Pali Text Society

JOURNAL

OF THE

PALI TEXT SOCIETY

VOLUME XV

EDITED BY

K.R. NORMAN

Published by
THE PALI TEXT SOCIETY
OXFORD

1990

© Pali Text Society 1990 ISBN 0-86013-297-8

First published in 1990 Distributed by Lavis Marketing 73 Lime Walk Oxford OX3 7AD

CONTENTS

Nāmacāradīpaka By †H. Saddhātissa	1
Categories of sutta in the Pāli Nikāyas By Joy Manné	29
On the very idea of the Pali Canon By Steven Collins	89
Khandhakavatta: Loss of text in the Pāli Vinayapiṭaka? By O. von Hinüber	127
A note on Ambapālī's wit By Richard Gombrich	139
Making mountains without molehills: the case of the missing stūpa By Richard Gombrich	141
Pāli Lexicographical Studies VIII By K.R. Norman	145
Tuṇḍilovāda: An allegedly non-canonical Sutta By Charles Hallisey	155
Apropos the Pāli <i>Vinaya</i> as a historical document: a reply to Gregory Schopen By Charles Hallisey	197

A note on Dhammapāla(s) By P. Jackson	209
Index to JPTS Volumes IX–XV By K.R. Norman	213
Contributors to this Volume	215
Notices	217

NĀMACĀRADĪPAKA

INTRODUCTION

The Nămacāradīpaka (The Action of Mind)¹ was traditionally attributed to the thera Chapata² also later known as Saddhammajotipāla³ who lived in Arimaddanapura (Pagan) in Burma. This is one of the nine Abhidhamma manuals entitled in Burmese 'Let-than' or 'Little finger summaries'.4 In the beginning of Parākramabāhu's reign (1165 A.D.) Thera Uttarājīva left Pagan for Mahāvihāra,5 Anurādhapura, taking with him as a gift to the Sinhalese monks a copy of Saddanīti, a comprehensive Pali grammar⁶ written by Aggavamsa in 1154 A.D. He was accompanied by his pupil, Chapata, a young novice (sāmanera). After sourjourn in Sīhaladīpa, Uttarājīva left the Mahāvihāra for Burma; but Chapata remained there from 1170 to 1180 A.D. learning the Tipitaka and he received his Upasampadā at the hands of the Sīhalasangha. Chapata wished to confer it on his brethren of Pagan and establish a fraternity in Burma. For this purpose he brought with him four theras of great learning and piety. Five is the minimum required number for ordination according to the Vinaya. They were Rāhula, born in Sri Lanka; Ānanda, born in Kañcipura; Sīvalī, born in the sea-port of Tāmralipti, India; and Tāmalinda, a Cambodian prince.⁷ The nucleus of the Sīhalasaṅgha was formed during the reign of Narapati-Si-Thu (1174-1211).8

Chapața was the reputed author of Vinayasamuțihānadīpanī, Pātimokkhavisodhanī, Vinayagūļhatthadīpanī, Sīmālankarasangahatīkā, Mātikatthadīpanī, Paṭṭhānagaṇanānaya, Abhidhammattha-

¹Also known in Burma as *Nāmacāradīpa* or *Nāmacāradīpanī*; Forchhammer, Essay, p. 35; *Pitakatthamain*, Rangoon, 1906, p. 45.

²Sometimes pronounced as Chappata or Chapada, the name of the village where he was born.

³Honorific title given by the king Narapati.

⁴See Introduction of *Abhidhammatthavibhavinī-ṭīkā*, ed. H. Saddhātissa, Pali Text Society, 1989, p. xiii foll.

⁵This was founded by the king of Sīhaladīpa, Devānampiya Tissa, for the Arahant Mahinda, Aśoka's son.

⁶See M. Bode, Early Pali Grammarians in Burma, JPTS 1908; Saddanīti, ed. Helmer Smith, Lund, 1928-66.

⁷ Sāsanavaṃsa, ed. M. Bode, PTS, p. 65. See *Pali Literature of Burma*, reprint, London 1966, p. 18.

⁸Professor Hall, History of South East Asia, Macmillan, 1964, p. 143.