. In this way, there's fracture in the Sangha, but not schism.

(3) I've laid down the proper conduct for monks in the dining hall: the best seat, the best water, and the best almsfood is to be given out according to seniority and according to what's proper. Even though I've carefully laid down the training rules, the junior monks block the senior monks from seats. In this way, there's fracture in the Sangha, but not schism. 197.10

(4) I've laid down the proper conduct for the monks in regard to dwellings: they're to be given out according to seniority and according to what's proper. Even though I've carefully laid down the training rules, the junior monks block the senior monks from dwellings. In this way, there's fracture in the Sangha, but not schism. 197.14

(5) For monks within the same monastery zone, I've laid down this: a joint observance-day ceremony; a joint invitation ceremony; joint legal procedures of the Sangha; joint legal procedures of whatever kind. Even though I've carefully laid down the training rules, they form a faction, a subgroup, right there within the monastery zone. They then do a separate observance-day ceremony, a separate invitation ceremony, separate legal procedures of the Sangha, or separate legal procedures of whatever kind. In this way, there's both fracture and schism in the Sangha." 197.18

The tenth subchapter on the resolving of legal issues is finished.

This is the summary:

"Offenses, legal issues,
Desire, and with ignorant;
And the actions that are the bases, and unskilled,
Individual, and with worldly things;
Schism, and fracture in the Sangha,
And so too schism in the Sangha."

200.1

11. The subchapter on schism in the Sangha

201.1 “Sir, what sort of monk who has caused a schism in the Sangha is irredeemably destined to an eon in hell?”

202.1 “One who has five qualities, Upāli: (1) a monk proclaims what’s contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what’s in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what’s contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, and (5) he misrepresents his view of what’s true during the legal procedure.”⁴⁹⁵

203.1 When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other qualities, he’s also irredeemably destined to an eon in hell: (1) a monk proclaims what’s contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what’s in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what’s contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, and (5) he misrepresents his view of what’s true during the recitation.⁴⁹⁶

204.1 When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other qualities, he’s also irredeemably destined to an eon in hell: (1) a monk proclaims what’s contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what’s in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what’s contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, and (5) he misrepresents his view of what’s true while he speaks.

495. Sp 5.458: *Vinidhāya diṭṭhiṃ kammenāti tesu adhammādisu adhammādayo eteti evaṃdiṭṭhikova hutvā taṃ diṭṭhiṃ vinidhāya te dhammādivasena dipetvā visum kammaṃ karoti*, “‘He misrepresents his view of what is true during the legal procedure’: in regard to what is not the Teaching, etc., he has the view that it is not the Teaching, etc., but he misrepresents that view, proclaiming it is the Teaching, etc., and he then does a separate legal procedure.” The separate legal procedure is what finalizes the schism.

496. That is, the recitation that finalizes the schism. And the same below.

When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other 205.1
 qualities, he's also irredeemably destined to an eon in hell: (1) a
 monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in ac-
 cordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as
 contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being
 in accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic
 Law as contrary to it, and (5) he misrepresents his view of what's
 true during the proclamation.

When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other 206.1
 qualities, he's also irredeemably destined to an eon in hell: (1) a
 monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in ac-
 cordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as
 contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being
 in accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic
 Law as contrary to it, and (5) he misrepresents his view of what's
 true during the voting.

When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other 207.1
 qualities, he's also irredeemably destined to an eon in hell: (1) a
 monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in ac-
 cordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as
 contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being
 in accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic
 Law as contrary to it, and (5) he misrepresents his belief of what's
 true during the legal procedure.

... (5) he misrepresents his belief of what's true during the recita- 207.4
 tion.

... (5) he misrepresents his belief of what's true while he speaks. 207.5

... (5) he misrepresents his belief of what's true during the 207.6
 proclamation.

... (5) he misrepresents his belief of what's true during the vot- 207.7
 ing.

When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other 208.1
 qualities, he's also irredeemably destined to an eon in hell: (1) a
 monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in ac-

cordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, and (5) he misrepresents his acceptance of what's true during the legal procedure.

208.4 ... (5) he misrepresents his acceptance of what's true during the recitation.

208.5 ... (5) he misrepresents his acceptance of what's true while he speaks.

208.6 ... (5) he misrepresents his acceptance of what's true during the proclamation.

208.7 ... (5) he misrepresents his acceptance of what's true during the voting.

209.1 When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other qualities, he's also irredeemably destined to an eon in hell: (1) a monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, and (5) he misrepresents his perception of what's true during the legal procedure.

209.4 ... (5) he misrepresents his perception of what's true during the recitation.

209.5 ... (5) he misrepresents his perception of what's true while he speaks.

209.6 ... (5) he misrepresents his perception of what's true during the proclamation.

209.7 ... (5) he misrepresents his perception of what's true during the voting."

The eleventh subchapter on schism in the Sangha is finished.

This is the summary:

212.1 "He misrepresents his view during the legal procedure,
During the recitation, and while he speaks;
During the proclamation, during the voting—
These five are dependent on view;

Belief, and acceptance, and perception—
These three by the fivefold method.”

12. The second subchapter on schism in the Sangha

“Sir, what sort of monk who has caused a schism in the Sangha is 213.1
redeemable, not destined to an eon in hell?”

“One who has five qualities, Upāli: (1) a monk proclaims what’s 214.1
contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what’s
in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what’s con-
trary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what’s
in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, but (5) he
doesn’t misrepresent his view of what’s true during the legal proce-
dure.

When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other 215.1
qualities, he’s also redeemable, not destined to an eon in hell: (1)
a monk proclaims what’s contrary to the Teaching as being in ac-
cordance with it, (2) what’s in accordance with the Teaching as
contrary to it, (3) what’s contrary to the Monastic Law as being
in accordance with it, (4) what’s in accordance with the Monastic
Law as contrary to it, but (5) he doesn’t misrepresent his view of
what’s true during the recitation.

When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other 216.1
qualities, he’s also redeemable, not destined to an eon in hell: (1)
a monk proclaims what’s contrary to the Teaching as being in ac-
cordance with it, (2) what’s in accordance with the Teaching as
contrary to it, (3) what’s contrary to the Monastic Law as being
in accordance with it, (4) what’s in accordance with the Monastic
Law as contrary to it, but (5) he doesn’t misrepresent his view of
what’s true while he speaks.

When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other 217.1
qualities, he’s also redeemable, not destined to an eon in hell: (1)
a monk proclaims what’s contrary to the Teaching as being in ac-

cordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, but (5) he doesn't misrepresent his view of what's true during the proclamation.

218.1 When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other qualities, he's also redeemable, not destined to an eon in hell: (1) a monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, but (5) he doesn't misrepresent his view of what's true during the voting.

219.1 When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other qualities, he's also redeemable, not destined to an eon in hell: (1) a monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, but (5) he doesn't misrepresent his belief of what's true during the legal procedure.

219.4 ... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his belief of what's true during the recitation.

219.5 ... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his belief of what's true while he speaks.

219.6 ... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his belief of what's true during the proclamation.

219.7 ... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his belief of what's true during the voting.

220.1 When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other qualities, he's also redeemable, not destined to an eon in hell: (1) a monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being in

accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, but (5) he doesn't misrepresent his acceptance of what's true during the legal procedure.

... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his acceptance of what's true 220.4
during the recitation.

... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his acceptance of what's true 220.5
while he speaks.

... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his acceptance of what's true 220.6
during the proclamation.

... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his acceptance of what's true 220.7
during the voting.

When one who has caused a schism in the Sangha has five other 221.1
qualities, he's also redeemable, not destined to an eon in hell: (1)
a monk proclaims what's contrary to the Teaching as being in ac-
cordance with it, (2) what's in accordance with the Teaching as
contrary to it, (3) what's contrary to the Monastic Law as being in
accordance with it, (4) what's in accordance with the Monastic Law
as contrary to it, but (5) he doesn't misrepresent his perception of
what's true during the legal procedure.

... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his perception of what's true 221.4
during the recitation.

... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his perception of what's true 221.5
while he speaks.

... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his perception of what's true 221.6
during the proclamation.

... (5) he doesn't misrepresent his perception of what's true 221.7
during the voting.”

**The twelfth subchapter, the second on schism in the Sangha, is
finished.**

This is the summary:

“He does not misrepresent his view during the legal procedure, 224.1
During the recitation, and while he speaks;
During the proclamation, during the voting—
These five are dependent on view;
Belief, and acceptance, and perception—

These three by the fivefold method, as above.

- 225.1 As these on the dark side,
Have twenty ways;
So are there twenty on the bright side,
You should understand.”

13. The subchapter on resident monks

- 226.1 “Sir, what sort of resident monk is dumped in hell?”
- 227.1 “One who has five qualities: he’s biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he uses what belongs to the Sangha as if belonging to an individual.
- 228.1 But a resident monk who has five qualities is deposited in heaven: he’s not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he doesn’t use what belongs to the Sangha as if belonging to an individual.”
- 229.1 “How many illegitimate explanations of the Monastic Law are there?”
- 230.1 “There are five: (1) a monk develops what’s contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it, (2) what’s in accordance with the Teaching as contrary to it, (3) what’s contrary to the Monastic Law as being in accordance with it, (4) what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law as contrary to it, and (5) he lays down new rules and gets rid of the existing ones.⁴⁹⁷ And there are five legitimate explanations of the Monastic Law: (1) a monk develops what’s contrary to the Teaching to what’s contrary to the Teaching, (2) what’s in accordance with the Teaching to what’s in accordance with the Teaching, (3) what’s contrary to the Monastic Law to what’s contrary to the Monastic Law, (4) what’s in accordance with the Monastic Law to what’s in accordance with the

497. Sp 5.462: *Pariṇāmetitī niyāmeti dīpeti katheti*, “Develops: he specifies, he proclaims, he speaks.” The basic meaning of *pariṇāmeti* is to change, often a change towards ripening or maturity. The meaning here is presumably that he changes or transforms the Teaching and the Monastic Law by distorting them.

Monastic Law, and (5) he doesn't lay down new rules or get rid of the existing ones."

"What sort of designator of meals is dumped in hell?" 231.1

"One who has five qualities: he's biased by favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he doesn't know what has and hasn't been designated. 232.1

But a designator of meals who has five qualities is deposited in heaven: he's not biased by favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he knows what has and hasn't been designated." 233.1

"What sort of assigner of dwellings ... storeman ... receiver of robe-cloth ... distributor of robe-cloth ... distributor of congee ... distributor of fruit ... distributor of fresh foods ... distributor of minor requisites ... distributor of rainy-season bathing cloths ... distributor of almsbowls ... supervisor of monastery workers ... supervisor of novice monks is dumped in hell?" 234.1

"One who has five qualities: he's biased by favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he doesn't know who is and is not supervised. But a supervisor of novice monks who has five qualities is deposited in heaven: he's not biased by favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he knows who is and is not supervised." 235.1

The thirteenth subchapter on resident monks is finished.

This is the summary:

"Resident, explanations, 238.1
Designator of meals, and dwellings;
Storeman, and receiver of robe-cloth,
And distributor of robe-cloth.

Congee, fruit, and fresh foods, 239.1
Minor requisites, distributor of rainy-season bathing cloths;
Bowl, and monastery worker,
Supervisor of novice monks."

14. The subchapter on the robe-making ceremony

- 240.1 “Sir, how many benefits are there in participating in the robe-making ceremony?”
- 241.1 “There are five benefits, Upāli: (1) going without informing; (2) going without taking; (3) eating in a group; (4) as much extra robe-cloth as you need; and (5) whatever robe-cloth is given there is for you.”⁴⁹⁸
- 242.1 “How many drawbacks are there in falling asleep absentminded and heedless?”
- 243.1 “There are these five drawbacks: you don’t sleep well; you wake up feeling miserable; you have nightmares; the gods don’t guard you; you emit semen.
- 244.1 But there are five benefits in falling asleep mindfully, with clear awareness: you sleep well; you wake up feeling good; you don’t have nightmares; the gods guard you; you don’t emit semen.”
- 245.1 “How many kinds of people should one not pay respect to?”
- 246.1 “These five: one who has entered an inhabited area; one who’s walking along a street; one who’s in the dark; one who’s not paying attention; one who’s asleep.”⁴⁹⁹
- 247.1 There are five other kinds of people you also shouldn’t pay respect to: one who’s drinking congee; one who’s in the dining hall; one who has turned away; one who’s preoccupied with something else; one who’s naked.
- 248.1 There are five other kinds of people you also shouldn’t pay respect to: one who’s eating fresh food; one who’s eating cooked food; one who’s defecating; one who’s urinating; one who has been ejected.

498. For the first four of these five see Bu Pc 46:5.6.1, Bu NP 2:2.39.1, Bu Pc 32:8.15.1, and Bu NP 1:2.17.1 respectively.

499. Sp 5.467: *Asamannāharantoti kiccayapasutattā vandanaṃ asamannāharanto*, “‘One who’s not paying attention’: not paying attention to the paying respect because of being occupied with a task.”

There are five other kinds of people you also shouldn't pay respect to: (1) one who has been given the full ordination after you; (2) one who isn't fully ordained; (3) one who belongs to a different Buddhist sect who's senior to you, but who speaks contrary to the Teaching; (4) a woman; (5) a *paṇḍaka*. 249.1

There are five other kinds of people you also shouldn't pay respect to: (1) one who's on probation; (2) one who deserves to be sent back to the beginning; (3) one who deserves the trial period; (4) one who's undertaking the trial period; (5) one who deserves rehabilitation." 250.1

"But how many kinds of people should one pay respect to?" 251.1

"These five: (1) one who has been given the full ordination before you; (2) one who belongs to a different Buddhist sect who's senior to you and who speaks in accordance with the Teaching; (3) your teacher; (4) your preceptor; and (5) in this world with its gods, lords of death, and supreme beings, in this society with its monastics and brahmins, its gods and humans, you should pay respect to the Buddha, perfected and fully awakened." 252.1

"Sir, when a monk is paying respect to a more senior monk, how many qualities should he first set up in himself?" 253.1

"He should set up five qualities in himself: (1) he should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder; (2) he should raise his joined palms; (3) he should stroke the feet with the palms of both hands; (4) he should set up a sense of affection; (5) he should set up a sense of respect." 254.1

The fourteenth subchapter on the robe-making ceremony is finished.

This is the summary:

"The robe-making ceremony, and asleep,
Inhabited, congee, when eating fresh food;
And before, and one on probation,
Should pay respect to, to be paid respect." 257.1

The groups of five with Upāli are finished.

This is the summary of these subchapters:

260.1 “Without formal support, and legal procedure,
Speech, and with revealing;
And accusing, and ascetic practices,
Lying, and nun.

261.1 Committee, legal issue,
Schism, the fifth before;
Resident monks, and robe-making ceremony—
The fourteen have been well proclaimed.”

Pvr 18

There are offenses and originations

Atthāpattisamuṭṭhāna

The offenses entailing expulsion

There are offenses that are committed unintentionally, but cleared 1.1
intentionally.⁵⁰⁰ There are offenses that are committed intention-
ally, but cleared unintentionally. There are offenses that are commit-
ted unintentionally and cleared unintentionally. There are offenses
that are committed intentionally and cleared intentionally.

There are offenses that are committed with a wholesome mind 1.5
and cleared with a wholesome mind. There are offenses that are
committed with a wholesome mind, but cleared with an unwhole-
some mind. There are offenses that are committed with a whole-
some mind, but cleared with an indeterminate mind.

There are offenses that are committed with an unwholesome 1.8
mind, but cleared with a wholesome mind. There are offenses that
are committed with an unwholesome mind and cleared with an
unwholesome mind. There are offenses that are committed with
an unwholesome mind, but cleared with an indeterminate mind.

500. For this and the following three items, see Pvr 7:46.13–46.16.

- 1.11 There are offenses that are committed with an indeterminate mind, but cleared with a wholesome mind. There are offenses that are committed with an indeterminate mind, but cleared with an unwholesome mind. There are offenses that are committed with an indeterminate mind and cleared with an indeterminate mind.
- 2.1 How many originations does the first offense entailing expulsion have? It has one: body and mind, not speech.
- 3.1 How many originations does the second offense entailing expulsion have? It has three: body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.
- 4.1 How many originations does the third offense entailing expulsion have? It has three: body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.
- 5.1 How many originations does the fourth offense entailing expulsion have? It has three: body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.

The four offenses entailing expulsion are finished.

2. The offenses entailing suspension

- 7.1 There is an offense entailing suspension for emitting semen by means of effort. How many originations does it have? It has one: body and mind, not speech.
- 8.1 There is an offense entailing suspension for making physical contact with a woman. How many originations does it have? It has one: body and mind, not speech.
- 9.1 There is an offense entailing suspension for speaking indecently to a woman. How many originations does it have? It has three: body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.
- 10.1 There is an offense entailing suspension for encouraging a woman to satisfy one's own desires. How many originations does it have? It has three: ...

There is an offense entailing suspension for acting as a match- 11.1
maker. How many originations does it have? It has six: body, not
speech or mind; or speech, not body or mind; or body and speech,
not mind; or body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not
body; or body, speech, and mind.

There is an offense entailing suspension for having a hut built 12.1
by means of begging. How many originations does it have? It has
six: ...

There is an offense entailing suspension for having a large 13.1
dwelling built. How many originations does it have? It has six: ...

There is an offense entailing suspension for groundlessly charg- 14.1
ing a monk with an offense entailing expulsion. How many origi-
nations does it have? It has three: ...

There is an offense entailing suspension for charging a monk 15.1
with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue
as a pretext. How many originations does it have? It has three: ...

There is an offense entailing suspension for a monk who does 16.1
not stop pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third
time. How many originations does it have? It has one: body,
speech, and mind.

There is an offense entailing suspension for monks who do not 17.1
stop siding with one who is pursuing schism in the Sangha when
pressed for the third time. How many originations does it have? It
has one: body, speech, and mind.

There is an offense entailing suspension for a monk who does 18.1
not stop being difficult to correct when pressed for the third time.
How many originations does it have? It has one: body, speech, and
mind.

There is an offense entailing suspension for a monk who does not 19.1
stop being a corrupter of families when pressed for the third time.
How many originations does it have? It has one: body, speech, and
mind.

The thirteen offenses entailing suspension are finished

3. The rules to be trained in

- 21.1 ... There is an offense of wrong conduct for, out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water. How many originations does it have? It has one: body and mind, not speech.

The rules to be trained in are finished.

4. The offenses entailing expulsion, etc.

- 23.1 How many originations do the four offenses entailing expulsion have? They have three: body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.
- 24.1 How many originations do the thirteen offenses entailing suspension have? They have six: body, not speech or mind; or speech, not body or mind; or body and speech, not mind; or body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.
- 25.1 How many originations do the two undetermined offenses have? They have three: body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.
- 26.1 How many originations do the thirty offenses entailing relinquishment have? They have six: body, not speech or mind; or speech, not body or mind; or body and speech, not mind; or body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.
- 27.1 How many originations do the ninety-two offenses entailing confession have? They have six: body, not speech or mind; or speech, not body or mind; or body and speech, not mind; or body and mind, not speech; or speech and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.
- 28.1 How many originations do the four offenses entailing acknowledgment have? They have four: body, not speech or mind; or body and speech, not mind; or body and mind, not speech; or body, speech, and mind.

How many originations do the seventy-five rules to be trained 29.1
in have? They have three: body and mind, not speech; or speech
and mind, not body; or body, speech, and mind.

The originations are finished.

This is the summary:

“Unintentionally, and wholesome, 32.1
And originations in every way;
By the method that accords with the Teaching,
You should know origination.”

Pvr 19

The second collection of verses

Dutiyagāthāsaṅgaṇika

Offenses by body, etc.

- 1.1 “How many kinds of offenses are there by body?
How many are done by speech?
How many kinds of offenses are there for concealing?
How many because of contact?
- 2.1 There are six kinds of offenses by body,⁵⁰¹
Six are done by speech,⁵⁰²
There are three kinds of offenses for concealing,⁵⁰³

501. Sp 5.474: *Cha āpattiyo kāyikāti antarapeyyāle catutthena āpattisamuṭṭhānena cha āpattiyo āpajjati*, “‘There are six kinds of offenses by body’: in the Internal Repetition, six offenses are committed through the fourth origination of offenses.” See Pvr 4:34.1–34.14.

502. Sp 5.474: *Cha vācasikāti tasmimyeva antarapeyyāle pañcamena āpattisamuṭṭhānena cha āpattiyo āpajjati*, “‘Six by speech’: in the Internal Repetition, six offenses are committed through five originations of offenses.” See Pvr 4:35.1–35.14.

503. Sp 5.474: *Chādentassa tissoti vajjapaṭicchādikāya bhikkhuniyā pārājikam, bhikkhussa saṅghādisapaṭicchādane pācittiyam, attano duṭṭhullāpattipaṭicchādane dukkaṭam*, “‘Three for concealing’: an offense entailing expulsion for

Five because of contact.⁵⁰⁴

How many kinds of offenses are there at dawn? 3.1
 How many after the third announcement?
 How many here have eight parts?
 Through how many are they all included?

There are three kinds of offenses at dawn,⁵⁰⁵ 4.1
 Two after the third announcement;⁵⁰⁶

a nun who hides offenses, an offense entailing confession for a monk who hides an offense entailing suspension, an offense of wrong conduct for hiding a coarse offense.” See respectively Bi Pj 6:1.23.1, Bu Pc 64:1.23.1, and Kd 13:34.1.4.

504. Sp 5.474: *Pañca samsaggapaccayāti bhikkhuniyā kāyasamsagge pārājikaṃ, bhikkhuno saṅghādiseso, kāyena kāyapaṭibaddhe thullaccayaṃ, nissaggiyena kāyapaṭibaddhe dukkaṭaṃ, aṅgulipatodake pācittiyanti imā kāyasamsaggapaccayā pañcāpattiyo*, “‘Five because of contact’: physical contact is an offense entailing expulsion for a nun. For a monk it’s an offense entailing suspension. Contacting with the body what is connected to the body is a serious offense. Contacting by releasing what is connected to the body is an offense of wrong conduct. Tickling is an offense entailing confession.” The first of these refers to Bi Pj 5:1.54.1; the second, third, and fourth all refer to Bu Ss 2:1.2.15.1; and the last refers to Bu Pc 52:1.12.1.

505. Sp 5.474: *Aruṇugge tissoti ekarattachārattasattāhadāsāhamāsātikkamavasena nissaggiyaṃ pācittiyaṃ, bhikkhuniyā rattavippavāse saṅghādiseso, “paṭhamampi yāmaṃ chādeti, dutiyampi tatiyampi yāmaṃ chādeti, uddhaste aruṇe channā hoti āpatti, yo chādeti so dukkaṭaṃ desāpetabbo”ti imā aruṇugge tisso āpattiyo āpajjati*, “‘Three at dawn’: there is an offense entailing relinquishment and confession on account of going beyond one day, six days, seven days, ten days, and one month. There is an offense entailing suspension for a nun who stays apart for one night. ‘He conceals it during the first part of the night, during the second part of the night, and during the third part of the night. If he’s still concealing it at dawn, he has committed an offense and is to confess an offense of wrong conduct.’ These three offenses are committed at dawn.” The first category refers respectively to Bu NP 2:2.39.1, Bu NP 29:1.2.16.1, Bu NP 23:1.3.32.1, Bu NP 1:2.17.1, and Bu NP 3:1.3.13.1; the second category to Bi Ss 3:4.14.1; and the last to the monks’ offenses entailing suspension at Kd 13:34.2.4–34.2.6.

506. Sp 5.474: *Dve yāvatatīyakāti ekādasa yāvatatīyakā nāma, paññattivāsena pana dve honti bhikkhūnaṃ yāvatatīyakā bhikkhūnaṃ yāvatatīyakāti*, “‘Two after the third announcement’: eleven (offenses) are called ‘after the third

One here has eight parts,⁵⁰⁷
They are all included through one.⁵⁰⁸

5.1 How many roots are there of the Monastic Law,
Which were laid down by the Buddha?
How many are said to be heavy in the Monastic Law?
How many kinds of concealing are there of grave
offenses?

6.1 There are two roots of the Monastic Law,⁵⁰⁹
Which were laid down by the Buddha;
Two are said to be heavy in the Monastic Law,⁵¹⁰
There are two kinds of concealing of grave of-
fenses.⁵¹¹

announcement'. But on account of their designation, there are two: after the third announcement for the monks and after the third announcement for nuns."

507. Sp 5.474: *Ekettha aṭṭhavatthukāti bhikkhunīnamyeva ekā ettha imasmim sāsane aṭṭhavatthukā nāma*, "'One here has eight parts': here in Buddhism one of the nuns' (rules) is called 'having eight parts.'" This refers to Bi Pj 8:1.11.1. "Rules" is supplied from Vmv 5.474.

508. Sp 5.474: *Ekena sabbasaṅgahoti "yassa siyā āpatti, so āvikareyyā" ti iminā ekena nidānuddesena sabbasikkhāpadānaṅca sabbapātimokkhuddesānaṅca saṅgaho hoti*, "'They are all included through one': all training rules and the whole recitation of the Monastic Code are included through this one reference in the Introduction that 'whoever might have an offense should reveal it.'" See Kd 2:3.3.9.

509. Sp 5.474: *Vinayassa dve mūlānīti kāyo ceva vācā ca*, "'There are two roots of the Monastic Law': body and speech."

510. Sp 5.474: *Garukā dve vuttāti pārājikasaṅghādisesā*, "'Two are said to be heavy': offenses entailing expulsion and offenses entailing suspension."

511. Sp 5.474: *Dve duṭṭhullacchādanāti vajjapaṭicchādikāya pārājikaṃ saṅghādisesaṃ paṭicchādakassa pācittiyanti imā dve duṭṭhullacchādanāpattiyo nāma*, "'There are two kinds of concealing of grave offenses': there is an offense entailing expulsion for a nun who conceals an offense and an offense entailing confession for a monks who conceals an offense entailing suspension. These two are called offenses for concealing grave offenses." The first refers to Bi Pj 6:1.23.1 and the second to Bu Pc 64:1.23.1.

How many kinds of offenses are there concerning the
next village? 7.1

How many because of crossing a river?

How many serious offenses are there in relation to
meat?

How many offenses of wrong conduct are there in
relation to meat?

There are four kinds of offenses concerning the next
village,⁵¹² 8.1

Four because of crossing a river;⁵¹³

There is one serious offense in relation to meat,⁵¹⁴

And nine offenses of wrong conduct.⁵¹⁵

512. Sp 5.474: *Gāmantare catassoti "bhikkhu bhikkhuniyā saddhim saṃvidahati, dukkaṭaṃ; aññassa gāmassa upacāraṃ okkamati, pācittiyam; bhikkhuniyā gāmantaram gacchantiyā parikkhitte gāme paṭhamapāde thullaccayaṃ, dutiyapāde saṅghādiseso ..."*ti, "Four concerning the next village": there is an offense of wrong conduct when a monk makes an arrangement with a nun, and an offense entailing confession when entering the vicinity of the next village. When a nun goes to another village, there is a serious offense for entering an enclosed village with the first foot, and an offense entailing suspension for the second foot. ..." The first two of these refer to Bu Pc 27:2.15.1, and the last two to Bi Ss 3:4.14.1. The idea of "vicinity" of the next village is taken from the commentary to Bu Pc 27.

513. Sp 5.474: *Catasso nadipārapaccayāti "bhikkhu bhikkhuniyā saddhim saṃvidahati, dukkaṭaṃ; nāvaṃ abhiruhati, pācittiyam; bhikkhuniyā nadipāraṃ gacchantiyā uttarāṇakāle paṭhamapāde thullaccayaṃ, dutiyapāde saṅghādiseso"*ti *imā catasso*, "Four because of crossing a river": there is an offense of wrong conduct when a monk makes an arrangement with a nun, and an offense entailing confession when boarding the boat. At the time of crossing with the first foot, there is a serious offense for a nun crossing a river, and for the second foot, there is an offense entailing suspension. These are the four." The first two of these refer to Bu Pc 28:2.16.1, and the last two to Bi Ss 3:4.14.1.

514. Sp 5.474: *Ekamaṃse thullaccayanti manussamaṃse*, "There is one serious offense in relation to meat": in relation to human flesh." See Kd 6:23.9.7.

515. Sp 5.474: *Navamaṃsesu dukkaṭanti sesaakappiyamaṃsesu*, "And nine offenses of wrong conduct": the rest of the unallowable meats." See Kd 6:23.10.8–23.15.9.

- 9.1 How many kinds of offenses are there by speech at night?
 How many are there by speech by day?
 How many kinds of offenses are there for one who's giving?
 And how many for one who's taking?
- 10.1 There are two kinds of offenses by speech at night,⁵¹⁶
 Two by speech by day;⁵¹⁷
 There are three kinds of offenses for one who is giving,⁵¹⁸
 And four for taking.”⁵¹⁹

516. Sp 5.474: *Dve vācasikā rattinti bhikkhunī rattandhakāre appadīpe purisena saddhiṃ hatthapāse ʔhitā sallapati, pācittiyāṃ; hatthapāsaṃ vijahitvā ʔhitā sallapati, dukkaṭaṃ*, “‘There are two kinds of offenses by speech at night’: for a nun who stands talking within arm’s reach of a man in the dark of the night without a lamp there is an offense entailing confession. For standing and talking outside of arm’s reach, there is an offense of wrong conduct.” See Bi Pc 11:1.12.1.

517. Sp 5.474: *Dve vācasikā divāti bhikkhunī divā paṭicchanne okāse purisena saddhiṃ hatthapāse ʔhitā sallapati, pācittiyāṃ; hatthapāsaṃ vijahitvā sallapati, dukkaṭaṃ*, “‘Two by speech by day’: for a nun who stands talking within arm’s reach of a man during the day in a concealed place there is an offense entailing confession. For standing and talking outside of arm’s reach, there is an offense of wrong conduct.” See Bi Pc 12:1.13.1.

518. Sp 5.474: *Dadamānassa tissoti maraṇādhippāyo manussassa viṣaṃ deti, so ce tena marati, pārājikaṃ; yakkhapetānaṃ deti, te ce maranti, thullaccayaṃ; tiracchānagatassa deti, so ce marati, pācittiyāṃ; aññātikāya bhikkhuniyā cīvaradāne pācittiyanti evaṃ dadamānassa tisso āpattiyo*, “‘Three for one who is giving’: if, aiming at death, one gives poison to a human being, then, if they die from that, there is an offense entailing expulsion. If one gives it to a spirit or a ghost, and it dies from that, there is a serious offense. If one gives it to an animal, and it dies from that, there is an offense entailing confession. In giving robe-cloth to an unrelated nun, there is an offense entailing confession. In this way there are three kinds of offenses for one who is giving.” The first three refer to Bu Pj 3:2.49.1, and the fourth to Bu Pc 25:2.11.1.

519. Sp 5.474: *Cattāro ca paṭiggaheti hatthaggāha-veṇiggāhesu saṅghādiseso, mukhena aṅgajātaggahane pārājikaṃ, aññātikāya bhikkhuniyā cīvarapaṭiggahane nissaggiyaṃ pācittiyāṃ, avassutāya avassutassa hatthato khādaniyaṃ bhojaniyaṃ paṭiggaṇhantiyā thullaccayaṃ*, “‘And four for taking’:

2. Offenses that are clearable by confession, etc.

“How many kinds of offenses are clearable by confession? 11.1

How many require amends to be made?
How many here do not to require amends,
According to the Buddha, the Kinsman of the Sun?

Five kinds are clearable by confession,⁵²⁰ 12.1
Six require amends to be made;⁵²¹
One here does not require amends,⁵²²
According to the Buddha, the Kinsman of the Sun.

How many are said to be heavy in the Monastic Law, 13.1
And done by body or speech?
How many grain juices are allowable at the wrong
time?
How many appointments are made through one mo-
tion and three announcements?

Two are said to be heavy in the Monastic Law,⁵²³ 14.1
And are done by body or speech;⁵²⁴

there is an offense entailing suspension for taking hold of a braid of hair; an offense entailing expulsion for taking a penis in the mouth; an offense entailing relinquishment and confession for receiving a robe from an unrelated nun; a serious offense for a lustful nun to take fresh or cooked food directly from the hands of a lustful man.” The first of these refer to Bu Ss 2:1.2.15.1, the second to Bu Pj 1:7.1.16.1, the third to Bu NP 5:2.10.1, and the fourth to Bi Pj 5:1.54.1.

520. Sp 5.475: *Pañca desanāgāminiyoti laḥukā pañca*, “‘Five kinds are clearable by confession’: the five kinds of light offenses.”

521. Sp 5.475: *Cha sappatīkammāti pārājikaṃ ṭhapetvā avasesā*, “‘Six require amends’: all apart from the offenses entailing expulsion.”

522. Sp 5.475: *Ekettha appatīkammāti ekā pārājikāpatti*, “‘One does not require amends’: the one is the offenses entailing expulsion.”

523. See above.

524. Sp 5.475: *Kāyavācasikāni cāti sabbāneva sikkhāpadāni kāyavācasikāni, manodvāre paññattaṃ ekasikkhāpadampi natthi*, “‘And are done by body or

One grain juice is allowable at the wrong time,⁵²⁵
 One appointment is made through one motion and
 three announcements.⁵²⁶

- 15.1 How many offenses entailing expulsion are done by
 body?
 How many grounds are there for belonging to the
 same Buddhist sect?
 For how many kinds of people are there non-
 countable days?
 How many rules concern 3.5 centimeters?
- 16.1 Two offenses entailing expulsion are done by
 body,⁵²⁷
 There are two grounds for belonging to the same
 Buddhist sect;⁵²⁸
 There are non-countable days for two kinds of peo-
 ple,⁵²⁹

speech': all training rules are done by body or speech. There is not even a single training rule that was laid down in regard to the mind door." In the Canonical text, however, this line seems to be connected to the previous one, that is, only to the heavy offenses.

525. Sp 5.475: *Eko vikāle dhaññarasoti loṇasovīrakam*, "One grain juice is allowable at the wrong time': the salty purgative."

526. Sp 5.475: *Ekā ñatticatutthena sammutīti bhikkhunovādakasammuti*, "One appointment is made through one motion and three announcements': the appointment of an instructor of the nuns."

527. Sp 5.475: *Pārājikā kāyikā dveti bhikkhūnam methunapārājikam bhikkhūninañca kāyasamaggapārājikam*, "Two offenses entailing expulsion are done by body': the monks' offense entailing expulsion for sexual intercourse and the nuns' offense entailing expulsion for physical contact."

528. Sp 5.475: *Dve samvāsabhūmiyoti attanā vā attānam samānasamvāsakam karoti, samaggo vā saṅgho ukkhittam osāreti*, "There are two grounds for belonging to the same Buddhist sect': either one makes oneself belong to the same Buddhist sect, or a unanimous assembly readmits one who has been ejected." See Kd 10:1.10.6.

529. Sp 5.475: *Dvinnam ratticchedoti pārivāsikassa ca mānattacārikassa ca paññattā*, "There are non-countable days for two kinds of people': it is laid down for those on probation and for those undertaking the trial period."

There are two rules that concern 3.5 centimeters.⁵³⁰

How many are there on having beaten oneself? 17.1

How many kinds of people cause a schism in the
Sangha?

How many here are immediate offenses?

How many ways are there of doing a motion?

There are two on having beaten oneself,⁵³¹ 18.1

Two kinds cause a schism in the Sangha;⁵³²

Two here are immediate offenses,⁵³³

There are two ways of doing a motion.⁵³⁴

530. This concerns Bi Pc 5:1.2.12.1 and Kd 15:2.2.7.

531. Sp 5.475: *Dve attānaṃ vadhitvānāti bhikkhunī attānaṃ vadhitvā dve āpattiyo āpajjati; vadhati rodati, āpatti pācittiyassa; vadhati na rodati, āpatti dukkaṭassa*, “‘There are two on having beaten oneself’: a nun who beats herself commits two offenses: if she beats and cries, an offense entailing confession; if she beats but does not cry, an offense of wrong conduct.” See Bi Pc 20:1.11.1.
532. Sp 5.475: *Dvīhi saṅgho bhijjatīti kammaṇa ca salākaggāhena ca*, “‘Two kinds cause a schism in the Sangha’: through a legal procedure and through voting.”

533. Sp 5.475: *Dvettha paṭhamāpattikāti ettha sakalepi vinaye dve paṭhamāpattikā ubhinnaṃ paññattivasena. Itarathā pana nava bhikkhūnaṃ nava bhikkhunīnanti aṭṭhārasa honti*, “‘Two here are immediate offenses’: here, in the whole Monastic Law, there are two kinds immediate offenses on account of their designation to both.” Sp-yoj 4.475: *Ubhinnaṃ bhikkhubhikkhunīnaṃ*, “‘To both’: to the monks and to the nuns.”

534. Sp 5.475: *Ñattiyā karaṇā duveti dve ñattikiccāni – kammaṇa kammaṇāpādaḥ ca*, “‘There are two ways of doing a motion’: there are two kinds of motions to be done: the legal procedure and the legal procedure with supports.” Sp 5.475: *Kammaṇa kammaṇāpādaḥ cāti ettha yasmā ñattikammesu ñatti sayameva kammaṇaṃ hoti, ñattidutiyañatticatutthesu kammesu anussāvana-saṅkhātassa kammaṇa ñattipādaḥabhāvena tiṭṭhati, tasmā imāni dve “ñattikiccāni”ti vuttāni*, “‘The legal procedure and the legal procedure with supports’: here, for the legal procedure consisting of one motion, the motion itself is the legal procedure. For the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement and for the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements, there remains for the procedure that which is called the proclamation by way of supporting the motion. Therefore it is said that there are these two kinds of motions to be done.”

- 19.1 How many kinds offenses are there for killing living
 beings?
 How many offenses entailing expulsion are there be-
 cause of speech?
 How many kinds were spoken because of indecent
 speech?
 How many kinds because of matchmaking?
- 20.1 There are three kinds of offenses for killing living
 beings,⁵³⁵
 There are three offenses entailing expulsion because
 of speech;⁵³⁶
 Three kinds were spoken because of indecent
 speech,⁵³⁷
 And three kinds because of matchmaking.⁵³⁸

535. Sp 5.475: *Pāṇātipāte tissoti “anodissa opātaṃ khaṇati, sace manusso marati, pārājikaṃ; yakkhapetānaṃ maraṇe thullaccayaṃ; tiracchānagatassa maraṇe pācittiya”nti*, “‘Three for killing living beings’: if one digs a non-specific pit, and if a human being dies, there is an offense entailing expulsion. If a spirit or ghost dies, there is a serious offense. If an animal dies, there is an offense of wrong conduct.”

536. This refers to Bi Pj 6:1.23.1, Bi Pj 7:1.11.1, and Bi Pj 8:1.11.1.

537. Sp 5.475: *Obhāsanaṃ tayoti vaccamaggam passāvamaggam ādissa vaṇṇāvaṇṇabhāsane saṅghādiseso, vaccamaggam passāvamaggam thapetvā a-dhakkhakam ubbhajāṇumaṇḍalam ādissa vaṇṇāvaṇṇabhāṇane thullaccayaṃ, ubbhakkhakam adhojāṇumaṇḍalam ādissa vaṇṇāvaṇṇabhāṇane dukkaṭaṃ*, “‘Three kinds because of indecent speech’: there is an offense entailing suspension for praising and disparaging the private parts. Apart from the private parts, there is a serious offense for praising and disparaging what is below the collar bone but above the knees. There is an offense of wrong conduct for praising and disparaging what is below the knees and above the collar bone.” All refer to Bi Pj 5:1.54.1.

538. Sp 5.475: *Saṅcarittena vā tayoti paṭiggaṇhāti vīmamsati paccāharati, āpatti saṅghādisesassa; paṭiggaṇhāti vīmamsati na paccāharati, āpatti thullaccayassa; paṭiggaṇhāti na vīmamsati na paccāharati, āpatti dukkaṭassāti*, “‘And three kinds because of matchmaking’: there is an offense entailing suspension if one accepts the mission, finds out the response, and reports back. There is a serious offense if one accepts the mission, finds out the response, but does not report back. There is an offense of wrong conduct if one accepts the mission,

How many kinds of people should not be ordained? 21.1
 How many things bring the legal procedures together?
 How many kinds are said to be expelled?
 How many are included in a single proclamation?

Three kinds of people should not be ordained,⁵³⁹ 22.1
 Three things bring the legal procedures together;⁵⁴⁰
 Three kinds are said to be expelled,⁵⁴¹

but does not find out the response, nor report back.” All three refer to Bu Ss 5:2.2.13.1.

539. Sp 5.475: *Tayo puggalā na upasampādetabbāti addhānahīno aṅgahīno vatthuvipanno ca tesam nānākaraṇaṃ vuttameva*, “‘Three kinds of people should not be ordained’: one lacking in age, one lacking in limbs, and one deficient as object. The difference between them has been spoken of.” See Pvr 7:9.2 and Pvr 7:63.28.

540. Sp 5.475: *Tayo kammānaṃ saṅgahāti ... Aparehipi tihi kammāni saṅgahanti – vatthunā, ṇattiyā, anussāvanāyāti. Vatthusampannañhi ṇattisampannaṃ anussāvanasampannañca kammaṃ nāma hoti, tena vuttaṃ “tayo kammānaṃ saṅgahā”ti*, “‘Three things bring the legal procedures together’: ... The legal procedures are also brought together through three other things: the object, the motion, and the announcement. For it is called a legal procedure when endowed with object, motion, and announcement. Because of that it is said, ‘Three things bring the legal procedures together.’” I have elided the first explanation in the commentary because of obscurity.

541. Sp 5.475: *Nāsitaḥ tayo nāma mettiyaṃ bhikkhuniṃ nāsetha, dūsako nāsetabbo, dasahaṅgehi samannāgato sāmaṇero nāsetabbo, kaṇṭakaṃ samaṇuddesaṃ nāsethāti evaṃ līṅgasamvāsadaṇḍakammanāsanāvasena tayo nāsitaḥ veditabbā*, “‘Three kinds are expelled’: ‘Expel the nun Mettiyā’; a rapist is to be expelled; a novice monk who has ten qualities is to be expelled, ‘Expel the novice monk Kaṇṭaka.’ In this way, it is to be understood that three kinds of persons are to be expelled: expulsion because of their characteristics, from community, and as a penalty.” Sp 1.384: *Tattha tisso nāsanā – līṅganāsanā, samvāsānāsanā, daṇḍakammanāsanāti. Tāsu “dūsako nāsetabbo”ti ayaṃ “līṅganāsanā”. Āpattiyā adassane vā appaṭikamme vā pāpikāya dīṭṭhiyā appaṭinissagge vā ukkhepaniyakammaṃ karonti, ayaṃ “samvāsānāsanā”. “Cara pīre vinassā”ti daṇḍakammaṃ karonti, ayaṃ “daṇḍakammanāsanā”. Idha pana līṅganāsanāṃ sandhāyāha – “mettiyaṃ bhikkhuniṃ nāsethā”ti*, “‘There are three kinds of expulsion: expulsion because of characteristic, expulsion from the community, and expulsion as penalty. Among these, ‘A rapist is to be expelled’—this is expulsion because of characteristic. Doing a legal procedure of ejection for

Three are included in a single proclamation.⁵⁴²

- 23.1 How many kinds of offenses are there for stealing?
 How many because of sexual intercourse?
 How many kinds of offenses for cutting?
 How many because of discarding?

- 24.1 There are three kinds of offenses for stealing,⁵⁴³
 Four because of sexual intercourse;⁵⁴⁴
 There are three kinds of offenses for cutting,⁵⁴⁵

not recognizing an offense, for not making amends, or for not giving up a bad view—this is expulsion from the community. Giving a penalty, saying, ‘Go! Away with you!’—this is expulsion as penalty. But in this case, ‘Expel the nun Mettiyā,’ was said on account of expulsion because of characteristic.” For the expulsion of the nun Mettiyā, see Bu Ss 8:1.9.13. For the rapist, see Kd 1:67.1.12. For the ten qualities of a novice monk to be expelled, see Kd 1:60.1.5–60.1.15.

542. Sp 5.475: *Tiṇṇannaṃ ekavācīkāti “anujānāmi bhikkhave dve tayo ekānu-ssāvane kātu”nti vacanato tiṇṇaṃ janānaṃ ekupajjhāyena nānācariyena ekānu-ssāvānā vaṭṭati*, “‘Three are included in a single proclamation’: a single proclamation for three people with a single preceptor and many teachers is allowed because of the saying, ‘Monks, I allow you to give the full ordination to two or three with a single proclamation.’” For the context of the quoted part, see Kd 1:74.3.7.

543. Sp 5.475: *Adinnādāne tissoti pāde vā atirekapāde vā pārājikāṃ, atirekamā-sake thullaccayaṃ, māsake vā ūnamāsake vā dukkaṭaṃ*, “‘Three for stealing’: for a *pāda* coin or more than a *pāda*, there is an offense entailing expulsion. For more than a *māsaka*, there is a serious offense. For a *māsaka* or less than a *māsaka*, there is an offense of wrong conduct.” This all refers to Bu Pj 2, respectively at Bu Pj 2:3.19, Bu Pj 2:6.1.12, and Bu Pj 2:6.1.20.

544. Sp 5.475: *Catasso methunapaccayāti akkhayite pārājikāṃ, yebhuyyena khayite thullaccayaṃ, vivaṭakate mukhe dukkaṭaṃ, jatumaṭṭhake pācittiyāṃ*, “‘Four because of sexual intercourse’: there is an offense entailing expulsion for an undecomposed corpse. There is a serious offense for a mostly decomposed corpse. There is an offense of wrong conduct for an open mouth. There is an offense entailing confession for using a dildo.” The first three of these refer to Bu Pj 1:9.3.20, Bu Pj 1:9.3.23, and Bu Pj 1:10.13.12, respectively. The fourth refers to Bi Pc 4:1.21.1.

545. Sp 5.475: *Chindantassa tissoti vanappatim chindantassa pārājikāṃ, bhūta-gāme pācittiyāṃ, aṅgaṭe thullaccayaṃ*, “‘Three for cutting’: there is an offense entailing expulsion for cutting a forest tree; an offense entailing confession for

Five because of discarding.⁵⁴⁶

In the subchapter on the instructor of nuns, 25.1
Is there an offense of wrong conduct together with
an offense entailing confession?
How many groups of nine are mentioned there?
And how many about robes?

In the subchapter on the instructor of nuns, 26.1
There is one offense of wrong conduct together with
one offense entailing confession;⁵⁴⁷
Four groups of nine are mentioned there,⁵⁴⁸

cutting vegetation; a serious offense for cutting off one's penis." The first of these refers to Bu Pj 2:4.18.1; the second to Bu Pc 11:1.29.1; and the third to Kd 15:7.1.4.

546. Sp 5.475: *Pañca chaḍḍitapaccayāti anodissa viṣaṃ chaḍḍeti, sace tena manusso marati, pārājikaṃ; yakkhapetesu thullaccayaṃ; tiracchānagate pācittiyaṃ; viṣaṭṭhichaḍḍane saṅghādiseso; sekhiyesu harite uccārapassāvachaḍḍane dukkaṭaṃ – imā chaḍḍitapaccayā pañcāpattiyo honti*, "Five because of discarding': if one puts out poison without specific reference, and if a human being dies because of that, one commits an offense entailing expulsion. For a spirit or ghost, there is a serious offense. For an animal, there is an offense entailing confession. In discarding through emission, there is an offense entailing suspension. In the rules to be trained in, if one discards feces or urine on crops, there is an offense of wrong conduct." The first three of these refers to Bu Pj 3:4.7.2, Bu Pj 3:4.5.11, and Bu Pj 3:4.5.14, respectively. The fourth concerns Bu Ss 1:2.1.13.1, and the fifth refers to Bu Sk 74:1.3.1.

547. Sp 5.475: *Pācittiyena dukkaṭā katāti bhikkhunovādakavaggasmim dasasu sikkhāpadesu pācittiyena saddhim dukkaṭā katā evāti attho*, "There is one offense of wrong conduct together with one offense entailing confession': in the ten training rules in the subchapter on the instructor of the nuns, there is an offense of wrong conduct together with an offense entailing confession. This is the meaning." *Dukkaṭā katā* would seem to be plural, but according to the sub-commentary, it should be read as singular. Vjb 5.475: *Dukkaṭā katāti dukkaṭaṃ vuttaṃ*, "*Dukkaṭā katā*: an offense of wrong conduct is said." This refers to Bu Pc 21:1.44.1–30.

548. Sp 5.475: *Caturettha navakā vuttāti paṭhamasikkhāpadamhiyeva adhammakamme dve, dhammakamme dveṭi evaṃ cattāro navakā vuttāti attho*, "Four groups of nine are mentioned there': in the first training rule, there are two

And two about robes.⁵⁴⁹

- 27.1 How many offenses entailing acknowledgment
Have been declared to the nuns?
For one eating raw grain,
How many are the offenses of wrong conduct, together with the offense entailing confession?
- 28.1 Eight offenses entailing acknowledgment
Have been declared to the nuns;
For one eating raw grain,⁵⁵⁰
There is one offense of wrong conduct together with one offense entailing confession.
- 29.1 How many kinds of offenses are there for one who is traveling?
And how many are there for standing?
How many kinds of offenses are there for sitting?
And how many are there for lying down?

illegitimate and two legitimate legal procedures. In this way, it said that there are four groups of nine. This is the meaning.” This refers to Bu Pc 21:1.44.1. 549. Sp 5.475: *Dvinnam cīvarena cāti bhikkhūnam santike upasampannāya cīvaram dentassa pācittiyam, bhikkhunīnam santike upasampannāya dentassa dukkaṭanti evam dvinnam bhikkhunīnam cīvaram dentassa cīvarena kāraṇabhūtena āpatti hotīti attho*, “‘And two about robes’: for one giving a robe to a nun who is fully ordained in the presence of the monks, there is an offense entailing confession. For one giving to a nun who is fully ordained in the presence of the nuns, there is an offense of wrong conduct.” This refers to Bu Pc 25:2.11.1. “In the presence of the nuns” presumably means that the nun is only ordained on one side, whereas “in the presence of the monks” must refer to one ordained on both sides.

550. Sp 5.475: *Bhuñjantāmakadhaññena pācittiyena dukkaṭa katāti āmakadhaññam viññāpetvā bhuñjantiyā pācittiyena saddhim dukkaṭa katāyeva*, “‘For one eating raw grain, there is an offense of wrong conduct together with an offense entailing confession’: for a nun who asks for raw grain and then eats it, there is an offense of wrong conduct together with an offense entailing confession.” See Bi Pc 7:1.14.1.

There are four kinds of offenses for one who is traveling,⁵⁵¹ 30.1
 And the same number for standing;⁵⁵²
 There are four kinds of offenses for sitting down,⁵⁵³
 And the same number for lying down.”

3. Offenses entailing confession

“How many offenses entailing confession, 31.1
 All with different bases,
 Might one commit together,

551. Sp 5.475: *Gacchantassa catassoti bhikkhuniyā vā mātugāmena vā saddhim saṃvidhāya gacchantassa dukkaṭaṃ, gāmūpacārokkamane pācittiyaṃ, yā bhikkhunī ekā gāmāntaraṃ gacchati, tassā gāmūpacāraṃ okkamantiyā paṭhamapāde thullaccayaṃ, dutiyapāde saṅghādisesoti*, “‘There are four for one who is traveling’: for one going by arrangement with a nun or a woman, there is an offense of wrong conduct. When entering the vicinity of a village, there is an offense entailing confession. If a nun walks to the next inhabited area by herself, there is a serious offense when she enters the vicinity of the inhabited area with her first foot. There is an offense entailing suspension when she enters with the second foot.” For the first two of these, see Bu Pc 27:2.15.1 and Bu Pc 67:1.28.1. For the remaining two, see Bi Ss 3:4.14.1.

552. Sp 5.475: *Ṭhitassa cāpi tattakāti ṭhitassapi catasso evāti attho. Kathaṃ? Bhikkhunī andhakāre vā paṭicchanne vā okāse mittasanthavavasena purisassa hatthapāse tiṭṭhati, pācittiyaṃ; hatthapāsaṃ vijahitvā tiṭṭhati, dukkaṭaṃ; aruṇuggamanakāle dutiyikāya hatthapāsaṃ vijahantī tiṭṭhati, thullaccayaṃ; vijahitvā tiṭṭhati, saṅghādisesoti*, “‘And the same number for standing’: the meaning is that also for standing there are just four. How? If a nun, on account of close friendship, stands within arm’s reach of a man in a dark or secluded place, there is an offense entailing confession. If she stands outside of arm’s reach, there is an offense of wrong conduct. If, at the time of dawn, she is in the process of going beyond arm’s reach of her companion, there is a serious offense. If she stands outside of arm’s reach, there is an offense entailing suspension.” For the first two of these, see Bi Pc 11:1.12.1 and Bi Pc 12:1.13.1. For the remaining two, see Bi Ss 3:4.14.1.

553. Sp 5.475: *Nisinnassa catasso āpattiyo nipannassāpi tattakāti sacapi hi sā nisidati vā nipajjati vā, etāyeva catasso āpattiyo āpajjati*, “‘There are four kinds of offenses for sitting, and the same number for lying down’: for even if she sits down or lies down, she commits these four offenses.”

All at the same time?

- 32.1 There are five offenses entailing confession,⁵⁵⁴
 All with different bases;
 That one might commit together,
 All at the same time.
- 33.1 How many offenses entailing confession,
 All with different bases,
 Might one commit together,
 All at the same time?
- 34.1 There are nine offenses entailing confession,⁵⁵⁵
 All with different bases;
 That one might commit together,
 All at the same time.
- 35.1 How many offenses entailing confession,
 All with different bases,
 Should be confessed through how many statements,
 As spoken by the Kinsman of the Sun?
- 36.1 There are five offenses entailing confession,

554. Sp 5.476: *Pañca pācittiyānīti pañca bhesajjāni paṭiggahetvā nānābhājanesu vā ekabhājane vā amissetvā ṭhapitāni honti, sattāhātikkame so bhikkhu pañca pācittiyāni sabbāni nānāvattthukāni ekakkhaṇe āpajjati*, “‘There are five offenses entailing confession’: having received the five tonics, not mixing them in one or many vessels, and setting them aside, then, when seven days have passed, that monk commits five offenses entailing confession, all with different bases, in one instant.”

555. Sp 5.476: *Nava pācittiyānīti yo bhikkhu nava paṇītabhojanāni viññāpetvā tehi saddhiṃ ekato ekaṃ kabaḷaṃ omadditvā mukhe pakkhipitvā paraḷaṃ atikkāmeti, ayaṃ nava pācittiyāni sabbāni nānāvattthukāni ekakkhaṇe āpajjati*, “‘There are nine offenses entailing confession’: if a monk has asked for the nine fine foods, and then, having pressed them together into a single mouthful, having placed them in his mouth, he lets it pass beyond the throat. He then commits nine offenses entailing confession, all with different bases, in one instant.”

All with different bases;
That should be confessed through a single state-
ment,⁵⁵⁶
As spoken by the Kinsman of the Sun.

How many offenses entailing confession, 37.1
All with different bases,
Should be confessed by how many statements,
As spoken by the Kinsman of the Sun?

There are nine offenses entailing confession, 38.1
All with different bases;
That should be confessed by one statement,⁵⁵⁷
As spoken by the Kinsman of the Sun.

How many offenses entailing confession, 39.1
All with different bases,
Should one describe and then confess,
As spoken by the Kinsman of the Sun?

There are five offenses entailing confession, 40.1
All with different bases;
Where one should describe the basis and then con-
fess,⁵⁵⁸

556. Sp 5.476: *Ekavācāya deseyyāti “aṃ, bhante, pañca bhesajjāni paṭiggahetvā sattāhaṃ atikkāmetvā pañca āpattiyo āpanno, tā tumhamūle paṭidesemi”ti evaṃ ekavācāya deseyya,* “‘That should be confessed through a single statement’: ‘Venerable, having received the five tonics, having gone beyond seven days, I have committed five offenses. I confess them to you.’ In this way, one should confess through a single statement.”

557. This follows the same pattern as above, but substituting the nine fine foods for the five tonics.

558. Sp 5.476: *Vatthum kittetvā deseyyāti “aṃ, bhante, pañca bhesajjāni paṭiggahetvā sattāhaṃ atikkāmesim, yathāvatthukaṃ taṃ tumhamūle paṭidesemi”ti evaṃ vatthum kittetvā deseyya, desitāva honti āpattiyo, āpattiya nāmaggaḥaṇena kiccaṃ natthi. Dutiyaṃvissajjanepi “aṃ, bhante, nava paṇitabhojanāni viññāpetvā bhutto, yathāvatthukaṃ taṃ tumhamūle paṭidesemi”ti vattabbaṃ,* “‘Where one should describe the basis and then confess’: ‘Venerable, having received

As spoken by the Kinsman of the Sun.

- 41.1 How many offenses entailing confession,
All with different bases,
Should one describe and then confess,
As spoken by the Kinsman of the Sun?
- 42.1 There are nine offenses entailing confession,
All with different bases;
Where one should describe the basis and then confess,⁵⁵⁹
As spoken by the Kinsman of the Sun.
- 43.1 How many offenses are there after the third announcement?
How many are there because of speech?
How many are there for one who is eating?
And how many because of cooked food?
- 44.1 There are three offenses after the third announcement,⁵⁶⁰
Six because of speech;⁵⁶¹

the five tonics, I went beyond seven days. I confess it to you according to basis.' In this way, one should describe the basis and then confess."

559. As above, but substituting the nine fine foods for the five tonics.

560. Sp 5.476: *Yāvatatiyake tissoti ukkhittānuvattikāya pārājikam bheda-kānuvattakānam kokālikādīnam saṅghādisesam, pāpikāya dīṭṭhiyā appaṭinissagge caṇḍakālikāya ca bhikkhuniyā pācittiyanti*, "'Three after the third announcement': there is an offense entailing expulsion for a nun who sides with one who has been ejected. There is an offense entailing suspension for supporting a schismatic, as in the case of Kokālika, etc. There is an offense entailing confession for a nun, such as Caṇḍakālikā, not to give up a bad view."

561. Sp 5.476: *Cha vohārapaccayāti payuttavācāpaccayā cha āpattiyo āpajjati attho. Katham? Ājivahetu ājivakāraṇā pāpiccho icchāpakato asantaṃ abhūtaṃ uttarimanussadhammaṃ ullaṃpati, āpatti pārājikassa. Ājivahetu ājivakāraṇā saṅcaritaṃ samāpajjati, āpatti saṅghādisesassa. Ājivahetu ājivakāraṇā yo te vihāre vasati so arahāti vadati, āpatti thullaccayassa. Ājivahetu ājivakāraṇā bhikkhu paṇiṭabhojanāni attano atthāya viññāpetvā bhuñjati, āpatti pācittiyassa.*

There are three offenses for one who is eating,⁵⁶²
Five because of cooked food.⁵⁶³

Of all offenses after the third announcement,
How many cases are there?
And for how many are there offenses?

45.1

Ājivahetu ājivakāraṇā bhikkhunī paṇītabhojanāni attano atthāya viññāpetvā bhuñjati, āpatti pāṭidesanīyassa. Ājivahetu ājivakāraṇā sūpaṃ vā odanaṃ vā agilāno attano atthāya viññāpetvā bhuñjati, āpatti dukkaṭassāti, “‘Six because of speech’: if, because livelihood, bad desires, and being overcome by desire, one claims a non-existent superhuman quality, there is an offense entailing expulsion. If, because livelihood, one acts as a matchmaker, there is an offense entailing suspension. If, because livelihood, one says, ‘The person staying in your dwelling is a perfected one’, there is a serious offense. If, because livelihood, a monk eats fine foods that he has requested for himself, there is an offense entailing confession. If, because livelihood, a nun eats fine foods that she has requested for herself, there is an offense entailing acknowledgment. If, because livelihood, one who is not sick requests bean curry or rice for themselves and then eats it, there is an offense of wrong conduct.” The first and the third of these refer to Bu Pj 4:2.12.1 and Bu Pj 4:6.1.53, the second to Bu Ss 5:2.2.13.1, the fourth to Bu Pc 39:2.10.1, the fifth to Bi Pd 1:1.2.9.1–8, and the sixth to Bu Sk 37:2.10.1.

562. Sp 5.476: *Khādantassa tissoti manussamaṃse thullaccayaṃ, avasesesu akappiyamaṃsesu dukkaṭaṃ, bhikkhuniyā lasuṇe pācittiyaṃ,* “‘Three for one who is eating’: there is a serious offense for eating human flesh. There is an offense of wrong conduct for the remaining unallowable meats. There is an offense entailing confession for a nun to eat garlic.” See respectively Kd 6:23.9.7, Kd 6:23.10.8–23.15.9, and Bi Pc 1:1.41.1.

563. Sp 5.476: *Pañca bhojanapaccayāti avassutā avassutassa purisassa hatthato bhojanaṃ gahetvā tattheva manussamaṃsaṃ lasuṇaṃ attano atthāya viññāpetvā gahitapaṇītabhojanāni avasesaṇca akappiyamaṃsaṃ pakkhipitvā vomissakaṃ omadditvā ajjhoharamānā saṅghādisaṃ, thullaccayaṃ, pācittiyaṃ, pāṭidesanīyaṃ, dukkaṭanti,* “‘Five because of cooked food’: a lustful nun receives cooked food directly from a lustful man; just so human flesh; garlic; fine foods that one has requested for oneself; and the remaining unallowable meats—in putting it down, pressing it together, and swallowing there are respectively an offense entailing suspension, a serious offense, an offense entailing confession, an offense entailing acknowledgment, and an offense of wrong conduct.” The first of these refers to Bi Ss 5:1.14.1, the second to Kd 6:23.9.7, the third to Bi Pc 1:1.41.1, the fourth to Bi Pd 1:1.2.9.1–8, and the fifth to Kd 6:23.10.8–23.15.9. I read *tattheva* with Sp-yoj 5.476 instead of *tattheva*.

And for how many is there a legal issue?

- 46.1 Of all offenses after the third announcement,
There are five cases;⁵⁶⁴
And there are offenses for five,⁵⁶⁵
And legal issues for five.⁵⁶⁶

- 47.1 For how many are there decisions?
For how many are there resolutions?
For how many are there non-offenses?
For how many reasons does one shine?

564. Sp 5.476: *Pañca thānānīti* “*ukkhittānuvattikāya bhikkhuniyā yāvatatiyaṃ samanubhāsanāya appaṭinissajjantiyā ṇattiyā dukkaṭaṃ, dvīhi kammavācāhi thullaccayaṃ, kammavācāpariyosāne āpatti pārājikassa, saṅghabhedāya parakkamanādisu saṅghādiseso, pāpikāya diṭṭhiyā appaṭinissagge pācittiya*”*nti*, “‘There are five cases’: if a nun who sides with one who has been ejected does not stop when spoken to up to the third time, there is an offense of wrong conduct after the motion. After each of the first two announcements, there is a serious offense. When the last announcement is finished, there is an offense entailing expulsion. In pursuing schism in the Sangha, there is an offense entailing suspension. In not giving up a bad view, there is an offense entailing confession.” The first three of these refer to Bi Pj 7:1.11.1, the fourth to Bu Ss 10:1.3.16.1, and the fifth to Bu Pc 68:1.49.1.

565. Sp 5.476: *Pañcannañceva āpattitī āpatti nāma pañcannaṃ sahadhammikānaṃ hoti, tattha dvinnaṃ nippariyāyena āpattiyeva, sikkhāmānasāmaṇeri-sāmaṇerānaṃ pana akappiyattā na vaṭṭati. Iminā pariyāyena tesāṃ āpatti na desāpetabbā, daṇḍakammaṃ pana tesāṃ kātabbāṃ*, “‘And there are offenses for five’: for the five co-monastics there are offenses. Therein, for two there are offenses with no ambiguity. But for trainee nuns, novice monks, and novice nuns the unallowable is not allowed. In this interpretation, there is no offense to be confessed for them, but a penalty may be imposed on them.”

566. Sp 5.476: *Pañcannaṃ adhikaraṇena cāti adhikaraṇaṇca pañcannamevāti attho. Etesaṃyeva hi pañcannaṃ pattacivarāḍḍinaṃ atthāya vinichayavohāro adhikaraṇanti vuccati*, “‘And legal issues for five’: the meaning is a legal issue for five. For the speaking of a decision for the sake of a bowl or a robe, etc., to these five is called a legal issue.” The first sentence merely shows that the Canonical text should be read as an accusative rather than an instrumental. Sp-yoj 5.476: *Pañcannamevāti sahadhammikānaṃyeva*, “For five: for one’s co-monastics.” The commentarial explanations seem to point to the procedures by which requisites are given out to monastics.

There are decisions for five,⁵⁶⁷ 48.1
 And resolutions for five.⁵⁶⁸
 There are non-offenses for five,⁵⁶⁹
 And one shines for three reasons.⁵⁷⁰

How many kinds of offenses are there by body at 49.1
 night?
 How many are there by body by day?
 How many kinds of offenses are there for staring?
 How many because of almsfood?

There are two kinds of offenses by body at night,⁵⁷¹ 50.1

567. Sp 5.476: *Pañcannaṃ vinicchayo hotīti pañcannaṃ sahadhammikānaṃ-yeva vinicchayo nāma hoti*, “‘There are decisions for five’: there are decisions for one’s five co-monastics.”

568. Sp 5.476: *Pañcannaṃ vūpasamena cāti etesaṃyeva pañcannaṃ adhikaraṇaṃ vinicchitaṃ vūpasantaṃ nāma hotīti attho*, “‘And resolutions for five’: for these five there are legal issues, decisions, and resolutions. This is the meaning.”

569. Sp 5.476: *Pañcannañceva anāpattīti etesaṃyeva pañcannaṃ anāpatti nāma hotīti attho*, “‘There are non-offenses for five’: for these five there are non-offenses. This is the meaning.”

570. Sp 5.476: *Tihi ṭhānehi sobhatīti saṅghādīhi tihi kāraṇehi sobhati. Katavīti-kkamo hi puggalo sappāṭikammaṃ āpattim saṅghamajjhe gaṇamajjhe puggalas-antike vā paṭikarītvā abbhunhasilo pākatiko hoti, tasmā tihi ṭhānehi sobhatīti vuccati*, “‘And one shines for three reasons’: one shines for three reasons, that is, through the Sangha, etc. A person who has committed an offense makes amends for a curable offense in the middle of the Sangha, in the middle of a group, or to an individual. One has then refreshed one’s virtue and is restored to one’s natural state. For this reason one shines for three reasons.” Sp-t 5.476: *Abbhunhasiloti abhīnavasilo*: “*Abbhunhasilo*: fresh virtue.”

571. Sp 5.476: *Dve kāyikā rattinti bhikkhunī rattandhakāre purisassa hatthapāse ṭhānanisajjasayanāni kappayamānā pācittiyaṃ, hatthapāsaṃ vijahitvā ṭhānādini kappayamānā dukkaṭanti*, “‘There are two kinds of offenses by body at night’: there is an offense entailing confession for a nun who, in the dark of the night, stands, sits down, or lies down within arm’s reach a man. There is an offense of wrong conduct if she stands, etc., outside of arm’s reach.” See Bi Pc 11:1.12.1.

Two by body by day,⁵⁷²
 There is one kind of offense for staring,⁵⁷³
 One because of almsfood.⁵⁷⁴

- 51.1 Seeing how many benefits
 Should one confess out of confidence in others?
 How many kinds are said to be ejected?
 And how many are the proper conducts?
- 52.1 Seeing eight benefits,⁵⁷⁵
 One should confess out of confidence in others;
 Three kinds are said to be ejected,⁵⁷⁶
 There are forty-three proper conducts.⁵⁷⁷
- 53.1 How many cases of lying are there?
 How many are called ‘at most’?
 How many offenses entailing acknowledgment are
 there?

572. Sp 5.476: *Dve kāyikā divāti eteneva upāyena divā paṭicchanne okāse dve āpattiyo āpajjati*, “‘Two by body by day’: by the same method, one commits two offenses in a concealed place by day.” See Bi Pc 13:1.13.1.

573. Sp 5.476: *Nijjhāyantassa ekā āpattiti “na ca, bhikkhave, sārattena mātugā-massa aṅgaḷaṃ upanijjhāyitabbaṃ. Yo upanijjhāyeyya, āpatti dukkaṭassā”ti*, “‘There is one offense for staring’: ‘But you should not stare at a woman’s genitals motivated by lust. If you do, you commit an offense of wrong conduct.’” See Bu Ss 1:2.1.13.1.

574. Sp 5.476: *Ekā piṇḍapātapaccayāti “na ca, bhikkhave, bhikkhādāyikāya mukhaṃ oloketabba”nti ettha dukkaṭāpatti*, “‘One because of almsfood’: ‘Monks, one shouldn’t look the donor in the face.’ Here there is an offense of wrong conduct.” See Kd 18:5.2.27.

575. Sp 5.476: *Aṭṭhānisamse sampassanti kosambakakkhandhake vuttānisamse*, “‘Seeing eight benefits’: the benefits mentioned in the Chapter connected with Kosambī.” According to Vmv 5.476 this refers to Kd 10:1.8.6–1.8.16.

576. Sp 5.476: *Ukkhittakā tayo vuttāti āpattiyaṃ adassane appaṭikamme pāpikāya ca diṭṭhiyā appaṭinissaggeti*, “‘Three kinds are said to be ejected’: one not recognizing an offense, one not making amends, one not giving up a bad view.”

577. Sp 5.476: *Tecattālisa sammāvattanāti tesamyeva ukkhittakānaṃ ettakesu vattesu vattanā*, “‘There are forty-three proper conducts’: the conduct of those who have been ejected.” See Kd 11:27.1.3–27.1.45.

And for how many is there confession?

There are five cases of lying,⁵⁷⁸ 54.1
 Fourteen are called ‘at most’;⁵⁷⁹
 There are twelve offenses entailing acknowledgment,⁵⁸⁰
 And there is confession for four.⁵⁸¹

How many factors does lying have? 55.1
 And how many factors does the observance day have?
 How many qualities does a qualified messenger have?
 How many kinds of proper conduct are there for the
 monastics of other religions?

578. Sp 5.476: *Pañcaṭhāne musāvādoti pārājikasaṅghādisesathullaccayapācittiyadukkaṭasaṅkhāte pañcaṭṭhāne musāvādo gacchati*, “‘There are five cases of lying’: lying happens in five cases, that is, in regard to offenses entailing expulsion, offenses entailing suspension, serious offenses, offenses entailing confession, and offenses of wrong conduct.” Examples of these, are as follows: the first and the third can refer to Bu Pj 4:7.2.12.1, the second to Bu Ss 8:1.9.32.1, the fourth to Bu Pc 1:1.20.1, and the fifth to all of the above.

579. Sp 5.476: *Cuddasa paramanti vuccatīti dasāhaparamādinayena heṭṭhā vuttam*, “‘Fourteen are called “at most”’: by the method of ten days at the most, etc., mentioned earlier.”

580. Sp 5.476: *Dvādasā pāṭidesanīyāti bhikkhūnaṃ cattāri bhikkhunīnaṃ aṭṭha*, “‘There are twelve offenses entailing acknowledgment’: four for the monks and eight for the nuns.”

581. Sp 5.476: *Catunnaṃ desanāya cāti catunnaṃ accayadesanāyāti attho. Katamā pana sāti? Devadattena payojitānaṃ abhimārānaṃ accayadesanā, anuruddhattherassa upaṭṭhāyikāya accayadesanā, vaḍḍhassa licchavino accayadesanā, vāsabhagāmiyattherassa ukkhepanīyakammaṃ katvā āgatānaṃ bhikkhūnaṃ accayadesanāti*, “‘And there is confession for four’: the meaning is the confession of offenses for four. But what are they? For the assassins who were sent by Devadatta, there was a confession of offenses. For the female who attended on the senior monk Anuruddha, there was a confession of offenses. For Vaḍḍha the Licchavi, there was a confession of offenses. Having done a legal act of ejection against the senior monk in the village Vāsabha, there was a confession of offenses for the arrived monks.” The first of these refers to Kd 17:3.7.7–3.8.21, the second to Bu Pc 6:1.51.1, the third to Kd 15:20.5.12, and the fourth to Kd 9:1.9.3.

- 56.1 Lying has eight factors,⁵⁸²
 The observance day has eight factors;⁵⁸³
 A qualified messenger has eight qualities,⁵⁸⁴
 There are eight kinds of proper conduct for monastics
 of other religions.⁵⁸⁵
- 57.1 How many statements are there for an ordination?
 For how many should one get up?
 To how many should one give a seat?
 Through how many qualities is one an instructor of
 the nuns?
- 58.1 There are eight statements for an ordination,⁵⁸⁶
 One should get up for eight;⁵⁸⁷
 Likewise give a seat to eight,
 One is an instructor of the nuns through eight quali-
 ties.⁵⁸⁸
- 59.1 For how many is there a ‘cutting off’?
 For how many is there a serious offense?

582. Sp 5.476: *Aṭṭhaṅgiko musāvādoti “pubbevassa hoti musā bhaṇissa”nti ādim katvā “vinidhāya sañña”nti pariyosānehi*, “‘Lying has eight factors’: starting with ‘before he has lied, he knows he is going to lie,’ and ending with ‘he misrepresents his perception of what’s true.’” See Bu Pc 1:2.2.10 and Pvr 17:209.3.

583. This refers to the eight precepts, see e.g. AN 3.70:19.2–26.2.

584. See Kd 17:4.6.3.

585. See Kd 1:38.8.2–38.10.2. According to Sp 3.87, the last two items on this list counts as four separate practices, thus making eight in total.

586. Sp 5.476: *Aṭṭhavācīkā upasampadāti bhikkhunīnaṃ upasampadam saṇdhāya vuttam*, “‘There are eight statements for an ordination’: this is said with reference to the ordination of nuns.” That is, one motion and three announcements in front of each Sangha.

587. Sp 5.476: *Aṭṭhannam paccuṭṭhātabbanti bhaddagge aṭṭhannam bhikkhunīnaṃ itarāhi paccuṭṭhāya āsanam dātabbam*, “‘One should get up for eight’: in the dining hall, the rest should get up for eight nuns to give them a seat.” See Kd 20:18.1.3.

588. See Bu Pc 21:2.26–2.34.

And for how many is there no offense—
Yet all of them did the same act as basis?

There is a ‘cutting off’ for one,⁵⁸⁹ 60.1
A serious offense for four;⁵⁹⁰
And there is no offense for four—⁵⁹¹
Yet all of them did the same act as basis.⁵⁹²

How many are the grounds for resentment? 61.1
How many cause a schism in the Sangha?
How many here are immediate offenses?
How many acts are there through a motion?

There are nine grounds for resentment,⁵⁹³ 62.1
Nine cause a schism in the Sangha;⁵⁹⁴
There are nine immediate offenses here,⁵⁹⁵
There are nine acts through a motion.”⁵⁹⁶

589. Sp 5.476: *Ekassa chejjanti gāthāya navasu janesu yo salākaṃ gāhetvā saṅghaṃ bhindati, tasseva chejjaṃ hoti, devadatto viya pārājikaṃ āpajjati*, “A ‘cutting off’ for one’: among the nine people in the verse, the one who distributes the ballots causes a schism in the Sangha. There is a ‘cutting off’ for him, like Devadatta who commits an offense entailing expulsion.” See Kd 17:5.1.21.

590. Sp 5.476: *Bhedakānuvattakānaṃ catunnaṃ thullaccayaṃ kokālikādīnaṃ viya*, “There is a serious offense for the four who support the schism, like Kokālika.” See Kd 17:4.4.6.

591. Sp 5.476: *Dhammavādīnaṃ catunnaṃ anāpatti*, “For the four who speak according to the Teaching, there is no offense.”

592. Sp 5.476: *Imā pana āpattiyo ca anāpattiyo ca sabbesaṃ ekavattthukā saṅghabhedavattthukā eva*, “These offenses and non-offenses have one act as basis for all, that is, the act of causing a schism in the Sangha.”

593. See AN 9.29:1.1.

594. Sp 5.476: *Navahiti navahi bhikkhūhi saṅgho bhijjati*, “‘Nine’: the Sangha is split by nine monks.”

595. This refers to the first nine offenses entailing suspension for monks.

596. Sp 5.476: *Ñattiyā karaṇā navāti ñattiyā kātabbāni kammāni navāti attho*, “‘There are nine acts through a motion’: the meaning is that there are nine legal procedures to be done through a motion.” That is, the legal procedures that have a motion but no announcement.

4. Persons one should not pay respect to, etc.

- 63.1 “How many kinds of people should one not bow down
to,
Nor raise one’s joined palms to, nor do acts of respect
toward?
For how many is there an offense of wrong conduct?
How many keepings of a robe are there?
- 64.1 There are ten kinds of people one should not bow
down to,⁵⁹⁷
Nor raise one’s joined palms to, nor do acts of respect
toward;
There is an offense of wrong conduct for ten,⁵⁹⁸
There are ten keepings of a robe.⁵⁹⁹
- 65.1 To how many kinds who have completed the rainy-
season residence
Should robe-cloth be given?
When one exists, to how many kinds should it be
given?
And to how many kinds should it not be given?
- 66.1 Robe-cloth should be given to five kinds⁶⁰⁰
Who have completed the rainy-season residence;

597. For this and the next item, see Kd 16:6.5.2.

598. Sp 5.477: *Dasannaṃ dukkaṭanti tesāṃyeva dasannaṃ evaṃ karontassa dukkaṭaṃ hoti*, “‘An offense of wrong conduct for ten’: there is an offense of wrong conduct for one who does these things to those ten.”

599. Sp 5.477: *Dasa cīvaradhāraṇāti dasa divasāni atirekacīvarassa dhāraṇā anuññātāti attho*, “‘There are ten keepings of a robe’: the meaning is that it is allowed to keep an extra robe for ten days.”

600. Sp 5.477: *Pañcannaṃ vassaṃvuṭṭhānaṃ, dātabbaṃ idha cīvaranti pañcannaṃ sahadhammikaṇaṃ sammukhāva dātabbaṃ*, “‘Robe-cloth should be given to five kinds who have completed the rainy-season residence’: it should be given, in their presence, to the five kinds of co-monastics.”

When one exists, it should be give to seven kinds,⁶⁰¹
It should not be given to sixteen kinds.⁶⁰²

Having concealing how many hundreds of offenses 67.1
For a hundred days?
After spending how many days,
Should he be released from probation?

Having concealing ten hundred offenses⁶⁰³ 68.1
For a hundred days;
Then, after spending ten days,⁶⁰⁴
He should be released from probation.

How many kinds of flaws in legal procedures 69.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?

601. Sp 5.477: *Sattannaṃ santeti disāpakkantaummattakakhiṭṭacittavedanāṭṭānaṃ tiṇṇaṇca ukkhiṭṭakānanti imesaṃ sattannaṃ sante patirūpe gāhake parammukhāpi dātabbhaṃ*, “‘When one exists, to seven kinds’: when a suitable recipient exists, it should be given to these seven kinds in their absence, that is, those who have left for the districts, those who are insane, those who are deranged, those who are overwhelmed by pain, and the three kinds who have been ejected.”

602. Sp 5.477: *Soḷasannaṃ na dātabbanti sesānaṃ cīvarakkhandhake vuttānaṃ paṇḍakādīnaṃ soḷasannaṃ na dātabbhaṃ*, “‘It should not be given to sixteen kinds’: it should not be given to the remaining sixteen, that is, the *paṇḍakas*, etc., mentioned in the Chapter on robes.” See Kd 8:30.1.1.

603. Sp 5.477: *Dasasataṃ rattisatam, āpattiyo chādayitvānāti dasasatam āpattiyo rattisatam chādayitvāna. Ayañhettha saṅkhepattho – yo divase satam satam saṅghādisesāpattiyo āpajjitvā dasa dasa divase paṭicchādeti, tena rattisatam āpattisahassaṃ paṭicchāditam hoti*, “‘Having concealing ten hundred offenses for a hundred days’: having concealed for a hundred days ten hundred offenses. This, below, is the meaning in brief: whoever commits one hundred offenses entailing suspension in one hundred days and conceals each one for ten days, he has concealed a thousand offenses for a hundred days.”

604. Sp 5.477: *So sabbāva tā āpattiyo dasāhapaṭicchannāti parivāsaṃ yācitvā dasa rattiiyo vasitvāna mucceyya pārivāsikoti*, “‘Having asked for probation for all those offenses concealed for ten days, ‘then, after spending ten days, he should be released from probation.’”

In the Monastic Law, in the account of Campā,
How many were illegitimate?

- 70.1 Twelve kinds of flaws in legal procedures⁶⁰⁵
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;
In the Monastic Law, in the account of Campā,
All were done illegitimately.

- 71.1 How many kinds of accomplishments of legal proce-
dures
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?
In the Monastic Law, in the account of Campā,
How many were legitimate?

- 72.1 Four kinds of accomplishments of legal proce-
dures⁶⁰⁶
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;
In the Monastic Law, in the account of Campā,
All were done legitimately.

605. Sp 5.477: *Dvādasā kammadosā vuttāti apalokanakammaṃ adhammenavaggaṃ, adhammenasamaggaṃ, dhammenavaggaṃ, tathā ñattikammañattidutiyakammañatticatutthakammānipīti evaṃ ekekasmim kamme tayo tayo katvā dvādasā kammadosā vuttā*, “‘Twelve kinds of flaws in legal procedures were mentioned’: there is the legal procedure consisting of getting permission that is illegitimate with an incomplete assembly, that is illegitimate with a unanimous assembly, and that is legitimate with an incomplete assembly, and likewise a legal procedure consisting of one motion, a legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements. Thus, having produced three for each legal procedure, twelve flaws in legal procedures are mentioned.”

606. Sp 5.477: *Catasso kammāpattiyoti apalokanakammaṃ dhammenasamaggaṃ, tathā sesānipīti*, “‘Four kinds of accomplishments of legal procedures’: there is the legal procedure consisting of getting permission that is legitimate with a unanimous assembly, and likewise the rest.”

How many kinds of legal procedures 73.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?

In the Monastic Law, in the account of Campā,
How many were legitimate and how many illegitimate?

Six kinds of legal procedures⁶⁰⁷ 74.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;

In the Monastic Law, in the account of Campā,
One done legitimately,
And five illegitimately,
Were mentioned of by the Buddha, the Kinsman of
the Sun.

How many kinds of legal procedures 75.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?

In the Monastic Law, in the account of Campā,
How many were legitimate and how many illegitimate?

Four kinds of legal procedures⁶⁰⁸ 76.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;

In the Monastic Law, in the account of Campā,

607. Sp 5.477: *Cha kammāṇī adhammenavaggakammaṃ, adhammenasamaggakammaṃ, dhammapatirūpakenavaggakammaṃ, dhammapatirūpakenasamaggakammaṃ, dhammenavaggakammaṃ, dhammenasamaggakammanti*, “‘Six kinds of legal procedures’: the legal procedure that is illegitimate with an incomplete assembly, the one that is illegitimate with a unanimous assembly, the one that is legitimate-like with an incomplete assembly, the one that is legitimate-like with a unanimous assembly, the one that is legitimate with an incomplete assembly, the one that is legitimate with a unanimous assembly.”

608. Presumably this refers to Kd 9:2.4.2.

One done legitimately,
And three illegitimately,
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun.

77.1 In regard to the classes of offenses taught by the un-
bounded Victor, the Unshakable One,
The Knower of seclusion;
How many are settled without settling?
I ask you who are skilled in analysis, please say.

78.1 In regard to the classes of offenses taught by the un-
bounded Victor, the Unshakable One,
The Knower of seclusion;
One is settled without settling,⁶⁰⁹
Skilled in analysis, I declare this to you.

79.1 How many who are destined to misery
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?
We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

80.1 One hundred and forty-four⁶¹⁰

609. This would seem to refer to the offenses entailing expulsion, the *pārājikas*, which cannot be “settled”, that is, cleared.

610. Sp 5.477: *Chaūnadiyaḍḍhasatāti “idha, upāli, bhikkhu adhammaṃ dhammoti dīpeti, tasmim̐ adhammadiṭṭhi bhede adhammadiṭṭhi, tasmim̐ adhammadiṭṭhi bhede dhammadiṭṭhi, tasmim̐ adhammadiṭṭhi bhede vematiko, tasmim̐ dhammadiṭṭhi bhede adhammadiṭṭhi, tasmim̐ dhammadiṭṭhi bhede vematiko, tasmim̐ vematiko bhede adhammadiṭṭhi, tasmim̐ vematiko bhede dhammadiṭṭhi, tasmim̐ vematiko bhede vematiko”ti evaṃ yāni aṭṭhārasannaṃ bhedakaravattthūnaṃ vasena aṭṭhārasa aṭṭhakāni saṅghabhedakakkhandhake vuttāni, tesam̐ vasena chaūnadiyaḍḍhasataṃ āpāyikā veditabbā*, “‘One hundred and forty-four’: Upāli, a monk may proclaim what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it. In regard to that, he has the view that what he says is illegitimate and the view that the schism is illegitimate; he has the view that what he says is illegitimate, but the view that the schism is legitimate; he

Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun;
 Destined to misery, bound for hell,
 He who causes a schism in the Sangha remains there
 for an eon;
 Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
 One who understands it.

How many who are not destined to misery 81.1
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun?
 We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
 One who understands it.

Eighteen not destined to misery⁶¹¹ 82.1

has the view that what he says is illegitimate, but is unsure about the schism; he has the view that what he says is legitimate, but the view that the schism is illegitimate; he has the view that what he says is legitimate, but is unsure about the schism; he is unsure about what he says, but has the view that the schism is illegitimate; he is unsure about what he says, but has the view that the schism is legitimate; or he is unsure about what he says and is unsure about the schism. Thus, on account of the eighteen grounds for schism, eighteen groups of eight are mentioned in the Chapter on schism in the Sangha. It is on account of these that the one hundred and forty-four that are destined to misery are to be understood.” See Kd 17:5.5.5.1–5.5.54.

611. Sp 5.477: *Aṭṭhārasa anāpāyikāti* “*idha, upāli, bhikkhu adhammam dhammoti dīpeti, tasmim dhammaditṭhi bhede dhammaditṭhi avinidhāya ditṭhim avinidhāya khantiṃ avinidhāya ruciṃ avinidhāya bhāvaṃ anussāveti, salākaṃ gāheti* ‘*ayaṃ dhammo, ayaṃ vinayo, idaṃ satthusāsanaṃ, imaṃ gaṇhatha, i-maṃ rocethā’ti, ayampi kho, upāli, saṅghabhedako na āpāyiko na nerayiko na kappatṭho na atekiccho*’*ti evaṃ ekekasmim vatthusmim ekekaṃ katvā saṅgha-bhedakakkhandhakāvasāne vuttā aṭṭhārasa janā,* “‘Eighteen not destined to misery’: ‘Upāli, a monk may proclaim what is contrary to the Teaching as being in accordance with it. In regard to that, he has the view that what he says is legitimate and the view that the schism is legitimate. He doesn’t misrepresent his view of what’s true, his belief of what’s true, his acceptance of what’s true, or his sentiment of what’s true. He makes a proclamation and distributes ballots, saying, “This is the Teaching, this is the Monastic Law, this is the Teacher’s instruction; take this, approve of this.” When such a person

Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun;
 Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
 One who understands it.

83.1 How many groups of eight
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun?
 We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
 One who understands it.

84.1 Eighteen groups of eight⁶¹²
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun;
 Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
 One who understands it.”

5. The sixteen legal procedures, etc.

85.1 “How many kinds of legal procedures
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun?
 We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
 One who understands it.

86.1 Sixteen kinds of legal procedures⁶¹³
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun;
 Listen to the Monastic Law from me,

causes a schism in the Sangha, he's not irredeemably destined to an eon in hell.' Thus, taking the grounds one by one, eighteen people are mentioned in the Chapter on schism in the Sangha.” See Kd 17:5.6.1–5.6.10.

612. Sp 5.477: *Aṭṭhārasa aṭṭhakā chaūnadiyaḍḍhasatavissajjane vuttāyeva*, “Eighteen groups of eight are mentioned in the explanation of the one hundred and forty-four.”

613. See Pvr 15:9.3.

One who understands it.

How many kinds of flaws in legal procedures 87.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?

We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

Twelve kinds of flaws⁶¹⁴ 88.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;

Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
One who understands it.

How many kinds of accomplishments of legal proce- 89.1
dures
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?

We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

Four kinds of accomplishments⁶¹⁵ 90.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;

Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
One who understands it.

How many kinds of legal procedures 91.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?

We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

614. As above in the main text.

615. As above.

- 92.1 Six kinds of legal procedures⁶¹⁶
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun;
 Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
 One who understands it.
- 93.1 How many kinds of legal procedures
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun?
 We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
 One who understands it.
- 94.1 Four kinds of legal procedures⁶¹⁷
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun;
 Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
 One who understands it.
- 95.1 How many offenses entailing expulsion
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun?
 We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
 One who understands it.
- 96.1 Eight offenses entailing entailing expulsion
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun;
 Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
 One who understands it.
- 97.1 How many offenses entailing suspension
 Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
 Sun?

616. As above.

617. As above.

We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

Twenty-three offenses entailing suspension 98.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;
Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
One who understands it.

How many undetermined offenses 99.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?
We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

Two undetermined offenses 100.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;
Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
One who understands it.

How many offenses entailing relinquishment 101.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?
We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

Forty-two offenses entailing relinquishment 102.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;
Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
One who understands it.

How many offenses entailing confession 103.1
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?

We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

104.1 One hundred and eighty-eight offenses entailing confession
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;
Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
One who understands it.

105.1 How many offenses entailing acknowledgment
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?
We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

106.1 Twelve offenses entailing acknowledgment
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;
Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
One who understands it.

107.1 How many rules to be trained in
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun?
We will listen to the Monastic Law from you,
One who understands it.

108.1 Seventy-five rules to be trained in
Were mentioned by the Buddha, the Kinsman of the
Sun;
Listen to the Monastic Law from me,
One who understands it.

109.1 Thus far you have asked well,
Thus far I have answered well;

In either the questions or the answers,
There is nothing other than the Teaching.”

The second collection of verses is finished.

Pvr 20

The sweat-inducing verses

Sedamocanagāthā

Question on staying apart

- 1.1 For one excluded from the community of the monks
and the nuns,⁶¹⁸
Some interactions are unallowable—
How, then, is there no offense for one who is not
staying apart?⁶¹⁹
This question was thought out by those with skill.⁶²⁰
- 2.1 Of things not to be given away, nor to be shared out,
Five are mentioned by the Great Sage—
How, then, is there no offense for using what has been
given away?⁶²¹

618. This refers to people who are not fully ordained, including those who have committed an offense entailing expulsion.

619. Sp 5.479: *Avippavāseṇa anāpattīti sahaḡāraseyyāya anāpatti*, “‘There no offense for one who is not staying apart’: there is no offense for sharing a sleeping place in a house.”

620. Vmv 5.479: *Pañhā mesāti ettha ma-kāro padasandhikaro*, “*Pañhā mesā*: here the syllable ‘ma’ creates a junction between the words.”

621. Vjb 5.479: *Varasenāsanarakkhaṇatthāya vissajjetvāparibhuñjitum va-ṭṭati*”ti garubhaṇḍavinicchaye vutto, “It is said in the investigation of valuable

This question was thought out by those with skill.

I do not say the ten people,⁶²² 3.1
 Or the eleven to be avoided—⁶²³
 How, then, is there an offense for paying respect to
 one who is senior?⁶²⁴
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

One who has not been ejected, nor is on probation, 4.1
 Who has not caused a schism in the Sangha, or joined
 another group;
 Who belongs to the same Buddhist sect—
 How, then, could they not share in the training?⁶²⁵
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

Questioning, one arrives at the Teaching, 5.1
 At what is wholesome and beneficial;
 One who is not alive, nor dead or extinguished—
 What kind of person is that, say the Buddhas?⁶²⁶

goods that it is allowable to give away and use a good dwelling for the purpose of protecting it.”

622. Sp 5.479: *Dasa puggale na vadāmīti senāsanakkhandhake vutte dasa puggale na vadāmi*, “I do not say ten people’: I do not say the ten people mentioned in ‘The chapter on resting places.’” See Kd 16:6.5.2.

623. Sp 5.479: *Ekādasa vivajjiyāti ye mahākhandhake ekādasa vivajjaniya-puggalā vuttā, tepi na vadāmi*, “‘Eleven are to be avoided’: I do not say the eleven people to be avoided mentioned in ‘The Great chapter.’” See Kd 1:61.1.19–68.1.4.

624. Sp 5.479: *Ayaṃ pañhā naggam bhikkhum sandhāya vuttā*, “This question was asked with reference to a naked monk.” See Kd 15:15.1.6.

625. Sp 5.479: *Katham nu sikkhāya asādhāraṇoti pañhā nahāpitapubbakam bhikkhum sandhāya vuttā. Ayañhi khurabhaṇḍam pariharitum na labhati, aññe labhanti; tasmā sikkhāya asādhāraṇo*, “‘How could they not share in the training?’ This question was asked with reference to the monk who was previously a barber. For him it was not allowable to carry barber equipment around, but for others it was. Therefore the training was not shared.” See Kd 6:37.5.7.

626. Sp 5.479: *Taṃ puggalam katamam vadanti buddhāti ayaṃ pañhā nimmitabuddham sandhāya vuttā*, “‘What kind of person is that, say the Buddhas’: this question was asked with reference to a created Buddha.” Sp-yoj

This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 6.1 I do not say above the collar bone,
Having abandoned what is below the navel;
Because of sexual intercourse,
How might there be an offense entailing expulsion?⁶²⁷

This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 7.1 A monk, by means of begging, builds a hut,
Whose site has not been approved, which exceeds
the right size, where harm will be done, and
which lacks a space on all sides;
How, then, does he not commit an offense?⁶²⁸
This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 8.1 A monk, by means of begging, builds a hut,
Whose site has been approved, which is the right size,
where no harm will be done, and which has
a space on all sides.
How, then, does he commit an offense?⁶²⁹
This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 9.1 One does not do anything by body,
Nor does one say anything to another;

5479: *Nimmitabuddhanti buddhena nimmitaṃ buddharūpaṃ*, “‘A created Buddha’: a Buddha form created by the Buddha.” It seems this refers to creating an image of the Buddha through supernormal powers.

627. Sp 5.479: *Ayaṃ pañhā yaṃ taṃ asāsakaṃ kabandhaṃ, yassa ure akkhīni ceva mukhañca hoti, taṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “This question was asked with reference to a headless body with eyes and mouth on the chest.”

628. Sp 5.479: *Bhikkhu saññācīkāya kuṭinti ayaṃ pañhā tiṇacchādanam kuṭim sandhāya vuttā*, “A monk, by means of begging, a hut’: this question was asked with reference to a hut with a grass roof.” See Bu Ss 6:3.16.4.

629. Sp 5.479: *Dutiyapañhā sabbamattikāmayam kuṭim sandhāya vuttā*, “The second question was asked with reference to a hut made entirely of clay.” See Bu Pj 2:1.2.11.

How, then, does one commit a heavy offense, a
ground for cutting off?⁶³⁰
This question was thought out by those with skill.

Nothing bad by body, speech, or mind 10.1
Would a good person do;
How, then, when he is expelled, would it be right?⁶³¹
This question was thought out by those with skill.

Not speaking with any human, 11.1
Nor saying anything to others;
How, then, does one commit an offense of speech,
not one of body?⁶³²
This question was thought out by those with skill.

The training rules praised by the splendid Buddha 12.1
Include which four offenses entailing suspension;
All committed though a single effort?⁶³³

630. Sp 5.479: *Āpajjeyya garukam chejjavatthunti ayaṃ pañhā vajjapaṭicchā-dikam bhikkhunim sandhāya vuttā*, “How, then, does one commit a heavy offense, a ground for cutting off’: this question was asked with reference to a nun who hides offenses.” See Bi Pj 6:1.23.1.

631. Sp 5.479: *Dutiyapañhā paṇḍakādayo abhabbapuggale sandhāya vuttā. Ekādasapi hi te gihibhāveyyeva pārājikam pattā*, “The second question was asked with reference to the incapable people, starting with the *paṇḍakas*. ” See Kd 1:61.1.19–68.1.4.

632. Sp 5.479: *Ayaṃ pañhā “santiṃ āpattiṃ nāvikareyya, sampajānamusā-vādassa hoti”ti imaṃ musāvādam sandhāya vuttā*, “This question was asked with reference to this kind of lying: ‘Should he not reveal an existing offense, he has lied in full awareness.’” See Kd 2:3.3.13.

633. Sp 5.479: *Saṅghādisesā caturoti ayaṃ pañhā aruṇugge gāmantarapari-yāpannam nadipāram okkantabhikkhunim sandhāya vuttā, sā hi sakagāmato paccūsasamaye nikkhamitvā aruṇuggamanakāle vuttappakāram nadipāram okkantamattāva rattivippavāsagāmantaranadipāraṇamhāohiyanalakkaṇena ekappahāreneva caturo saṅghādisese āpajjati*, “Four offenses entailing suspension’: this question was asked with reference to a nun who has gone away and, at dawn, has entered another village and crossed a river. Having departed from her own village early in the morning, and in the said manner, just having crossed a river at the time of dawn, then, by the characteristics of staying apart

This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 13.1 Two nuns were ordained together,
And one receives a robe directly from both;
Might the offenses be different?⁶³⁴
This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 14.1 Four people having made an arrangement,
Took valuable goods;
How, then, did three commit an offense entailing
expulsion, but one did not?⁶³⁵
This question was thought out by those with skill.

for a night, of going to the next village, of crossing a river, and of lagging behind her group, she commits four offenses entailing suspension in one go.” See Bi Ss 3:4.14.1.

634. Sp 5.479: *Siyā āpattiyo nānāti ayam pañhā ekatoupasampannā dve bhikkhuniyo sandhāya vuttā. Tāsu hi bhikkhūnaṃ santike ekatoupasampannāya hatthato gaṇhantassa pācittiyam, bhikkhunīnaṃ santike ekatoupasampannāya hatthato gaṇhantassa dukkaṭam*, “‘Might the offenses be different’: this question was asked with reference to two nuns fully ordained on one side only. When they are in the presence of the monks, there is an offense entailing confession for one who receives directly from a nun who is fully ordained only on one side. In the presence of the nuns, there is an offense of wrong conduct for one who receives directly from a nun who is fully ordained only on one side.” See Bu NP 5:3.2.4.

635. Sp 5.479: *Caturo janā saṃvidhāyāti ācariyo ca tayo ca antevāsikā cha-māsakaṃ bhaṇḍaṃ avaharimsu, ācariyassa sāhatthikā tayo māsakā, āṇattiyāpi tayova tasmā thullaccayaṃ āpajjati, itaresaṃ sāhatthiko ekeko, āṇattikā pañcāti tasmā pārājikaṃ āpajjimsu*, “‘Four people having made an arrangement’: a teacher and three pupils took goods worth six *māsaka* coins. The teacher took three *māsakas*’ worth with his own hands and three by command. Because of that, he committed a serious offense. Among the others, they took a single one by hand and five through command. Because of that, they committed offenses entailing expulsion.” The point here is that one incurs a *pārājika* if one takes five or more *māsakas* with a single intention. See Bu Pj 2:6.1.1–6.1.16.

2. Questions on the offenses entailing expulsion, etc.

The woman is within, 15.1
 And the monk is outside;
 In that house there is no hole—
 Then, because of sexual intercourse;
 How could there be an offense entailing expulsion?⁶³⁶
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

Oil, honey, syrup, and ghee, 16.1
 Having received it oneself, one stores it;
 Not exceeding seven days.
 Then if one uses it, even when there is a reason, how
 is there an offense?⁶³⁷
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

How is there an offense entailing relinquishment, 17.1
 And an ordinary offense entailing confession;
 Both together, for one who commits it?⁶³⁸

636. Sp 5.480: *Chiddam tasmim ghare natthīti ayam pañhā dussakuṭṭiādāni santhatapeyyālaṇca sandhāya vuttā*, “‘In that house there is no hole’: this question was asked with reference to a hut made of cloth, etc., and the successive series on ‘covered.’” Bu Pj 1:9.4.0–9.6.60.

637. Sp 5.480: *Telaṃ madhum phāṇitanti gāthā liṅgaparivattam sandhāya vuttā*, “‘Oil, honey, syrup’: the verse was spoken with reference to change of sex.” Vmv 5.480: *Liṅgaparivattam sandhāya vuttāti liṅge parivatte paṭiggahaṇassa vijahanato puna appaṭiggahetvā paribhuñjanāpattim sandhāya vuttam*, “‘Was spoken with reference to change of sex’: when there is a change of sex, then, for the one receiving, it is given up. It was spoken with reference to the offense for using it without again having received it.”

638. Sp 5.480: *Nissaggiyenāti gāthā pariṇāmanam sandhāya vuttā. Yo hi saṅghassa pariṇatalābhato ekaṃ civaram attano, ekaṃ aññassāti dve civarāni “ekaṃ mayham, ekaṃ tassa dehi”ti ekapayaogena pariṇāmeti, so nissaggiyapācittiyañceva suddhikapācittiyaṇca ekato āpajjati*, “‘Entailing relinquishment’: the verse was spoken with reference to diverting. One who diverts the gain of two robes directed to the Sangha, one to himself and one to someone else, with a

This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 18.1 Twenty monks have come together,
Perceiving unity, they do a legal procedure;
If a monk is 150 km away,
How is that procedure invalid because the assembly
is incomplete?⁶³⁹
This question was thought out by those with skill.
- 19.1 When, after speaking, one merely takes a single step,
How would one, all at once, commit sixty-four heavy
offenses;
All to be made amends for?⁶⁴⁰
This question was thought out by those with skill.
- 20.1 Dressed in a sarong,
And a double-layered upper robe—
How could they all be subject to relinquishment?⁶⁴¹
This question was thought out by those with skill.

single effort, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession and a regular offense entailing confession together.” This refers to Bu NP 30:1.27.1 and Bu Pc 82:1.26.1.

639. Sp 5.480: *Kammañca taṃ kuppeyya vaggapaccayāti ayaṃ pañhā dvādasa-
yojanapamāṇesu bārāṇasiādisu nāgaṇesu gāmasīmaṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “How is
that procedure invalid because the assembly is incomplete’: this question was
asked with reference to the zones of inhabited areas of towns like Benares that
are 150 km in size.” See Kd 2:12.7.1.

640. Sp 5.480: *Padavītiḥāramattenāti gāthā sañcarittam sandhāya vuttā,
atthopi cassā sañcarittavaṇṇanāyameva vutto*, “One merely takes a single step’:
this line was spoken with reference to matchmaking. The meaning of it is
spoken of in the commentary on matchmaking.” See Bu Ss 5:2.2.13.1.

641. Sp 5.480: *Sabbāni tāni nissaggiyānīti ayaṃ pañhā aññātikāya bhikkhuniyā
dhovāpanam sandhāya vuttā. Sace hi tiṇṇampi cīvarānam kākāūhadanam vā
kaddamamakkhitaṃ vā kaṇṇam gahetvā bhikkhuni udakena dhovati, bhikkhussa
kāyagatāneva nissaggiyāni honti*, “How could they all be subject to relinquish-
ment’: this question was asked with reference to having an unrelated nun wash.
If, in regard to the three robes, a nun takes a corner that is soiled with crow
excretions or mud, and she washes with water, there is an offense entailing
relinquishment if they had been worn by the monk.” See Bu NP 4:1.31.1.

There was no motion, nor announcement, 21.1
 Nor had the Victor said, “Come, monk”;
 Nor had he gone for refuge—
 How, then, was the ordination irreversible?⁶⁴²
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

If one kills a woman who is not one’s mother, 22.1
 If one kills a man who is not one’s father;
 If a fool kills one who is not noble,
 How, because of that, would one experience the re-
 sult in the next life?⁶⁴³
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

If one kills a woman who is one’s mother, 23.1
 If one kills a man who is one’s father;
 How, having done this,
 Does one not experience the result in the next life?⁶⁴⁴
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

If, without accusing, without reminding,⁶⁴⁵ 24.1
 They do a legal procedure, but not face-to-face—
 How could the procedure be valid,

642. Sp 5.480: *Ayaṃ pana pañhā mahāpajāpatiṃ upasampadam sandhāya vuttā*, “This question was asked with reference to the full ordination of Mahāpajāpati.” See Kd 20:2.2.15.

643. Sp 5.480: *Ayaṃ pañhā līṅgaparivattena itthibhūtaṃ pitaraṃ purisabhūtaṃ mātaraṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “This question was asked with reference to the father becoming a woman or the mother becoming a man on account of change in sex.”

644. Sp 5.480: *Na tenānantaraṃ phuseṭi ayaṃ pañhā migasiṅgātāpasasiha-kumārādinaṃ viya tiracchānamātāpitaraṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “Does one not experience the result in the next life’: this question was asked with reference to an animal father and mother of a youthful deer or a young lion, etc.” Sp-yoj 5.480: *Migasiṅgātāpasoti migasiṅganāmakō*, “Migasiṅgātāpa: one named a youthful dear.”

645. Sp 5.480: *Acodayitvāti gāthā dūtenupasampadam sandhāya vuttā*, “Without accusing’: this verse was spoken with reference to ordination by messenger.” See Kd 20:22.1.13–22.3.46.

And the Sangha not have committed an offense?
This question was thought out by those with skill.

25.1 If, after accusing and reminding,⁶⁴⁶
They do a legal procedure face-to-face—
How could the procedure be invalid,
And the Sangha have committed an offense?
This question was thought out by those with skill.

26.1 How is there an offense for cutting?⁶⁴⁷
Yet no offense for cutting?⁶⁴⁸
How is there an offense for concealing?⁶⁴⁹
Yet no offense for concealing?⁶⁵⁰
This question was thought out by those with skill.

27.1 How is speaking the truth a heavy offense,⁶⁵¹

646. Sp 5.480: *Codayitvāti gāthā paṇḍakādīnaṃ upasampadaṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “‘After accusing’: this verse was spoken with reference to the ordination of *paṇḍakas*, etc.” See Kd 1:61.1.19–68.1.4.

647. Sp 5.480: *Chindantassa āpattitī vanappatim chindantassa pārājikam, tiṇalatādīm chindantassa pācittiyam, aṅgajātaṃ chindantassa thullaccayam*, “‘How is there an offense for cutting’: there is an offense entailing expulsion for cutting down a forest tree; an offense entailing confession for cutting grass, creepers, etc.; and a serious offense for cutting off the penis.” The first of these refers to Bu Pj 2:4.18.1, the second to Bu Pc 11:1.29.1, and the last to Kd 15:7.1.1.

648. Sp 5.480: *Chindantassa anāpattitī kese ca nakhe ca chindantassa anāpatti*, “‘Yet no offense for cutting’: there is no offense for cutting the hair and the nails.”

649. Sp 5.480: *Chādentassa āpattitī attano āpattim chādentassa aññesaṃ vā āpattim*, “‘How is there an offense for concealing’: there is an offense for concealing one’s own or another’s offense.” See especially Bu Pc 64:1.23.1 and Bi Pj 6:1.23.1.

650. Sp 5.480: *Chādentassa anāpattitī gehādini chādentassa anāpatti*, “‘Yet no offense for concealing’: there is no offense for concealing a house, etc.” Here concealing means covering, that is, roofing.

651. Sp 5.480: *Saccaṃ bhaṇantoti gāthāya “sikharaṇīsī ubhatobyañjanāsī”ti saccaṃ bhaṇanto garukaṃ āpajjati, sampajānamusāvāde pana musā bhāsato lahukāpatti hoti, abhūtārocane musā bhaṇanto garukaṃ āpajjati, bhūtārocane*

While lying is a light one?
 And how is lying a heavy offense,
 While speaking the truth is a light one?
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

3. Questions on the offenses entailing confession, etc.

It is determined and dyed, 28.1
 And also marked;
 How is there an offense for using it?⁶⁵²
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

A monk eats meat after sunset,⁶⁵³ 29.1
 And is neither insane nor deranged;
 Nor overwhelmed by pain—
 How, then, is there no offense for him,
 Yet a rule was taught by the Accomplished One?
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

One is neither lustful nor intent on stealing,⁶⁵⁴ 30.1

saccam bhāsato lahuḥkāpatti hotīti, “‘How is speaking the truth’: in the verse, saying ‘You have genital prolapse, you’re a hermaphrodite,’ one commits a heavy offense for speaking the truth. But for lying in full awareness, one commits a light offense for lying. For telling what is not true, one commits a heavy offense for lying. For telling what is true, one commits a light offense for speaking the truth.” For the first of these see Bu Ss 3:3.1.31; for the second Bu Pc 1:1.20.1; for the third Bu Pj 4:3.32; and for the last Bu Pc 8:1.2.26.1.

652. Sp 5.481: *Adhiṭṭhitanti gāthā nissaggiyācivaram anissajjitvā paribhūñjantam sandhāya vuttā*, “‘It is determined’: the verse was spoken with reference to using a robe to be relinquished without first relinquishing it.” See e.g. Bu NP 1:4.11.

653. Sp 5.481: *Atthaṅgate sūriyetai gāthā romanthakam sandhāya vuttā*, “‘After sunset’: the verse was spoken with reference to a regurgitator.” See Kd 15:25.1.7.

654. Sp 5.481: *Na rattacittoti gāthāya ayamatto – rattacitto methunadhammapārājikam āpajjati. Theyyacitto adinnādānapārājikam, param marañāya*

Nor intent on killing another;
 How, then, in giving out a ballot is one cut off?
 And how does the receiver commit a serious offense?
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 31.1 It is not a risky wilderness dwelling,
 Nor was his robe given by the Sangha;
 Nor did he participate in the robe-making ceremony
 there—
 How, then, if he stores the robe and then travels 6
 kilometers,⁶⁵⁵
 Is there no offense at dawn?
 This question was thought out by those with skill.

- 32.1 Done by body, not by speech,⁶⁵⁶
 All with different bases for the offense;

cetento manussaviggahapārājikam, saṅghabhedako pana na rattacitto na ca pana theyyacitto na cāpi so param marañāya cetayi, salākam panassa dentassa hoti chejjam, pārājikam hoti, salākam paṭiggaṇhantassa bhedakānuvattakassa thullaccayam, “‘One is neither lustful’: this is the meaning of the verse. One who is lustful commits an offense entailing expulsion in regard to sexual intercourse. One intent on stealing commits an offense entailing expulsion in regard to taking what is not given. One intent on killing another commits an offense entailing expulsion in regard to a human being. A schismatic is neither lustful, not intent on stealing, nor intent on killing another, yet he is cut off with an offense entailing expulsion by giving out ballots. For the receiver of a ballot, there is a serious offense.” See Kd 1:67.1.13 and Kd 17:4.4.6.

655. Sp 5.481: *Gaccheyya aḍḍhayaohananti ayam pañhā suppatitthitanigrodhasadisam ekakulassa rukkhāmūlam sandhāya vuttā*, “‘Travels 6 kilometers’: this question was asked with reference to the foot of a tree belonging to one clan, like the banyan tree ‘Well-planted.’” This question refers to Bu Np 2, which states that one must remain “within the area of the midday shadow of the tree”, see Bu NP 2:3.16.1. According to the story at AN 6.54:1.1, the canopy of this banyan tree spread for twelve *yojanas*, that is, almost 150 km according to the estimate I use here.

656. Sp 5.481: *Kāyikānīti ayam gāthā sambahulānaṃ itthīnaṃ kese vā aṅguliyo vā ekato gaṇhantaṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “‘Done by body’: this verse was spoken with reference to grasping the hair or the fingers of many women at once.” This refers to Bu Ss 2:1.2.15.1.

How, then, does one commit them all together at the
same time?

This question was thought out by those with skill.

Done by speech, not by body,⁶⁵⁷

33.1

All with different bases for the offense;

How, then, does one commit them all together at the
same time?

This question was thought out by those with skill.

One does not have sex with three kinds of women,

34.1

Nor with three kinds of men, three kinds of ignoble

ones, or *paṇḍakas*,⁶⁵⁸

As stated in the rule—⁶⁵⁹

How, then, might one still be cut off conditioned by
sexual intercourse?⁶⁶⁰

This question was thought out by those with skill.

657. Sp 5.481: *Vācasikāṇīti ayam gāthā “sabbā tumhe sikharaṇiyo”tiādinā nayena duṭṭhullabhāṇim sandhāya vuttā*, “‘Done by speech’: this verse was spoken with reference to indecent speech according to the way of ‘You all have genital prolapse,’ etc.” This refers to Bu Ss 3:1.2.14.1.

658. Sp 5.481: *Tayo anariyapaṇḍaketi ubhatobyañjanasaṅkhāte tayo anariye*, “Three kinds of ignoble ones or *paṇḍakas*’: the three kinds of hermaphrodites are called ignoble ones.” See Bu Pj 1:9.1.1–9.1.8.

659. Sp 5.481: *Na cācare methunam byañjanasminti anulomapārājikavasenapi methunam nācarati*, “‘As stated in the rule’: one does not have sex that is in conformity with an offense entailing expulsion.” See Bu Pj 1:9.1.9.1–9.1.25.

660. Sp 5.481: *Chejjam siyā methunadhammapaccayāti siyā methunadhammapaccayā pārājikanti. Ayam pañhā aṭṭhavatthukam sandhāya vuttā, tassā hi methunadhammassa pubbabhāgam kāyasamsaggam āpajjitum vāyamantiyā methunadhammapaccayā chejjam hoti*, “‘How, then, might one still be cut off conditioned by sexual intercourse’: one would commit an offense entailing expulsion conditioned by sexual intercourse. This question was asked with reference to the training rule having eight parts. If she commits physical contact as a precursor to sexual intercourse, then, through the effort conditioned by sexual intercourse, she is cut off.” This concerns Bi Pj 8:1.11.1. The point seems to be that the effort described fulfills the last and eighth part needed to commit this offense. Actual sexual intercourse is not required.

- 35.1 One might ask one's mother for robe-cloth,⁶⁶¹
 And it was not intended for the Sangha;
 How, then, is there an offense for one,
 If there is no offense in regard to one's relatives?⁶⁶²
 This question was thought out by those with skill.
- 36.1 One angry person is approved of,⁶⁶³
 One angry person is censured;
 What is the name of that rule,
 In which an angry person is praised?
 This question was thought out by those with skill.
- 37.1 One contented person is approved of,⁶⁶⁴
 One contented person is censured;
 What is the name of that rule,
 In which a contented person is censured?
 This question was thought out by those with skill.
- 38.1 An offense entailing suspension, a serious offense,⁶⁶⁵

661. Sp 5.481: *Mātaraṃ cīvaranti ayaṃ gāthā piṭṭhisamaye vassikasāṭīkattham satuppādakaraṇaṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “One's mother for robe-cloth': this verse was spoken with reference to reminding someone for the sake of a rainy-season robe outside of the robe season.” This refers to Bu NP 24:1.18.1, for which there is an offense even in asking one's own mother.

662. The point seems to be that there is normally no offense in asking from one's relatives, but Bu NP 24:1.18.1 is an exception to this pattern. See Sp-t 1.628.

663. Sp 5.481: *Kuddho ārādhako hotīti gāthā titthiyavattaṃ sandhāya vuttā. Titthiyo hi vattaṃ pūrayamāno titthiyānaṃ vaṇṇe bhañṇamāne kuddho ārādhako hoti*, “One angry person is approved of': this verse was spoken with reference to the proper conduct of the monastics of other religions. Monastics of other religions fulfilling the proper conduct are angry when the monastics of other religions are praised.” See Kd 1:38.10.2.

664. Sp 5.481: *Dutiyagāthāpi tameva sandhāya vuttā*, “Also the second verse was spoken with reference to that.” See Kd 1:38.7.2.

665. Sp 5.481: *Sanṅghādisesantiādi gāthā yā bhikkhunī avassutāva avassutassa purisassa hatthato piṇḍapātaṃ gahetvā manussamaṃsalasūṇāpaṇītabhojanase-saakappiyamaṃsehi saddhīm omadditvā ajjhoharati, taṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “An offense entailing suspension': this verse was spoken with reference to a lust-

An offense entailing confession, one entailing
acknowledgment, and one of wrong conduct—

How does one commit all together?

This question was thought out by those with skill.

Both are over twenty years old,

39.1

Both have the same preceptor,

The same teacher, the same ordination procedure—

How, then, is it that one is ordained, but not the
other?⁶⁶⁶

This question was thought out by those with skill.

It is neither marked nor dyed,⁶⁶⁷

40.1

Yet wearing that sarong one may go where one
likes—

How is there no offense for that person,

Yet a rule was taught by the Accomplished One?

This question was thought out by those with skill.

ful nun receiving almsfood directly from a lustful man. She then presses it into a mouthful containing human flesh, garlic, fine foods, and the remaining unallowable meats, finally swallowing it.” See respectively Bi Ss 5:1.14.1, Kd 6:23.9.7, Bi Pc 1:1.41.1, Bi Pd 1:1.2.9.1–8, and Kd 6:23.10.8–23.15.9.

666. Sp 5.481: *Eko upasampanno eko anupasampannoti gāthā ākāśagataṃ sandhāya vuttā. Sace hi dvisu sāmaṇeresu eko iddhiyā kesaggamattampi pathaviṃ muñcitvā nisinno hoti, so anupasampanno nāma hoti*, “‘How, then, is it that one is ordained, but not the other’: this verse was spoken with reference to one floating in the air. If one of the two novices, through supernormal power, is seated unconnected to the ground even by a hair’s breadth, he is not ordained.” This ruling is not found in any Canonical text. What is found there is that a person floating in the air cannot make up the quorum for a legal procedure, see Kd 9:4.5.25, nor can such a person object to a legal procedure, see Kd 9:4.7.28.

667. Sp 5.481: *Akappakatanti gāthā acchinnacīvarakaṃ bhikkhuṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “‘It is neither marked’: this verse was spoken with reference to a monk whose robe had been stolen.” See Bu NP 6:2.18.1.

- 41.1 She neither gives nor receives,⁶⁶⁸
 Because of that there is no recipient;⁶⁶⁹
 How, then, does she commit a heavy offense,⁶⁷⁰
 Not a light one, because of using?⁶⁷¹
 This question was thought out by those with skill.
- 42.1 She neither gives nor receives,⁶⁷²
 Because of that there is no recipient;
 How, then, does she commit a light offense,
 Not a heavy one, because of using?
 This question was thought out by those with skill.
- 43.1 One commits a curable heavy offense,
 One conceals it out of disrespect;
 If it was not a nun, how is it that one is not affected
 by the fault?

668. Sp 5.481: *Na deti na paṭigganḥātīti nāpi uyyojikā deti, na uyyojitā tassā hatthato ganḥātī*, “‘She neither gives nor receives’: the inciter does not give; the one who is incited does not receive directly from her.”

669. Sp 5.481: *Paṭiggaho tena na vijjatīti teneva kāraṇena uyyojikāya hatthato uyyojitāya paṭiggaho na vijjati*, “‘Because of that there is no recipient’: for that reason, the one who is incited does not receive directly from the inciter.”

670. Sp 5.481: *Āpajjati garukanti evaṃ santepi avassutassa hatthato piṇḍa-pātaggahaṇe uyyojentī saṅghādisesāpattim āpajjati*, “‘How, then, does she commit a heavy offense’: when it is like this, she who is inciting her to take almsfood directly from a lustful man, she commits an offense entailing suspension.”

671. Sp 5.481: *Taṇca paribhogapaccayāti taṇca pana āpattim āpajjamānā tassā uyyojitāya paribhogapaccayā āpajjati. Tassā hi bhojanapariyosāne uyyojikāya saṅghādiseso hotīti*, “‘Because of using’: in committing that offense, she commits it because of the using by the one who was incited by her. For at the end of her meal, the inciter commits an offense entailing suspension.” These four lines refer to Bi Ss 6:1.26.1. To sum up, there is an offense entailing suspension for successfully inciting another nun to receive and eat almsfood from a lustful man.

672. Sp 5.481: *Dutiya-gāthā tassāyeva udakadantaponaggahaṇe uyyojanaṃ sandhāya vuttā*, “The second verse was spoken with reference to inciting her to take water or a tooth cleaner.” See Bi Ss 6:2.2.1.

This question was thought out by those with skill.⁶⁷³

The sweat-inducing verses are finished.

This is the summary:

“Excluded from the community, not to be given away, 46.1
And ten, one who has not been ejected;
One arrives at the Teaching, above the collar bone,
And then two on begging.

And heavy offense by body, 47.1
Not by body or speech;
Not speaking, and training,
And two, four people.

Woman, and oil, relinquishment, 48.1
And monks, a single step;
And dressed in a sarong, and no motion,
If one kills not one’s mother, if one kills one’s father.

Without accusing, after accusing, 49.1
Cutting, and the truth;
And determined, after sunset,
Neither lustful, and not the wilderness.

By body, and by speech, 50.1
And three kinds of women, mother;
An angry person who is approved of, contented,
And an offense entailing suspension, both.

Not marked, she neither gives, 51.1
She neither gives, one commits a heavy offense—
The sweat-inducing verses:
Questions explained by the wise.”

673. Sp 5.481: *Pañhā mesā kusalehi cintitāti ayaṃ kira pañhā ukkhittakabhi-kkhum sandhāya vuttā. Tena hi saddhim vinayakammaṃ natthi, tasmā so saṅghā-disesaṃ āpajjitvā chādentō vajjaṃ na phusatīti*, “‘This question was thought out by those with skill’: this question was asked with reference to an ejected monk. The legal procedures of the Monastic Law are not to be done with him. Therefore, having committed an offense entailing suspension, then, in concealing it, one is not affected by the fault.”

Pvr 21

The subchapter of five

Pañcavagga

The subchapter on legal procedures

- 1.1 There are four kinds of legal procedures: the legal procedure consisting of getting permission, the legal procedure consisting of one motion, the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements. In how many ways do they fail? In five ways: with respect to object, motion, announcement, monastery zone, or gathering.
- 2.2 **How do legal procedures fail with respect to object?** If they don't do a legal procedure face-to-face that should be done face-to-face, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure without questioning that should be done with questioning, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure without admission that should be done by admission, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they apply resolution because of past insanity to one deserving resolution through recollection, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure of further penalty against one deserving resolution because of

past insanity, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate.

If they do a legal procedure of condemnation against one deserving a procedure of further penalty, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure of demotion against one deserving a procedure of condemnation, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a procedure of banishment against one deserving a procedure of demotion, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a procedure of reconciliation against one deserving a procedure of banishment, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do a legal procedure of ejection against one deserving a procedure of reconciliation, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. 2.7

If they give probation to one deserving a procedure of ejection, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they send back to the beginning one deserving probation, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they give the trial period to one deserving to be sent back to the beginning, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they rehabilitate one deserving the trial period, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. 2.12

If they give full ordination to one deserving rehabilitation, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do the observance-day ceremony on a non-observance day, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. If they do the invitation ceremony on a non-invitation day, that procedure has failed with respect to object and is illegitimate. 2.16

How do legal procedures fail with respect to motion? In five ways: they do not touch on the object, the Sangha, the person,

or the motion, or the motion is put forward after the announcement.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to announcement?

In five ways: they do not touch on the object, the Sangha, or the person, or an announcement is omitted, or the announcement is made at the wrong time.⁶⁷⁴

How do legal procedures fail with respect to monastery zone?

In eleven ways: (1) they establish a zone that is too small; (2) they establish a zone that is too large; (3) they establish an incomplete zone; (4) they establish a zone with a shadow as a zone marker; (5) they establish a zone without zone markers; (6) they establish a zone while standing outside it; (7) they establish a zone in a river; (8) they establish a zone in an ocean; (9) they establish a zone in a lake; (10) they establish a zone that merges with an existing zone; (11) they establish a zone that encloses an existing zone.⁶⁷⁵

How do legal procedures fail with respect to gathering? In

- 6.2 twelve ways: In regard to legal procedures that require a group of four: (1) the monks who should take part haven't all arrived, consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (2)

674. Sp 5.485: *Sāvanam hāpetīti sabbenā sabbam kammavācāya anussāvanam na karoti, nāttidutiyakamme dvikkhattum nāttimeva ṭhapeti, nātticatutthakamme catukkhattum nāttimeva ṭhapeti; evam anussāvanam hāpeti*, “The announcement is omitted’: they either do not do the announcement at all; or, in a legal procedure with one motion and one announcement, they just put forward the motion twice; or, in a legal procedure with one motion and three announcements, they just put forward the motion four times. In this way they omit the announcement.” The commentary then goes on to say that even omitting syllables or mispronunciation counts as *hāpeti*. This, however, goes further than the rules for legal procedures laid down in the Chapter connected with Campā at Kd 9:3.3.3–3.4.9. | Sp 5.485: *Akāle vā sāvetīti sāvanāya akāle anokāse nāttim aṭṭhapetvā paṭhamamhiyeva anussāvanakammaṃ katvā pacchā nāttim ṭhapeti*, “Or the announcement is made at the wrong time’: it is the wrong time, the wrong occasion, for the announcement. Without putting forward the motion, they first make the announcement and then put forward the motion.”

675. See Kd 2:7.1.6 etc.

the monks who should take part have arrived, but consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (3) the monks who should take part have arrived, and consent has been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, but someone present objects to the decision.⁶⁷⁶

In regard to legal procedures that require a group of five: ... 6.4
(4-6) ...

In regard to legal procedures that require a group of ten ... (7-9) 6.5
...

In regard to legal procedures that require a group of twenty: (10) 6.6
the monks who should take part haven't all arrived, consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (11) the monks who should take part have arrived, but consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (12) the monks who should take part have arrived, and consent has been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, but someone present objects to the decision.

In regard to legal procedures that require a group of four, four 7.1
regular monks should take part, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure.⁶⁷⁷ In regard to legal procedures that require a group of five, five regular monks

676. Sp 3.388: *Kammappattoti kammaṃ patto, kammayutto kammāraho; na kiñci kammaṃ kātuṃ nārahatīti attho*, “‘Who should take part’: who are able in regard to the legal procedure, suitable for the legal procedure, fit for the legal procedure. The meaning is that one should not not do any kind of legal procedure.” The last line means one should or must take part in the legal procedure.

677. The one who is subject to the legal procedure cannot take part in the legal procedure in the sense of being part of the decision making. However, he needs to be present *at* the legal procedure when the decision is made.

should take part, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of ten, ten regular monks should take part, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of twenty, twenty regular monks should take part, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure.

- 8.1 There are four kinds of legal procedures: the procedure consisting of getting permission, the procedure consisting of one motion, the procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement, and the procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements. In how many ways do they fail? In five ways: with respect to object, motion, announcement, monastery zone, or gathering.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to object? If they give the full ordination to a *paṇḍaka*, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a fake monk, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to one who has previously left to join the monastics of another religion, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to an animal, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a matricide, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a patricide, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a murderer of a perfected one, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a rapist of a nun, that procedure

has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to one who has caused a schism in the Sangha, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to one who has caused the Buddha to bleed, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a hermaphrodite, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate. If they give the full ordination to a person less than twenty years old, that procedure has failed in object and is illegitimate.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to motion? In five ways: they do not touch on the object, the Sangha, the person, or the motion, or the motion is put forward after the announcement.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to announcement? In five ways: they do not touch on the object, the Sangha, or the person, or an announcement is omitted, or the announcement is made at the wrong time.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to the monastery zone? In eleven ways: (1) they establish a zone that is too small; (2) they establish a zone that is too large; (3) they establish an incomplete zone; (4) they establish a zone with a shadow as a zone marker; (5) they establish a zone without zone markers; (6) they establish a zone while standing outside it; (7) they establish a zone in a river; (8) they establish a zone in an ocean; (9) they establish a zone in a lake; (10) they establish a zone that merges with an existing zone; (11) they establish a zone that encloses an existing zone.

How do legal procedures fail with respect to gathering? In twelve ways: In regard to legal procedures that require a group of four: (1) the monks who should take part haven't all arrived, consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (2) the monks who should take part have arrived, but consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent,

13.2

- or someone present objects to the decision; (3) the monks who should take part have arrived, and consent has been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, but someone present objects to the decision.
- 13.4 In regard to legal procedures that require a group of five: ... (4-6) ...
- 13.5 In regard to legal procedures that require a group of ten: ... (7-9) ...
- 13.6 In regard to legal procedures that require a group of twenty: (10) the monks who should take part haven't all arrived, consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (11) the monks who should take part have arrived, but consent has not been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, or someone present objects to the decision; (12) the monks who should take part have arrived, and consent has been brought for those who are eligible to give their consent, but someone present objects to the decision.
- 14.1 In how many situations does the legal procedure consisting of getting permission apply? In how many situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion apply? In how many situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement apply? In how many situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements apply?
- 14.5 A legal procedure consisting of getting permission applies in five situations. A legal procedure consisting of one motion applies in nine situations. A legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement applies in seven situations. A legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements applies in seven situations.
- 15.1 In which five situations does the legal procedure consisting of getting permission apply? Admittance, sending away, shaving, the

supreme penalty, and any legal procedure with similar characteristics.⁶⁷⁸

In which nine situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion apply? Admittance, sending away, the observance day, the invitation ceremony, agreements, giving, receiving, postponement, and any legal procedure with similar characteristics.⁶⁷⁹ 15.3

In which seven situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement apply? Admittance, sending away, agreements, giving, ending of the robe season, approval, and any legal procedure with similar characteristics.⁶⁸⁰ 15.6

678. In regard to admittance and sending away, the commentary at Sp 5.496 refers to the expulsion and readmittance of a novice monk on account of bad behavior and the subsequent giving up of the same behavior; see Kd 1:60.1.5–60.1.15. As for “shaving”, the commentary refers to the Sangha giving permission to shave someone’s head prior to ordination, see Kd 1:48.2.7. For the “supreme penalty”, see Kd 21:1.12.1–1.12.9. Regarding “any legal procedure with similar characteristics” the commentary points to the allowance for nuns to penalize a monk who is misbehaving toward them, see Kd 20:9.1.4–9.1.24. The commentary at Sp 5.496 then says: *Tassa hi kammaññeva lakkhaṇaṃ, na osāraṇādīni; tasmā “kammalakkhaṇa”nti vuccati*, “It has the characteristics of a legal procedure, but it is not admittance, etc. Therefore it is called a legal procedure with similar characteristics.”

679. In regard to admittance, the commentary gives the example of Kd 1:76.8.4–76.8.8. In regard to sending away, it quotes Kd 14:14.22.3–14.22.6. For the observance day procedure, see Kd 2:3.3.3–3.3.4. For the invitation procedure, see Kd 4:1.14.3–1.14.5. In regard to agreements, the commentary gives the following examples: Kd 1:76.5.10–76.5.12, Kd 1:76.6.5, Kd 1:76.9.4, Kd 2:15.7.4, Kd 2:15.7.9, Kd 2:15.10.4, and Kd 2:15.10.9. In regard to giving, the commentary refers to the returning of a relinquished robe at Bu NP 1:3.2.11–3.2.13 and Bu NP 1:3.2.20–3.2.22. In regard to receiving, the commentary refers to the receiving of confession at Kd 14:14.32.6–14.32.8 and Kd 14:14.31.6–14.31.12. In regard to postponement, the commentary gives the following examples: Kd 4:17.4.3–17.4.4 and Kd 4:17.5.1–17.5.3.

680. In regard to admittance and sending away, the commentary gives the example of Vaḍḍha the Licchavi at Kd 15:20.4.3–20.4.13 and Kd 15:20.7.8–20.7.20. In regard to agreements, the commentary gives the examples of agreements about monastery zones, e.g. at Kd 2:6.1.10–6.2.7 and Kd 2:12.2.3–12.2.11, about blankets at Bu NP 14:2.22–2.36, and about community officials at Kd 16:21.1.9.0–21.3.37. In regard to giving, the commentary refers to the giving of the robe of the robe-making ceremony at Kd

- 15.9 In which seven situations does the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements apply? Admittance, sending away, agreements, giving, restraining, pressing, and any legal procedure with similar characteristics.⁶⁸¹
- 16.1 In regard to legal procedures that require a group of four, four regular monks should take part, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of five, five regular monks should take part, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of ten, ten regular monks should take part, while the remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure. In regard to legal procedures that require a group of twenty, twenty regular monks should take part, while the

7:1.4.2–1.4.12. In regard to ending of the robe season, the commentary refers to Bi Pc 30:1.1.10–1.1.18. In regard to approval, the commentary mentions the approval of a site for the building of a hut at Bu Ss 6:2.2.48–2.2.48. Finally, in regard to a legal procedure with similar characteristics, the commentary suggest the procedure of covering over as if with grass at Kd 14:13.3.2–13.3.14. 681. In regard to admittance and sending away, the commentary gives the example of the seven legal procedures that impose penalties in Kd 11:1.1.1. In regard to agreements, the commentary gives the example of appointing an instructor of the nuns at Bu Pc 21:1.27–1.41. In regard to giving and restraining, the commentary refers to the giving of probation and the trial period, and to restraining by sending back to the beginning, all in connection with offenses entailing suspension at Kd 13. In regard to pressing, the commentary refers to the eleven offenses entailing suspension, four for the monks and seven unique ones for the nuns, that are committed when pressed for the third time. Finally, in regard to a legal procedure with similar characteristics, the commentary points to the ordination procedure at Kd 1:76.10.2–76.12.16, and the rehabilitation procedure at Kd 13:2.3.2–2.3.36.

remainder of regular monks are entitled to give their consent. The one who is subject to the legal procedure should neither take part in the decision nor give his consent, but is deserving of the legal procedure.

The first subchapter on legal procedures is finished.

2. The subchapter on reasons

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two 18.1 reasons: for the well-being of the Sangha and for the comfort of the Sangha.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two 19.1 reasons: for the restraint of bad people and for the ease of good monks.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two 20.1 reasons: for the restraint of the corruptions relating to the present life and for the restraint of the corruptions relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two 21.1 reasons: for the restraint of threats relating to the present life and for avoiding threats relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two 22.1 reasons: for the restraint of faults relating to the present life and for avoiding faults relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two 23.1 reasons: for the restraint of dangers relating to the present life and for avoiding dangers relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for 24.1 two reasons: for the restraint of unwholesome qualities relating to the present life and for avoiding unwholesome qualities relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two 25.1 reasons: out of compassion for householders and for breaking up the factions of those with bad desires.

- 26.1 The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: to give rise to confidence in those without it and to increase the confidence of those who have it.
- 27.1 The Buddha laid down the training rules for his disciples for two reasons: for the longevity of the true Teaching and for supporting the training.

The second subchapter on reasons is finished.

3. The subchapter on laying down

- 29.1 The Buddha laid down the Monastic Code for his disciples for two reasons: ... laid down the recitation of the Monastic Code ... laid down the canceling of the Monastic Code ... laid down the invitation ceremony ... laid down the canceling of the invitation ceremony ... laid down the legal procedure of condemnation ... laid down the legal procedure of demotion ... laid down the legal procedure of banishment ... laid down the legal procedure of reconciliation ... laid down the legal procedure of ejection ... laid down the giving of probation ... laid down the sending back to the beginning ... laid down the giving of the trial period ... laid down the rehabilitation ... laid down the admittance ... laid down the sending away ... laid down the full ordination ... laid down the legal procedure consisting of getting permission ... laid down the legal procedure consisting of one motion ... laid down the legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement ... laid down the legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements ...

The third subchapter on laying down is finished.

4. The subchapter on “laid down a rule when there was no existing rule”

... laid down a rule when there was no existing rule, and laid down 31.1
an addition to an existing rule ...⁶⁸² laid down resolution face-to-
face ... laid down resolution by recollection ... laid down resolu-
tion because of past insanity ... laid down acting according to what
has been admitted ... laid down the majority decision ... laid down
the further penalty ... laid down the covering over as if with grass
for the well-being of the Sangha and for the comfort of the Sangha.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his 32.1
disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of bad people and for
the ease of good monks.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for 33.1
his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of the corruptions
relating to the present life and for the restraint of the corruptions
relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his 34.1
disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of threats relating to the
present life and for avoiding threats relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his 35.1
disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of faults relating to the
present life and for avoiding faults relating to future lives.

The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his 36.1
disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of dangers relating to
the present life and for avoiding dangers relating to future lives.

682. Sp 5.500: *Apaññatte paññattanti sattāpattikkhandhā kakuṣandhaṇṇa sammāsambuddhaṃ koṇāgamaṇaṇṇa kassapaṇṇa sammāsambuddhaṃ ṭhape-
tvā antarā kenaci apaññatte sikkhāpade paññattaṃ nāma. Makkaṭṭivattathū-
divinītakathā sikkhāpade paññatte anupaññattaṃ nāma*, “‘Laid down a rule
when there was no existing rule’: apart from the fully Awakened Buddhas
Kakusandha, Koṇāgamaṇa, and Kassapa, by whomever, when there was no ex-
isting rule, something was laid down among the seven classes of offenses. This
is called laid down. When, in regard to a training rule, there is a subsidiary case
story, such as the story of the monkey, etc., it is called ‘laid down an addition
to an existing rule.’”

- 37.1 The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the restraint of unwholesome qualities relating to the present life and for avoiding unwholesome qualities relating to future lives.
- 38.1 The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: out of compassion for householders and for breaking up the factions of those with bad desires.
- 39.1 The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: to give rise to confidence in those without it and to increase the confidence of those who have it.
- 40.1 The Buddha laid down the covering over as if with grass for his disciples for two reasons: for the longevity of the true Teaching and for supporting the training.

The fourth subchapter on “laid down a rule when there was no existing rule” is finished.

5. The subchapter on nine kinds of “being found among”

- 42.1 “There are nine kinds of ‘being found among’: being found among the actions that are the bases for offenses, being found among the failures, being found among the offenses, being found among the origin stories, being found among persons, being found among the classes, being found among the originations, being found among the legal issues, and being found among the settling of legal issues.
- 43.1 When a legal issue has arisen, if the two opponents come, they should be told to inform about the action that was the basis for the disagreement. After hearing the testimony of both, they should be told, ‘When we’ve resolved this legal issue, you should both be satisfied.’ If they say, ‘We’ll both be satisfied,’ then the Sangha should take on that legal issue. If there are many shameless people in the gathering, then the issue should be resolved by means of a committee. If there are many ignorant people in the gathering, they should search for an expert on the Monastic Law to resolve

that legal issue in accordance with the Teaching, the Monastic Law, and the Teacher's instruction. That legal issue should be resolved in this way.

One should know the basis for an offense, one should know the category, one should know the name, and one should know the offense. 44.1

'Sexual intercourse' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing expulsion' is the name, as well as the offense. 45.1

'Stealing' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing expulsion' is the name, as well as the offense. 46.1

'Human being' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing expulsion' is the name, as well as the offense. 47.1

'Superhuman quality' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing expulsion' is the name, as well as the offense. 48.1

'Emission of semen' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense. 49.1

'Physical contact' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense. 50.1

'Indecent speech' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense. 51.1

'One's own desires' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense. 52.1

'Matchmaking' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense. 53.1

'Building a hut by means of begging' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense. 54.1

'Building a large dwelling' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense. 55.1

- 56.1 'Groundlessly charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense.
- 57.1 'Charging a monk with an offense entailing expulsion, using an unrelated legal issue as a pretext' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense.
- 58.1 'A monk not stopping with pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third time' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense.
- 59.1 'Monks not stopping siding with one who is pursuing schism in the Sangha when pressed for the third time' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense.
- 60.1 'A monk not stopping with being difficult to correct when pressed for the third time' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense.
- 61.1 'A monk not stopping with being a corrupter of families when pressed for the third time' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense entailing suspension' is the name, as well as the offense. ...
- 62.1 'Out of disrespect, defecating, urinating, or spitting in water' is the basis for an offense, as well as a category; 'Offense of wrong conduct' is the name, as well as the offense."

The fifth subchapter on nine kinds of "being found among" is finished.

This is the summary:

- 65.1 "Getting permission, and motion,
One motion and one announcement, and with one motion
and three announcements;
Object, motion, announcement,
Monastery zone, and gathering.
- 66.1 Face-to-face, and questioning,

Admission, resolution, deserving; Object, Sangha, and person, Motions, and not the motion afterwards.	
Object, Sangha, and person, Announcement, and at the wrong time; Too small, and large, Incomplete, shadow, without zone markers. ⁶⁸³	67.1
Outside, river, and in an ocean, And in a lake, merges; It encloses a zone, A group of four, and of five.	68.1
A group of ten, and of twenty, Not brought and brought; Who should take part, eligible to give their consent, And person deserving of the legal procedure.	69.1
Five situations for getting permission, And nine situations for one motion; Seven situations for one motion and one announcement, Seven situations for one motion and three announcements.	70.1
Well-being, and comfort, bad, And good, corruptions; Threats, faults, and dangers, Unwholesome, and for householders.	71.1
Those with bad desires, those without confidence, Confidence, the longevity of the Teaching; And supporting the training, The Monastic Code, and with the recitation.	72.1
And the canceling of the Monastic Code, And the invitation ceremony, its suspension; Condemnation, and demotion, Banishment, reconciliation.	73.1
Ejection, probation, Beginning, trial period, rehabilitation; Admittance, sending away,	74.1

683. Reading this as a single compound *khaṇḍacchāyānimittakā* with SRT, which allows the final word to be read as *animittakā*.

And so the full ordination.

- 75.1 Getting permission, and motion,
 One motion and one announcement, one motion and three
 announcements;
 When there was no existing rule, laid down an addition,
 Resolution face-to-face, recollection.
- 76.1 Past insanity, admitted, majority,
 Further penalty, covering over as if with grass;
 Basis, failure, offense,
 Origin story, and with person.
- 77.1 And classes, originations,
 And legal issue;
 And found among the settling,
 Name, and so offense.”

The Compendium is finished.

THE CANONICAL TEXT OF THE COMPENDIUM IS FINISHED.

Concluding verses:

- 81.1 “Having asked this and that⁶⁸⁴
 About the practice of past teachers—
 Dīpanāma, who had great wisdom,
 Superb memory, clarity of sight.
- 82.1 This contraction of the detail,
 With a path for study, in the middle;
 Having thought it out, he had it written down,
 Bringing happiness to disciples.
- 83.1 That which is called the ‘Compendium’,
 With all bases for offenses with their characteristics,
 Meaning in accord with the meaning in the true Teaching,
 Rule in accord with the rule in what is laid down.
- 84.1 It encompasses the Instruction,
 Like the ocean encompasses India;

684. Reading *pubbācariyamaggañca* with SRT.

Not knowing the Compendium,
How does one decide on the rules?

How does one decide on failures, bases, rules, 85.1
Additions to the rules, persons;
Whether on each side and on both sides,
A rule by convention from a moral fault?

When anyone gives rise to doubt, 86.1
It is cut off by the Compendium;
Like a universal monarch in the midst of his great army,
Like a lion in a herd of deer;

Like the sun surrounded by its rays, 87.1
Like the moon in the starry sky;
Like the Supreme Being in his assembly,
Like a leader with his retinue—
In this way, the true Teaching and the Monastic Law
Shine through the Compendium.”

Colophon

The Translator

Bhikkhu Brahmali was born Normay in 1964. He first became interested in Buddhism and meditation in his early 20s after a visit to Japan. Having completed degrees in engineering and finance, he began his monastic training as an anagarika (keeping the eight precepts) in England at Amaravati and Chithurst Buddhist Monastery.

After hearing teachings from Ajahn Brahm he decided to travel to Australia to train at Bodhinyana Monastery. Bhikkhu Brahmali has lived at Bodhinyana Monastery since 1994, and was ordained as a Bhikkhu, with Ajahn Brahm as his preceptor, in 1996. In 2015 he entered his 20th Rains Retreat as a fully ordained monastic and received the title Maha Thera (Great Elder).

Bhikkhu Brahmali's knowledge of the Pali language and of the Suttas is excellent. Bhikkhu Bodhi, who translated most of the Pali Canon into English for Wisdom Publications, called him one of his major helpers for the 2012 translation of *The Numerical Discourses of the Buddha*. He has also published two essays on Dependent Origination and a book called *The Authenticity of the Early Buddhist Texts* with the Buddhist Publication Society in collaboration with Bhante Sujato.

The monastics of the Buddhist Society of WA (BSWA) often turn to him to clarify Vinaya (monastic discipline) or Sutta questions. They also greatly appreciate his Sutta and Pali classes. Furthermore he has been instrumental in most of the building and

maintenance projects at Bodhinyana Monastery and at the emerging Hermit Hill property in Serpentine.

Creation Process

Translated from the Pali. Primary source was the Mahāsaṅgīti edition, with occasional reference of other Pali editions, especially the Chaṭṭha Saṅgāyana edition and the Pali Text Society edition. I cross-checked with I.B. Horner's English translation, "The Book of the Discipline", as well Bhikkhu Ñāṇatusita's "A Translation and Analysis of the Pātimokkha" and Ajahn Ṭhānissaro's "Buddhist Monastic Code".

The Translation

This is the first complete translation of the Vinaya Piṭaka in English. The aim has been to produce a translation that is easy to read, clear, and accurate, and also modern in vocabulary and style.

About SuttaCentral

SuttaCentral publishes early Buddhist texts. Since 2005 we have provided root texts in Pali, Chinese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, and other languages, parallels between these texts, and translations in many modern languages. Building on the work of generations of scholars, we offer our contribution freely.

SuttaCentral is driven by volunteer contributions, and in addition we employ professional developers. We offer a sponsorship program for high quality translations from the original languages. Financial support for SuttaCentral is handled by the SuttaCentral Development Trust, a charitable trust registered in Australia.

About Bilara

“Bilarā” means “cat” in Pali, and it is the name of our Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) software. Bilara is a web app that enables translators to translate early Buddhist texts into their own language. These translations are published on SuttaCentral with the root text and translation side by side.

About SuttaCentral Editions

The SuttaCentral Editions project makes high quality books from selected Bilara translations. These are published in formats including HTML, EPUB, PDF, and print.

You are welcome to print any of our Editions.