

Theravāda Collection on Monastic Law

Bhikkhu Brahmali

THE RAVĀDA COLLECTION ON MONASTIC LAW

A translation of the Pali Vinaya Piṭaka into English



translated and introduced by

BHIKKHU BRAHMALI

VOLUME 2

Bu Vb

ANALYSIS OF RULES FOR MONKS (2)

BHIKKHU VIBHAṄGA

❁ SUTTACENTRAL

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Contents

Introduction to the Monks' Analysis, part II	xvi
Abbreviations	xxix

ANALYSIS OF RULES FOR MONKS (2)

Relinquishment with Confession

Bu Np 1	1. The training rule on keeping extra robe-cloth beyond ten days (<i>Kathina</i>)	3
Bu Np 2	2. Staying apart from one's robes (<i>Udosita</i>)	9
Bu Np 3	3. Keeping extra robe-cloth beyond a month (<i>Akālacīvara</i>)	20
Bu Np 4	4. Having a nun wash a used robe (<i>Purāṇacīvara</i>)	26
Bu Np 5	5. Receiving a robe from a nun (<i>Cīvaraṇṇaṭṭiggaḥana</i>)	31
Bu Np 6	6. Asking an unrelated person for a robe (<i>Aññātakaviññatti</i>)	36
Bu Np 7	7. Accepting too many robes (<i>Tatuttari</i>)	41
Bu Np 8	8. Requesting a fine robe from a fund (<i>Upakkhata</i>)	45
Bu Np 9	9. Requesting a fine robe from a combined fund (<i>Dutiyaupakkhata</i>)	49
Bu Np 10	10. Excessive prompting to get a robe (<i>Rāja</i>)	54

Bu Np 11	11. Making a blanket with silk (<i>Kosiya</i>)	60
Bu Np 12	12. Making a blanket entirely of black wool (<i>Suddhakāla</i>)	63
Bu Np 13	13. Making a new blanket with too much black wool (<i>Dvebhāga</i>)	65
Bu Np 14	14. Keeping a new blanket less than six years (<i>Chabbassa</i>)	68
Bu Np 15	15. Making an inappropriate sitting blanket (<i>Nisīdanasanthata</i>)	72
Bu Np 16	16. Carrying wool too far (<i>Eḷakaloma</i>)	77
Bu Np 17	17. Getting a nun to wash wool (<i>Eḷakalomadhovāpana</i>)	80
Bu Np 18	18. Becoming the owner of money (<i>Rūpiya</i>)	84
Bu Np 19	19. Trading with money (<i>Rūpiyasamvohāra</i>)	88
Bu Np 20	20. Bartering (<i>Kayavikkaya</i>)	93
Bu Np 21	21. Keeping an extra almsbowl beyond ten days (<i>Patta</i>)	96
Bu Np 22	22. Exchanging an almsbowl with fewer than five mends (<i>Ūnapañcabandhana</i>)	101
Bu Np 23	23. Storing the five tonics too long (<i>Bhesajja</i>)	109
Bu Np 24	24. Making a rainy-season robe at the wrong time (<i>Vassikasāṭṭhika</i>)	115
Bu Np 25	25. Taking back robe-cloth in anger (<i>Cīvaraacchindana</i>)	119
Bu Np 26	26. Asking for thread (<i>Suttaviññatti</i>)	122
Bu Np 27	27. Bribing weavers (<i>Mahāpesakāra</i>)	125
Bu Np 28	28. Storing haste-cloth too long (<i>Accekacīvara</i>)	130
Bu Np 29	29. Storing a robe for more than six days in an inhabited area (<i>Sāsaṅka</i>)	134
Bu Np 30	30. Diverting an offering intended for the Sangha (<i>Parināta</i>)	138

Confession

Bu Pc 1	1. The training rule on lying (<i>Musāvāda</i>)	143
Bu Pc 2	2. Abusive speech (<i>Omasavāda</i>)	153
Bu Pc 3	3. Malicious talebearing (<i>Pesuñña</i>)	173
Bu Pc 4	4. Instructing a householder to memorize the Teaching (<i>Padasodhamma</i>)	182
Bu Pc 5	5. Lying down with one not fully ordained (<i>Anupasampannasahaseyya</i>)	185
Bu Pc 6	6. Lying down with a woman (<i>Mātugāmasahaseyya</i>)	189
Bu Pc 7	7. Teaching a woman alone (<i>Dhammadesanā</i>)	193
Bu Pc 8	8. Truthfully announcing a superhuman quality (<i>Bhūtārocana</i>)	198
Bu Pc 9	9. Announcing a monk's grave offense (<i>Duṭṭhullārocana</i>)	214
Bu Pc 10	10. Digging the earth (<i>Pathavīkhaṇana</i>)	218
Bu Pc 11	11. Destroying plants (<i>Bhūtagāma</i>)	221
Bu Pc 12	12. Speaking evasively (<i>Aññavādaka</i>)	224
Bu Pc 13	13. Complaining (<i>Ujjhāpanaka</i>)	229
Bu Pc 14	14. Leaving furniture outside (<i>Mañcasanthārana</i>)	233
Bu Pc 15	15. Not putting away bedding (<i>Seyyasanthārana</i>)	237
Bu Pc 16	16. Encroaching on a monk (<i>Anupakhajja</i>)	241
Bu Pc 17	17. Evicting a monk (<i>Nikkadḍhana</i>)	244
Bu Pc 18	18. Sitting down on an upper story (<i>Vehāsakuṭi</i>)	248
Bu Pc 19	19. Applying excessive materials to a large dwelling (<i>Mahallakavīhāra</i>)	251
Bu Pc 20	20. Pouring water with living beings in it (<i>Sappāṇaka</i>)	255

Bu Pc 21	21. Instructing nuns without approval (<i>Ovāda</i>)	258
Bu Pc 22	22. Instructing nuns after sunset (<i>Atthaṅgata</i>)	269
Bu Pc 23	23. Instructing nuns in a nunnery (<i>Bhikkhunupassaya</i>)	272
Bu Pc 24	24. Accusing monks of teaching nuns for profit (<i>Āmisa</i>)	276
Bu Pc 25	25. Giving robe-cloth to a nun (<i>Cīvaradāna</i>)	279
Bu Pc 26	26. Sewing a robe for a nun (<i>Cīvarasibbana</i>)	283
Bu Pc 27	27. Traveling with a nun (<i>Samvidhāna</i>)	286
Bu Pc 28	28. Traveling on a boat with a nun (<i>Nāvābhiruhana</i>)	290
Bu Pc 29	29. Eating food prepared on a nun's instruction (<i>Paripācita</i>)	294
Bu Pc 30	30. Sitting alone with a nun (<i>Rahonisajja</i>)	298
Bu Pc 31	31. Eating excessively at a public guesthouse (<i>Āvasathapiṇḍa</i>)	301
Bu Pc 32	32. Eating in a group (<i>Gaṇabhojana</i>)	305
Bu Pc 33	33. Eating meals in succession (<i>Paramparabhojana</i>)	312
Bu Pc 34	34. Accepting more than three bowlfuls (<i>Dvittipattapūrapaṭiggahaṇa</i>)	318
Bu Pc 35	35. Eating more after refusing an invitation (<i>Pavāraṇā</i>)	322
Bu Pc 36	36. Encouraging a monastic to eat after refusing an invitation (<i>Dutiyapavāraṇā</i>)	327
Bu Pc 37	37. Eating at the wrong time (<i>Vikālabhojana</i>)	331
Bu Pc 38	38. Eating stored food (<i>Sannidhikāraka</i>)	334
Bu Pc 39	39. Asking for fine foods (<i>Paṇītabhojana</i>)	337
Bu Pc 40	40. Eating ungiven food (<i>Dantapona</i>)	341

Bu Pc 41	41. Giving food to non-Buddhist monastics (<i>Acelaka</i>)	344
Bu Pc 42	42. Dismissing a monk during almsround (<i>Uyyojana</i>)	347
Bu Pc 43	43. Intruding on a lustful couple (<i>Sabhojana</i>)	350
Bu Pc 44	44. Sitting with a woman in a concealed place (<i>Rahopaticchanna</i>)	353
Bu Pc 45	45. Sitting alone with a woman (<i>Rahonisajja</i>)	356
Bu Pc 46	46. Visiting families before a meal (<i>Cāritta</i>)	359
Bu Pc 47	47. Accepting an invitation of more than four months (<i>Catumāsappaccayapavāraṇā</i>)	365
Bu Pc 48	48. Going to see a mobilized army (<i>Uyyuttasenā</i>)	370
Bu Pc 49	49. Staying more than three days with an army (<i>Senāvāsa</i>)	374
Bu Pc 50	50. Seeing an army in action (<i>Uyyodhika</i>)	376
Bu Pc 51	51. Drinking alcohol (<i>Surāpāna</i>)	379
Bu Pc 52	52. Tickling (<i>Āṅgulipatodaka</i>)	383
Bu Pc 53	53. Playing in water (<i>Hasadhamma</i>)	386
Bu Pc 54	54. Disrespect (<i>Anādariya</i>)	389
Bu Pc 55	55. Scaring a monk (<i>Bhimsāpana</i>)	392
Bu Pc 56	56. Lighting a fire (<i>Jotika</i>)	394
Bu Pc 57	57. Bathing too often (<i>Nahāna</i>)	398
Bu Pc 58	58. Not making stains on a new robe (<i>Dubbaṇṇakarāṇa</i>)	404
Bu Pc 59	59. Using assigned property that has not been relinquished (<i>Vikappana</i>)	407
Bu Pc 60	60. Hiding a robe (<i>Cīvaraapanidhāna</i>)	410
Bu Pc 61	61. Intentionally killing a living being (<i>Sañcicca</i>)	413

Bu Pc 62	62. Using water with living beings in it (<i>Sappāṇaka</i>)	415
Bu Pc 63	63. Reopening a settled legal issue (<i>Ukkoṭṭana</i>)	417
Bu Pc 64	64. Concealing a grave offense (<i>Duṭṭhulla</i>)	420
Bu Pc 65	65. Ordaining a person under twenty (<i>Īnavīsativassa</i>)	423
Bu Pc 66	66. Traveling with thieves (<i>Theyyasattha</i>)	427
Bu Pc 67	67. Traveling with a woman (<i>Samvidhāna</i>)	430
Bu Pc 68	68. Not giving up a bad view (<i>Antarāyika</i>)	433
Bu Pc 69	69. Living with an ejected monk (<i>Ukkhittasambhoga</i>)	438
Bu Pc 70	70. Supporting a novice monk with a bad view (<i>Samaṇuddesaantarāyika</i>)	442
Bu Pc 71	71. Not accepting legitimate correction (<i>Sahadhammika</i>)	448
Bu Pc 72	72. Disparaging the training rules (<i>Vilekhana</i>)	451
Bu Pc 73	73. Deception (<i>Mohana</i>)	454
Bu Pc 74	74. Hitting in anger (<i>Pahāra</i>)	457
Bu Pc 75	75. Raising a hand in anger (<i>Talasattika</i>)	459
Bu Pc 76	76. Making a groundless accusation (<i>Amūlaka</i>)	461
Bu Pc 77	77. Intentionally making a monk anxious (<i>Sañcicca</i>)	463
Bu Pc 78	78. Eavesdropping (<i>Upassuti</i>)	466
Bu Pc 79	79. Criticizing a legitimate legal procedure (<i>Kammaṇḍibāhana</i>)	469
Bu Pc 80	80. Leaving without giving consent (<i>Chandaṇadatvāgamana</i>)	472
Bu Pc 81	81. Criticizing a robe distribution (<i>Dubbala</i>)	475
Bu Pc 82	82. Diverting gains intended for the Sangha (<i>Pariṇāmana</i>)	478

Bu Pc 83	83. Entering a royal compound unannounced (<i>Antepura</i>)	481
Bu Pc 84	84. Picking up precious things (<i>Ratana</i>)	486
Bu Pc 85	85. Entering an inhabited area at the wrong time (<i>Vikālagāmappavisana</i>)	491
Bu Pc 86	86. Making an inappropriate needle case (<i>Sūcighara</i>)	496
Bu Pc 87	87. Making an inappropriate bed or bench (<i>Mañcapīṭha</i>)	498
Bu Pc 88	88. Making an upholstered bed or bench (<i>Tūlonaddha</i>)	500
Bu Pc 89	89. Making an oversize sitting mat (<i>Nisīdana</i>)	503
Bu Pc 90	90. Making an oversize itch cloth (<i>Kaṇḍuppaṭicchādi</i>)	506
Bu Pc 91	91. Making an oversize rainy-season robe (<i>Vassikasāṭikā</i>)	508
Bu Pc 92	92. Making an oversize robe (<i>Sugatacīvara</i>)	510

Acknowledgment

Bu Pd 1	1. The training rule on receiving a nun's food (<i>Paṭhamapāṭidesanīya</i>)	514
Bu Pd 2	2. Letting a nun give directions to donors (<i>Dutiyapāṭidesanīya</i>)	518
Bu Pd 3	3. Receiving food from a designated family (<i>Tatiyapāṭidesanīya</i>)	521
Bu Pd 4	4. Receiving food in a dangerous place (<i>Catutthapāṭidesanīya</i>)	526

Rules of Training

Bu Sk 1	1. Not wearing the sarong evenly all around (<i>Parimaṇḍala</i>)	533
Bu Sk 2	2. Not wearing the upper robe evenly all around (<i>Dutiyaparimaṇḍala</i>)	535

Bu Sk 3	3. Not being well-covered (<i>Suppaṭicchanna</i>)	536
Bu Sk 4	4. Not being well-covered (<i>Dutiyasuppaṭicchanna</i>)	537
Bu Sk 5	5. Being unrestrained (<i>Susaṁvuta</i>)	538
Bu Sk 6	6. Being unrestrained (<i>Dutiyasusaṁvuta</i>)	539
Bu Sk 7	7. Not lowering the eyes (<i>Okkhittacakkhu</i>)	540
Bu Sk 8	8. Not lowering the eyes (<i>Dutiyaokkhittacakkhu</i>)	541
Bu Sk 9	9. Lifting the robes (<i>Ukkhittaka</i>)	542
Bu Sk 10	10. Lifting the robes (<i>Dutiyaukkhittaka</i>)	543
Bu Sk 11	11. Laughing loudly (<i>Ujjagghika</i>)	544
Bu Sk 12	12. Laughing loudly (<i>Dutiyaujjagghika</i>)	545
Bu Sk 13	13. Being noisy (<i>Appasadda</i>)	546
Bu Sk 14	14. Being noisy (<i>Dutiyaappasadda</i>)	547
Bu Sk 15	15. Swaying the body (<i>Kāyappacālaka</i>)	548
Bu Sk 16	16. Swaying the body (<i>Dutiyakāyappacālaka</i>)	549
Bu Sk 17	17. Swinging the arms (<i>Bāhuppacālaka</i>)	550
Bu Sk 18	18. Swinging the arms (<i>Dutiyabāhuppacālaka</i>)	551
Bu Sk 19	19. Swaying the head (<i>Sīsappacālaka</i>)	552
Bu Sk 20	20. Swaying the head (<i>Dutiyasīsappacālaka</i>)	553
Bu Sk 21	21. Hands on hips (<i>Khambhakata</i>)	554
Bu Sk 22	22. Hands on hips (<i>Dutiyakhambhakata</i>)	555
Bu Sk 23	23. Covering the head (<i>Oguṇṭhita</i>)	556
Bu Sk 24	24. Covering the head (<i>Dutiyaoguṇṭhita</i>)	557
Bu Sk 25	25. Squatting on the heels (<i>Ukkuṭika</i>)	558
Bu Sk 26	26. Clasping the knees (<i>Pallatthika</i>)	559
Bu Sk 27	27. Not receiving respectfully (<i>Sakkaccapaṭiggahana</i>)	560
Bu Sk 28	28. Not receiving with attention on the almsbowl (<i>Pattasaññipaṭiggahana</i>)	561

Bu Sk 29	29. Not receiving in the right proportions (<i>Samasūpakapaṭiggahana</i>)	562
Bu Sk 30	30. Not receiving on an even level (<i>Samatittika</i>)	564
Bu Sk 31	31. Not eating respectfully (<i>Sakkacca</i>)	565
Bu Sk 32	32. Not eating with attention on the almsbowl (<i>Pattasaññī</i>)	566
Bu Sk 33	33. Not eating in order (<i>Sapadāna</i>)	567
Bu Sk 34	34. Not eating in the right proportions (<i>Samasūpaka</i>)	568
Bu Sk 35	35. Making food into a heap (<i>Thūpakata</i>)	570
Bu Sk 36	36. Covering with rice (<i>Odanappaṭicchādāna</i>)	571
Bu Sk 37	37. Requesting rice and bean curry (<i>Sūpodanaviññatti</i>)	572
Bu Sk 38	38. Finding fault (<i>Ujjhānasaññī</i>)	574
Bu Sk 39	39. Making an overlarge mouthful (<i>Nātimahanta</i>)	575
Bu Sk 40	40. Not making rounded mouthfuls (<i>Parimaṇḍala</i>)	576
Bu Sk 41	41. Opening the mouth (<i>Anāhaṭa</i>)	577
Bu Sk 42	42. Putting whole hand in mouth (<i>Sabbahattha</i>)	578
Bu Sk 43	43. Speaking with food in mouth (<i>Sakabaḷa</i>)	579
Bu Sk 44	44. Eating from lifted mouthfuls (<i>Pinḍukkhepaka</i>)	580
Bu Sk 45	45. Breaking up mouthfuls (<i>Kabaḷāvacchedaka</i>)	581
Bu Sk 46	46. Stuffing the cheeks (<i>Avagaṇḍakāraka</i>)	583
Bu Sk 47	47. Shaking the hand (<i>Hatthaniddhunaka</i>)	584
Bu Sk 48	48. Scattering rice (<i>Sitthāvakāraka</i>)	585
Bu Sk 49	49. Sticking out the tongue (<i>Jivhānicchāraka</i>)	586
Bu Sk 50	50. Chomping (<i>Capucapukāraka</i>)	587
Bu Sk 51	51. Slurping (<i>Surusurukāraka</i>)	588

Bu Sk 52	52. Licking the hand (<i>Hatthanillehaka</i>)	590
Bu Sk 53	53. Licking the almsbowl (<i>Pattanillehaka</i>)	591
Bu Sk 54	54. Licking the lips (<i>Oṭṭhanillehaka</i>)	592
Bu Sk 55	55. Receiving with soiled hand (<i>Sāmisā</i>)	593
Bu Sk 56	56. Discarding waste water with rice (<i>Sasitthaka</i>)	595
Bu Sk 57	57. Holding a sunshade (<i>Chattapāṇi</i>)	597
Bu Sk 58	58. Holding a staff (<i>Daṇḍapāṇi</i>)	600
Bu Sk 59	59. Holding a knife (<i>Satthapāṇi</i>)	601
Bu Sk 60	60. Holding a weapon (<i>Āvudhapāṇi</i>)	602
Bu Sk 61	61. Wearing shoes (<i>Pāduka</i>)	603
Bu Sk 62	62. Wearing sandals (<i>Upāhanārulha</i>)	604
Bu Sk 63	63. Sitting in a vehicle (<i>Yāna</i>)	605
Bu Sk 64	64. Lying down (<i>Sayana</i>)	606
Bu Sk 65	65. Clasping the knees (<i>Pallatthika</i>)	607
Bu Sk 66	66. Wearing a headdress (<i>Veṭhita</i>)	608
Bu Sk 67	67. Covering the head (<i>Oguṇṭhita</i>)	609
Bu Sk 68	68. Sitting on the ground (<i>Chamā</i>)	610
Bu Sk 69	69. Sitting on a low seat (<i>Nicāsana</i>)	611
Bu Sk 70	70. Standing (<i>Ṭhita</i>)	614
Bu Sk 71	71. Walking behind (<i>Pacchatogamana</i>)	615
Bu Sk 72	72. Walking next to the path (<i>Uppathenagamana</i>)	616
Bu Sk 73	73. Defecating while standing (<i>Ṭhitouccāra</i>)	617
Bu Sk 74	74. Defecating on cultivated plants (<i>Hariteuccāra</i>)	618
Bu Sk 75	75. Defecating in water (<i>Udakeuccāra</i>)	619

The Settling of Legal Issues

Bu As 1–7	The settling of legal issues (<i>Adhikaraṇasamatha</i>)	622
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Appendices	624
Colophon	625

Introduction to the Monks’ Analysis, part II

Bhikkhu Brahmalī, 2024

The present volume is the second of six, the total of which comprises a complete translation of the Pali Vinaya Piṭaka, the Monastic Law, of the Theravada school of Buddhism. For a general introduction to the Monastic Law, see volume 1. In the present introduction, I will survey the contents of volume 2 and make observations of points of particular interest.

This volume contains the second and last part of the Bhikkhu-vibhaṅga, “the Monks’ Analysis”, the first part of which is contained in volume 1. Whereas the first volume contains the heavy offenses of *pārājika* and *saṅghādisesa*, also known as *garukāpatti*, the current volume contains the light offenses, or *lahukāpatti*. These offenses are divided into the following classes:

1. The *nissaggiya pācittiyas* (NP), “the offenses entailing relinquishment and confession”
2. The *pācittiyas* (Pc), “the offenses entailing confession”
3. The *pāṭidesanīyas* (Pd), “the offenses entailing acknowledgment”
4. The *sekhiyas* (Sk), “the rules of training”
5. The *adhikaraṇasamathadhammas*, or just *adhikaraṇasamathas* (As), “the principles for settling legal issues”.

The *nissaggiya pācittiyas* (NP)

The *nissaggiya pācittiyas* are offenses entailing relinquishment and confession. They concern cases where a monastic either acquires or uses a requisite in an inappropriate fashion, or acquires something altogether unallowable. The requisite in question then needs to be relinquished before the offense is confessed. There is no further penalty. A curious detail is that the relinquished requisites must be returned to the offender, except if the item is altogether unallowable for a monastic, as in the case of money, gold, or gems. The point of this largely ceremonial relinquishment might be to make the rule stick better in memory. Not returning a relinquished item is itself an offense. In total there are thirty such rules for the monks.

The majority of *nissaggiya pācittiya* rules, in total 23 out of 30, concern cloth, cloth requisites, or thread for such requisites. Of the remaining seven rules, there are two rules about bowls, one about medicinal tonics, one concerned with diverting requisites meant for the Sangha, one about money, and finally two about trading. In what follows I will briefly note a few points of interest drawn from the current chapter.

At Bu NP 2 the rule includes the expression “except if the monks have agreed”, *aññatra bhikkhusammutiya*, which is then explained in the word commentary using the synonymous expression *thapetvā bhikkhusammutim*. It is only in the origin story that this is specified as a legal procedure of one motion and one announcement. We find a similar situation in a number of other rules. This gives the impression that the “agreement of the monks” initially was an informal process that over time got formalized as a specific legal procedure. This also points to the word commentaries being older than the origin stories.

At Bu NP 5 we find the touching case of a compassionate criminal who makes an offering to the nun Uppalavaṇṇā by hanging some meat from a branch, announcing in her presence that this is offered to any monastic who sees it. She takes the meat, has it prepared, and takes it to the Buddha. At no point is the meat offered into her

hands. One is left with a sense that giving to a monastic was quite informal in the earliest period. It is also noteworthy what she says to the monk Udāyī, namely, that it is hard for women to get material support. Some things have not changed much since the time of the Buddha.

In the rule formulation to Bu NP 7, we find the phrase “that monk”, referring to the monk in the previous rule, Bu NP 6. This sort of direct connection between the rules shows unmistakably that at an earlier time the Pātimokkha must have existed as a separate text, presumably going back to a time when the Vibhaṅga did not yet exist.¹ Bu NP 10, the longest rule of the Bhikkhu-pātimokkha, includes a full description of how to establish and use a fund set up for the benefit of a monastic, which makes it much more than just a training rule. Bu NP 15 starts with the striking story of the monk Upasena who visits the Buddha while the latter is on retreat. It turns out that the local Sangha has laid down a rule that anyone who visits the Buddha commits a *pācittiya* offense. Upasena expresses his disapproval of this and is supported by the Buddha. This reinforces the message of the Mahāparinibbāna Sutta that the Sangha should not add new rules or remove existing ones, but should practice according to what has been laid down by the Buddha (DN 16:1.6.13).

At Bu NP 18 we find the rule against a monastic accepting gold or silver, which is then defined as money in the word commentary. This rule is significant because the Buddha elsewhere warns about the danger of money for a monastic (Kd 22:1.3.1–1.5.1). At Bu NP 23, we have the extraordinary story of Pilindavaccha who uses his psychic powers to turn a pad of grass into a golden garland and then does the same with the king's house. The same story is found at Kd 6, in which Pilindavaccha appears a number of times. He also

1. At present the two Pātimokkhas of Theravada Buddhism are only found among the sub-commentaries, where they are included in a text called the Dvemaṭikāpāli. It is interesting that it has the suffix *pāli*, which indicates its provenance as a Canonical text. At some point the two Pātimokkhas must have been moved to their present position in the sub-commentaries.

appears in a case study at Bu Pj 2. Interestingly, although he was clearly an inspiring monk one might expect to encounter in the four main Nikāyas, he is not mentioned there at all except for a single and probably late occurrence at AN 1.215. This is yet another indication that much of the Vinaya Piṭaka does not belong to the earliest period of Buddhism.

The *pācittiyas* (Pc)

The *pācittiyas*, “the offenses entailing confession”, are the largest class of rules in the monks’ Pātimokkha, numbering in total 92. There is no penalty for committing these offenses apart from the confession itself. The confession formula, which is found at Kd 2:27.1.8–27.1.14, involves recognizing that one has committed an offense and undertaking restraint for the future. The severity of committing a *pācittiya* offense is illustrated through a simile at AN 4.244, which compares it to being struck on the head with a sack of ashes.²

The *pācittiyas* are classed as *khuddaka*, that is, minor offenses, and are called by this name at the end of the chapter. This is interesting, for it sheds light on expressions such as the *khuddānukhuddaka*,³ which must then be a reference to the *pācittiyas* and perhaps other offenses of even lesser importance. The *pācittiya* chapter is divided into nine subchapters with ten rules each, except for the penultimate subchapter which has twelve.

The first subchapter begins with the fundamental moral rule against lying (Bu Pc 1), followed by a rule against verbal abuse (Bu Pc 2), which includes a retelling of the Nandivīsāla Jātaka, number 28 of that collection. The Vibhaṅga to this rule shows that at the time of the Buddha, or shortly thereafter, India was already a society divided by caste, name, and occupation. This rule is also an example of a tendency I mentioned earlier of monastic victims of misconduct

2. The Canonical text just says a sack of ashes, which the commentary says is used to strike one on the head.

3. For instance at Bu Pc 72.

being better protected by the Vinaya than lay victims. There is a full offense of *pācittiya* for abusing another monastic, but just *dukkāṭa* (an offense of wrong conduct) for abusing a lay person. The same difference in offense is also found for the next rule, Bu Pc 3, as well as for Bu Pc 13 and elsewhere.

Bu Pc 8 is an notable rule that prohibits monastics from telling lay people about their own superhuman qualities, including deep meditations, deep insights, and psychic powers. According to the origin story, monks told lay people of their superhuman qualities in order to receive sufficient food during a famine. Although the *suttas* regard psychic powers as a testimony to one's spiritual development, they are mostly a private concern. For instance, the Buddha compares showing off psychic powers for the sake of material support to a sex worker showing her private parts for the sake of money (Kd 15:8.2.15–8.2.18). In the Kevaddha Sutta, the Buddha takes this one step further (DN 11:5.7). In the context of using psychic powers to strengthen people's faith, he says that he detests and abhors them. This is very strong language coming from the Buddha, who normally tends to be understated. He explains his attitude by saying that people without confidence will simply dismiss such powers as a magic trick. The overall point seems to be that talking about any of these things to lay people tends to cheapen them, which is the opposite of what one should try to achieve.

Bu Pc 10 and Bu Pc 11 prohibit a monastic from digging the earth or destroying vegetation. The origin stories to both rules tell of lay people complaining that monastics were destroying life with one sense faculty. In other words, the earth and plants were regarded by the general population, or at least some people, as having a rudimentary form of sentience. The Buddha seems to dismiss this as superstition, saying, "People regard the earth/trees as conscious", but nevertheless lays down a rule, apparently to satisfy the lay people. Interestingly, the issue of whether plants, especially, are conscious is never finally resolved, for the Buddha never makes an explicit statement either way. What we can say, however, is that either action was

considered a minor issue. The Vibhaṅga to both these rules allows monastics to give broad hints if they need a hole in the ground or vegetation removed. The remaining rules in the second subchapter mostly concern proper conduct in relation to dwellings and furniture.

Subchapter three concerns the relationship between monks and nuns. A significant aspect of this relationship is that the monks have a duty to give a half-monthly instruction to the nuns. To ensure the quality of this instruction, Bu Pc 21 lays down that an instructing monk has to be appointed by the Sangha and meet a set of minimum standards, which include good moral conduct, detailed knowledge of both Pātimokkhas, and 20 years of seniority. Most of the remaining rules in this subchapter prohibit various inappropriate interactions between monks and nuns, including being together in private.

Subchapter four is all about food. It is here that we find the rule that a monastic can only eat between dawn and noon, Bu Pc 37, and that they cannot store food, Bu Pc 38. Both of these rules are fundamental to how the monastic life works, in that they make it necessary for monastics and their lay supporters to have daily contact. Bu Pc 39 and Sk 37 prohibit a monastic from asking for specific foods. A monastic is supposed to be content with whatever they receive. The last rule of this subchapter prohibits a monastic from eating anything that has not been given.

Bu Pc 44 and Bu Pc 45 prohibit a monastic from being alone with someone of the opposite gender, rules that can be surprisingly important to sustain the monastic life. Bu Pc 67 is of the same sort. Bu Pc 47, which allows a monastic to ask a lay person for requisites if invited beforehand, is another ever-relevant rule that governs the relationship between monastics and lay people. The offense is incurred when the monastic goes beyond the limits of the invitation. Bu Pc 48–50 place strict limits on monastics' visit to the military. This is in keeping with the fundamentally non-violent nature of Buddhism, especially monasticism.

Bu Pc 51 opens with the entertaining story of a monk fighting a battle with a dragon, the details of which are similar to the story of the Buddha at Kd 1:15.3.1–15.4.3. At a later time, the same monk becomes so drunk that he collapses and has to be carried back to the monastery by his fellow monastics. The Buddha remarks that this previously powerful monk would now be unable to fight even a lizard! He then lays down the rule against drinking alcohol. Not drinking alcohol is a fundamental aspect of the monastic life (AN 4.50).

Bu Pc 61 prohibits a monastic from killing living beings, another fundamental aspect of Buddhist morality. Apart from the present rule and *pārājika* 3, there are several other rules that also concern the killing of living beings, such as Bu Pc 20 and Bu Pc 62, and indirectly Bu NP 11. Other acts of physical violence are covered by rules such as Bu Pc 74 and Bu Pc 75.

Bu Pc 63 is one among a number of rules that concern legal issues (*adhikaraṇas*) and their resolution through legal procedures (*saṅghakamma*), all of which are principal topics of the Khandhakas. Other rules that directly concern the *adhikaraṇas* and *saṅghakamma* are Bu Pc 79–81. Many more rules use *saṅghakamma* to fulfill their purpose, such as Bu Ss 10–13, the four rules that include the phrase “except if the monks have agreed,”⁴ and assorted other rules. As we will see in the introduction to the Khandhakas in volume 4, *saṅghakamma* is fundamental to the workings of monasticism as an institution.

Bu Pc 64 prohibits a monk from concealing another monk's grave offense. Monasticism is an honor system that relies on trust. If the trust is broken, the whole system starts to fall apart. For this reason, it is important that significantly bad behavior is rooted out as soon as possible. For the nuns, concealing a *pārājika* offense is itself a *pārājika* at Bi Pj 6.

4. Bu NP 2, 14, and 29, as well as Bu Pc 9.

Bu Pc 65 sets the age limit for the full ordination of men at 20. The offense is committed by the act of ordaining a man below this age. (I will discuss the rules for the ordination of women in the introduction to the Nuns' Analysis in volume 3.) As one might expect, ordination is an important topic in the Vinaya Piṭaka, with the longest *khandhaka*, Kd 1, devoted to it.

Bu Pc 68–70 concern the wrong view that sexual intercourse is not an obstacle on the spiritual path. Such views are heavily censured in the Vinaya Piṭaka. The initial offense is one of confession under Bu Pc 68, but for anyone who refuses to relinquish such a view the final result is ejection from the Sangha (Kd 11:32.1.1). Again, it is striking how the Buddha's view of sensuality is so at odds with the way it tends to be celebrated in regular society.

The origin story to Bu Pc 83, the first rule of the ninth and last subchapter, includes a long section on the dangers of entering a royal compound, which is a parallel to AN 10.45. It is essentially a warning against getting too close to power, a very real problem for some monastics, both ancient and modern. Bu Pc 84 prohibits a monastic from picking up valuables, which, besides money, precious metals, and gems, include anything people regard as valuable or useful. The only exception is safekeeping. This is one of only two instances where a monastic is allowed to pick up money, the other being if they have been chosen as a “discarder of money” under Bu NP 18 or Bu NP 19. Bu Pc 85 prohibits monks from entering an inhabited area at the wrong time, that is, any time after noon until the following dawn. This shows that monks in the early period lived exclusively outside of inhabited areas. The nuns, who were not permitted to live in the wilderness, do not have this rule.

The remainder of the rules in subchapter nine concern requisites that are inappropriate for monastics, including rules on the proper size for cloth requisites. It is here, especially, that we meet with the idea of *sugata* measures. *Sugata* is normally an epithet of the Buddha, meaning something like “the one who has gone to a good destina-

tion”, but here seems to be used in the sense of “standard” measures. See the Appendix I: Technical Terms for further discussion.

The *pāṭidesanīyas* (Pd)

The next class of offenses is known as the *pāṭidesanīyas*, “offenses entailing acknowledgment”. These, too, are clearable by confession, but the formula to be used is different from that of the *pācittiyas*. The monks have four such offenses.

It is not clear why there are two separate classes of offenses both entailing confession, that is, *pācittiyas* and *pāṭidesanīyas*. According to the similes at AN 4.244, the committing of a *pāṭidesanīya* offense is equivalent to wearing black and submitting oneself to the wishes of a crowd. The committing a *pācittiya* offense, as we have seen, is compared to being beaten with a sack of ashes, and so it would seem that *pācittiya* offenses are regarded as the more serious. Still, it is hard to see that there is any systematic difference between the two classes. Perhaps the *pāṭidesanīyas* were an early class of offenses that was later abandoned as unnecessary, which may explain why there are so few of them. The unusual formula of confession might perhaps be a remnant from a time when the standard formula of confession had not yet been laid down. Yet, abolishing the class in toto was presumably not practical since the monks were already practicing the existing rules.

The first two of the four involve the nuns. Bu Pd 1 prohibits a monk from receiving almsfood from a nun within an inhabited area. Again, this shows how difficult it could be for women to find support in their practice of the monastic life. Here and elsewhere, such as Bu NP 5, the monks are required to be sensitive to the needs of the nuns. In confessing this offense, and also the last two *pāṭidesanīyas*, a monk is required to say that “I have done a blameworthy and unsuitable thing that is to be acknowledged. I acknowledge it.”

Bu Pd 2 concerns nuns ordering lay people to give food to specific monks. The offense is incurred if the monks do nothing to stop such

a nun. The confession formula to this rule is unique and involves the monks confessing together: “We have done a blameworthy and unsuitable thing that is to be acknowledged. We acknowledge it.” Bu Pd 3 and Bu Pd 4 concern unusual circumstances that are unlikely to occur in practice.

The *sekhiyas* (Sk)

The second last class of offenses is known as the *sekhiyas*, “rules of training”. There is no automatic offense for breaking these rules, but an offense of *dukkata* if broken out of disrespect. There are 75 such rules. They are the same for the monks and the nuns.

The *sekhiyas* are mostly about etiquette and as such about what was considered socially appropriate in India 2,500 years ago. For this reason, it is convenient that these rules are only offended against when broken out of disrespect. In practice, this means that circumstances such as the prevailing social norms may be taken into account in deciding whether a rule needs to be followed or not. An obvious example is Sk 70, which prohibits a monastic from teaching while standing if the audience is sitting. This rule does not fit the modern practice of speakers standing in the presence of their audience, as in the case of a talk given in an auditorium. In such circumstances one can reasonably argue that this *sekhiya* rule does not apply. Similar considerations apply for a large number of these rules. It follows that the *sekhiyas* have a lower status than the other classes of rules. It is no doubt for this reason that it was considered acceptable to add new *sekhiyas* to the Pātimokkha after the time of the Buddha, as we have discussed in the introduction to volume 1. Nevertheless, even these added rules often draw on material found elsewhere in the Vinaya or the Suttas, and as such may well stem from the earliest period.

That the *sekhiyas* draw on material that exists elsewhere is especially obvious in the case of 55 of the first 56 *sekhiyas*, which are

found in similar form in Kd 18.⁵ The question then arises of where they are likely to have appeared first. Normally, in the Khandhakas, when someone is depicted as breaking a Pātimokkha rule, the rule is simply referred to, which means one needs to look it up in the Vibhaṅga. This is not the case for these *sekhiya* rules, which suggests they did not exist in the Vibhaṅga at the time they were laid down in Kd 18. Moreover, the wording in Kd 18 is simpler than the wording in the Vibhaṅga, which includes the refrain *sikkhā karaṇīyā*, “a training to be done”, for every *sekhiya*. This too suggests a movement from the Khandhakas to the Vibhaṅga. Lastly, most of the *sekhiya* rules have artificially created origin stories, with all of them except three featuring the group of six monks. This suggests that they were not really independent rules with separate origin stories, but rather part of a general description of right conduct with a single origin story, which is what we find in the Khandhakas (Kd 18:4.2.1). And indeed, this single origin story does feature the group of six monks, which then, presumably, got distributed to all the origin stories of *sekhiyas* 1–56, with the exception of Sk 51, Sk 55, and Sk 56.

A brief review of the correspondence tables in Pachow's comparative study of the Bhikkhu-pātimokkha suggests to me that the rules of the different schools are more closely aligned for the last 19 *sekhiyas* than for the first 56. This is especially so if we remove Sk 65 and Sk 68, which are not attested in many of the non-Pali schools.⁶ If this is correct, and given the possibility that many of the *sekhiyas* may have been moved from the Khandhakas to the Vibhaṅga, it may be that the remaining 17 rules, more or less, are the original common core around which the *sekhiyas* developed as a chapter. A number of these rules do in fact have a word commentary, which is rare among the *sekhiyas*. This too suggests that they developed as independent rules and were not merely transplanted from elsewhere.

5. See Kd 18:4.3.1–4.6.8. The missing rule is Sk 2.

6. Pachow, 1955, appendix IV, pp. 15–22. I am taking the Pali rules as the baseline.

As to the content of the *sekhiyas*, the first 26 concern the proper behavior when walking for alms and sitting in inhabited areas. The next 30 rules lay down the proper conduct and etiquette in relation to eating. We then have 16 rules on not teaching anyone not showing appropriate respect. The last three rules are about spitting and toilet etiquette.

Despite the general homogeneity in the Vibhaṅga material of the *sekhiyas*, there are occasional points of interest. At Sk 51, a monk makes a joke when he hears the slurping of his fellow monks, upon which the Buddha lays down a *dukkāṭa* offense for joking about the Buddha, Dhamma, or Sangha. This is not, however, a general rule against joking, with the Buddha himself occasionally making humorous remarks. In the origin story to Sk 69, we find a Jātaka story, the Chavaka Jātaka, number 309 of that collection.

The *adhikaraṇasamathadhammas* (As)

The final class consists of the *adhikaraṇasamathadhammas*, “the principles for settling legal issues”. As I have pointed out in the introduction to volume 1, these principles stand out as not fitting very well with the other rules of the Pātimokkha, which are all rules about individual conduct. These seven principles, in contrast, are regulations to be used by the Sangha to resolve legal issues that may arise in the monastic community.

It is not just the nature of these principles that are different from the rest of the Pātimokkha rules, but also their presentation. There is virtually no *vibhaṅga* material, with the seven principles presented as little more than seven key words, not very different from an index. It is impossible to understand even the meaning of these principles from these key words alone, let alone how they are to be applied to resolve legal issues. For this reason, we are compelled to assume that this section must have been much longer earlier on, with the explanatory *vibhaṅga* material eventually moved as the Vinaya expanded and became unwieldy.

In the earliest period, this explanatory material may have looked like the exposition we now find in the *Sāmagāma Sutta*, where we see a succinct explanation of these principles.⁷ In addition to this, the *adhikaraṇasamathas* may have been the container for the various *saṅghakammas* that must have been laid down early on, such as the observance-day ceremony, the *uposatha*, and the ordination ceremony. Over time, as the Vinaya developed, it would have been impractical to keep all this material as part of the *Pātimokkha* or even the *Vibhaṅga*. A whole new section was then created, which became the *Khandhakas*. The material specific to the *adhikaraṇasamathas* was collected in a purpose-made chapter, now known as the *Samatha-kkhandhaka*, that is, the Chapter on the Settling of Legal issues (Kd 14). Other material, such as the *saṅghakammas*, was distributed, as appropriate, in specially created chapters. Over time, more material would have been added. The end result of this process is the twenty-two *Khandhakas* as we have them now. I will discuss this process further in my introduction to part I of the *Khandhakas* in volume 4.

We may speculate as to why a mere list of these principles was retained in the *Pātimokkha*. It could be that the number of rules was regarded as fixed and should not be changed. Or it could be that this bridge between the *Pātimokkha* and the *Khandhakas* was considered useful. Whatever the case may be, we now have a reasonable explanation for why we only have a stub of these principles left in the *Pātimokkha* itself.

Further discussion of the seven *adhikaraṇasamathas* is found in the introduction to part II of the *Khandhakas* in volume 5.

7. MN 104:12.1–20.13.

Abbreviations

AN Aṅguttara Nikāya (references are to Nipāta and *sutta* numbers)

AN-a Aṅguttara Nikāya aṭṭhakathā, the commentary on the Aṅguttara Nikāya

As *adhikaraṇasamathadhamma*

Ay *aniyata*

Bi *bhikkhunī*

Bu *bhikkhu*

CPD Critical Pali Dictionary

DN Dīgha Nikāya (references are to *sutta* numbers)

DN-a Dīgha Nikāya aṭṭhakathā, the commentary on the Dīgha Nikāya

DOP Dictionary of Pali

f, ff and the following page, pages

Iti Itivuttaka (references are to verse numbers)

Ja Jātaka and Jātaka aṭṭhakathā

Kd Khandhaka

Khuddas-pt Khuddasikkhā-purāṇaṭṭikā (references are to paragraph numbers)

Khuddas-nt Khuddasikkhā-abhinavaṭṭikā (references are to paragraph numbers)

Kkh Kaṅkhāvitaraṇī

Kkh-pt Kaṅkhāvitaraṇīpurāṇa-ṭṭikā

MN Majjhima Nikāya (references are to *sutta* numbers)

MN-a Majjhima Nikāya aṭṭhakathā, the commentary on the Majjhima Nikāya

- MS** Mahāsaṅgīti Tipiṭaka (the version of the Tipiṭaka found on SuttaCentral)
- N&E** “Nature and the Environment in Early Buddhism”, Bhante Dhammika
- Nidd-a** Mahāniddesa aṭṭhakathā (references are to VRI edition paragraph numbers)
- NP** *nissaggiya pācittiya*
- p., pp.** page, pages
- Pc** *pācittiya*
- Pd** *pāṭidesanīya*
- PED** Pali English Dictionary
- Pj** *pārājika*
- PTS** Pali Text Society
- Pvr** Parivāra
- SAF** “South Asian Flora as reflected in the twelfth-century Pali lexicon Abhidhānapadīpikā”, J. Liyanaratne
- SED** Sanskrit English Dictionary
- Sk** *sekhiya*
- SN** Saṃyutta Nikāya (references are to Saṃyutta and *sutta* numbers)
- SN-a** Saṃyutta Nikāya aṭṭhakathā, the commentary on the Saṃyutta Nikāya (references are to volume number and paragraph numbers of the VRI version)
- Sp** Samantapāsādikā, the commentary on the Vinaya Piṭaka (references are to volume and paragraph numbers of the VRI version)
- Sp-ṭ** Sāratthadīpanī-ṭikā (references follow the division into five volumes of the Canonical text and then add the paragraph number of the VRI version of the sub-commentary)
- Sp-yoj** Pācīyādiyojanā (volume numbers match those of Sp of the online VRI version, which, given that Sp-yoj starts with the *bhikkhu pācittiyas*, means that Sp-yoj is divided into four volumes, starting at volume 2; paragraph numbers are those of the VRI version)

- SRT** Siamrath Tipiṭaka, official edition of the Tipiṭaka published in Thailand
- Ss** *saṅghādisesa*
- sv.** *sub voce*, see under
- Thig** Therīgāthā
- Ud-a** Udāna aṭṭhakathā, the commentary on the Udāna (references are to *sutta* number)
- Vb** Vibhaṅga, the second book of the Abhidhamma Piṭaka
- Vin-ālaṅ-ṭ** Vinayālaṅkāra-ṭikā (references are to chapter number and paragraph numbers of the VRI version)
- Vin-vn-ṭ** Vinayavinicchayaṭikā (references are to paragraph numbers of the VRI version)
- Vjb** Vajirabuddhiṭikā (references are to volume and paragraph numbers of the VRI version)
- Vmv** Vimativinodanī-ṭikā (references are to volume and paragraph numbers of the VRI version)
- VRI** Vipassana Research Institute, the publisher of the online version of the Sixth Council edition of the Pali Canon at <https://www.tipitaka.org>
- Vv-a** Vimānavatthu aṭṭhakathā, the commentary on the Vimānavatthu (references are to paragraph numbers of the VRI edition).

ANALYSIS OF RULES FOR MONKS (2)

Relinquishment with Confession

1. The training rule on keeping extra robe-cloth beyond ten days

Kathina

Venerables, these thirty rules on relinquishment and confession 0.6
come up for recitation.

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Vesāli at the Gotamaka 1.1
Shrine,⁸ he allowed the three robes for the monks. When they heard
about this, the monks from the group of six went to the village in one
set of three robes, stayed in the monastery in another set, and went
to bathe in yet another set. The monks of few desires complained
and criticized them, “How can the monks from the group of six keep
extra robes?”

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.6
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: “Is it true, monks, that you do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.8

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.9
This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

**‘If a monk keeps an extra robe, he commits an offense entailing
relinquishment and confession.’”**

8. In the heading above, and also in the heading to Bu NP 3:1.1.1 (and also at the end of each of these rules), I translate *kathina* as “robe season” rather than “robe-making ceremony”, since this is the contextual meaning in these rules. For further discussion of the meaning of *kathina*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

- 1.14 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1.1 Soon afterwards Venerable Ānanda was offered an extra robe.⁹ He wanted to give it to Venerable Sāriputta who was staying at Sāketa. Knowing that the Buddha had laid down a rule against having extra robes, Ānanda thought, “What should I do now?” He told the Buddha, who said, “How long is it, Ānanda, before Sāriputta returns?”
- 2.13 “Nine or ten days.”
- 2.14 Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: “Monks, you should keep an extra robe for ten days at the most. And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘When his robe is finished and the robe season has ended, a monk should keep an extra robe for ten days at the most. If he keeps it longer than that, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

9. “Was offered” renders *uppanna*. This word, which literally means “arisen”, varies slightly in meaning dependent on the context. Often it refers to a requisite that has just been given to the Sangha or an individual monastic. I then render *uppanna* as “given”. Occasionally however, such as here, this does not fit the context, because Ānanda would have incurred a *nissaggiya pācittiya* offense had he received the robe. In other words, here *uppanna* happens first, and only afterwards is the robe given. The meaning, then, must be that Ānanda had been given an offer or a promise of a robe, but had not yet received it. In this sense the robe had “become available” to him. The most common way for a requisite to become available to a monastic is that an offer is made. I translate accordingly. See also DOP for this meaning of *uppanna*.

Definitions

When his robe is finished: the monk has made a robe; or the robe-cloth has been lost, destroyed, or burned; or his expectation of receiving further robe-cloth is disappointed.¹⁰

The robe season has ended: it has ended according to one of the eight key phrases or the Sangha has ended it.¹¹

For ten days at the most: it should be kept ten days at a maximum.

An extra robe: it has not been determined nor assigned to another.¹²

Robe: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.¹³

If he keeps it longer than that, it becomes subject to relinquishment:¹⁴ it becomes subject to relinquishment at dawn on the eleventh day.¹⁵

The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. After 3.2.3

10. This refers to robe-cloth received during the robe season. For details see Kd 7:1.7.3–13.2.7. “Finished” refers to the monk either having made a robe or having given up on making a robe.

11. For an explanation of this, see Kd 7:1.7.3–12.1.37 and Bi Pc 30:1.1.8.

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

13. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp, see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4, the size referred to here is no smaller than 8 by 4 *suga-taṅgula*, “standard fingerbreadths”. For a discussion of *vikappanā*, “assignment”, and *sugata*, “standard”, see Appendix of Technical Terms. For the rendering of *cīvara* as “robe-cloth”, see the same appendix.

14. At first sight this looks like a phrase from the rule to be defined, but, interestingly, it is not actually identical with the phrasing of the rule.

15. According to the commentary this means the tenth dawn after one received the robe(-cloth). Sp 1.462: *Tattha ekādase aruṇuggamaneti ettha yaṃ divasaṃ cīvaraṃ uppannaṃ tassa yo aruṇo, so uppannadivasanissito, tasmā cīvaruppādadivasaena saddhiṃ ekādase aruṇuggamane nissaggiyaṃ hotīti veditabbam*, “In this case ‘at dawn on the eleventh day’: here, the dawn of the day that the robe was given depends on the day of giving, and therefore it is to be understood that it is subject to relinquishment on the eleventh dawn including the day that the robe was given.”

approaching the Sangha, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say:

3.2.6 “Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I have kept over ten days, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.”

3.2.8 After relinquishing it, he should confess the offense. The confession should be received by a competent and capable monk. The relinquished robe-cloth is then to be given back:

3.2.11 “Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. This robe-cloth, which was to be relinquished by monk so-and-so, has been relinquished to the Sangha. If the Sangha is ready, it should give this robe-cloth back to monk so-and-so.”

3.2.14 Or: after approaching several monks, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say:¹⁶

3.2.15 “Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I have kept over ten days, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to you.”

3.2.17 After relinquishing it, he should confess the offense. The confession should be received by a competent and capable monk. The relinquished robe-cloth is then to be given back:

3.2.20 “Please, venerables, I ask you to listen. This robe-cloth, which was to be relinquished by monk so-and-so, has been relinquished to you. If the venerables are ready, you should give this robe-cloth back to monk so-and-so.”

3.2.23 Or: after approaching a single monk, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder, squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say:

3.2.24 “This robe-cloth, which I have kept over ten days, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to you.”

16. “Several” renders *sambahula*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for a discussion.

1. THE TRAINING RULE ON KEEPING EXTRA ROBE-CLOTH BEYOND TEN
DAYS

After relinquishing it, he should confess the offense. The confession should be received by that monk. The relinquished robe-cloth is then to be given back: 3.2.26

“I give this robe-cloth back to you.” 3.2.29

Permutations

If it is more than ten days and he perceives it as more, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than ten days, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than ten days, but he perceives it as less, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 4.1

If it has not been determined, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been assigned to another, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been given away, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been lost, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been destroyed, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been burned, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been stolen, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 4.4

If he uses robe-cloth that should be relinquished without first relinquishing it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than ten days, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than ten days, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than ten days and he perceives it as less, there is no offense. 4.11

Non-offenses

- 4.15.1 There is no offense: if within ten days it has been determined, assigned to another, given away, lost, destroyed, burned, stolen, or taken on trust;¹⁷ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.
- 5.1 Soon afterwards the monks from the group of six did not give back relinquished robe-cloth. They told the Buddha.

“Monks, relinquished robe-cloth should be given back. If you don’t give it back, you commit an offense of wrong conduct.”

The training rule on keeping extra robe-cloth beyond ten days, the first, is finished.

17. “Taken on trust” refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

2. Staying apart from one's robes

Udosita

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks stored one of
their robes with other monks and then left to wander the country
in a sarong and an upper robe. Because they were stored for a long
time, the robes became moldy. The monks put them out in the sun.

Then, while walking about the dwellings, Venerable Ānanda no- 1.5
ticed that the monks were sunning those robes. He asked them,
“Whose moldy robes are these?” And they told him what had hap-
pened. Venerable Ānanda complained and criticized them, “How
can those monks store a robe with other monks and then leave to
wander the country in a sarong and an upper robe?”

After rebuking those monks in many ways, Venerable Ānanda told 1.11
the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered
and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that there are monks
who do this?”

“It's true, sir.” 1.13

The Buddha rebuked them ... “How can those foolish men do 1.14
this? This will affect people's confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

**‘When his robe is finished and the robe season has ended, if a
monk stays apart from his three robes even for a single day, he
commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.19

Second sub-story

- 2.1 At one time a certain monk at Kosambī was sick. His relatives sent him a message, saying, “Come, venerable, we’ll nurse you.” The monks urged him to go, but he said, “The Buddha has laid down a training rule that you can’t be apart from your three robes. Now because I’m sick, I’m unable to travel with my three robes. So I can’t go.”
- 2.11 They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
“Monks, I allow you to give permission to a sick monk to stay apart from his three robes.
- 2.14 And it should be given like this. After approaching the Sangha, the sick monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say, ‘Venerables, I’m sick. I’m unable to travel with my three robes. I ask the Sangha for permission to stay apart from my three robes.’ And he should ask a second and a third time. A competent and capable monk should then inform the Sangha:
- 2.22 ‘Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The monk so-and-so is sick. He is unable to travel with his three robes. He is asking the Sangha for permission to stay apart from his three robes. If the Sangha is ready, it should give permission to monk so-and-so to stay apart from his three robes. This is the motion.
- 2.28 Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The monk so-and-so is sick. He is unable to travel with his three robes. He is asking the Sangha for permission to stay apart from his three robes. The Sangha gives permission to monk so-and-so to stay apart from his three robes. Any monk who approves of giving permission to monk so-and-so to stay apart from his three robes should remain silent. Any monk who doesn’t approve should speak up.

The Sangha has given permission to monk so-and-so to stay apart 2.35
from his three robes. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I
will remember it thus.'

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.38

Final ruling

'When his robe is finished and the robe season has ended, if a monk stays apart from his three robes even for a single day, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.'"

Definitions

When his robe is finished: the monk has made a robe; or the robe-cloth has been lost, destroyed, or burned; or his expectation of receiving further robe-cloth is disappointed.¹⁸

The robe season has ended: it has ended according to one of the eight key phrases or the Sangha has ended it.¹⁹

If a monk stays apart from his three robes even for a single day: from the outer robe, the upper robe, or the sarong.

Except if the monks have agreed: unless the monks have agreed.

Entailing relinquishment: it becomes subject to relinquishment at dawn.

The robe should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. 3.1.11
"And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ..." (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

"Venerables, this robe, which I have stayed apart from for one 3.1.14
day without the agreement of the monks, is to be relinquished. I

18. This refers to the robe-cloth received during the robe season. For details see Kd 7:1.7.3–13.2.7.

19. For an explanation of this see Kd 7:1.7.3–12.1.37 and Bi Pc 30:1.1.8.

relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe back to you.”

Permutations

Summary

- 3.2.1 An inhabited area may have a single access or many;²⁰ a house may have a single access or many; a storehouse may have a single access or many; a watchtower may have a single access or many; a stilt house may have a single access or many;²¹ a boat may have a single access or many; a caravan may have a single access or many; a field may have a single access or many; a threshing floor may have a single access or many; a monastery may have a single access or many; a dwelling may have a single access or many; the foot of a tree may have a single access or many; out-in-the-open may have a single access or many.

Exposition

An inhabited area

- 3.3.1 “An inhabited area with a single access” refers to the following.
- 3.3.2 An enclosed inhabited area belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept within the inhabited area, one must stay within the inhabited area. An unenclosed inhabited area belonging to one clan: one must stay in the house where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm’s reach of the house.²²

20. For the rendering of *upacāra* as “access” and *gāma* as “inhabited area”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

21. I have here included three kinds of building—the *māla*, the *pāsāda*, and the *hammiya*—into one category, “stilt house”. See below for further discussion.

22. “Of the house” is added from the commentary. Sp 1.477: *Hatthapāsā vā na vijahitabbanti atha vā taṃ gharaṃ samantato hatthapāsā na vijahitabbam*, “*Hatthapāsā vā na vijahitabbam*: or one is not to go beyond arm’s reach from any point of that house.” Without this explanation it is hard to make out whether the arm’s reach is from the house or from the robe. In each instance below I have added the respective commentarial explanation, so as to make it clear what the arm’s reach relates to.

An enclosed inhabited area belonging to many clans: if the robe is kept in a house, one must stay in that house, in the public meeting hall, or at the gateway to the inhabited area, or not go beyond arm's reach of the public meeting hall or the gateway.²³ If one puts aside the robe within arm's reach while going to the public meeting hall, one must stay in the public meeting hall, or at the gateway to the inhabited area, or not go beyond arm's reach of either.²⁴ If the robe is kept in the public meeting hall, one must stay in the public meeting hall, or at the gateway to the inhabited area, or not go beyond arm's reach of either.²⁵ An unenclosed inhabited area belonging to many clans: one must stay in the house where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm's reach of the house.

A house

An enclosed house belonging to one clan and having many rooms: if the robe is kept in the house, one must stay within the house. An unenclosed house belonging to one clan and having many rooms:

23. Sp 1.479: *Tattha saddasaṅghaṭṭanena vā janasambādhena vā vasitum asakkontena sabhāye vā vatthabbam nagaradvāramūle vā. Tatrapi vasitum asakkontena yattha katthaci phāsukaṭṭhāne vasitvā antoarune āgamma tesamheva sabhāyadvāramūlānam hatthapāsā vā na vijahitabbam. Gharassa pana cīvarassa vā hatthapāse vattabbameva natthi*, "If one is unable to stay there because of the impact of noise or being confined by people, one should stay in the public meeting hall or at the main gateway to the town. If one is also unable to stay there, one should stay in a comfortable place wherever. Then, before dawn, one should go there, or one should not go beyond arm's reach of that meeting hall or of the main gateway to the town. But there is no staying within arm's reach of the house or the robe."

24. Sp 1.479: *Purimanayeneva sabhāye vā vatthabbam dvāramūle vā, hatthapāsā vā na vijahitabbam*, "According to the previous method, one should stay in the meeting hall or at the main gateway, or not go beyond arm's reach of either."

25. Sp 1.479: *Sabhāye nikkhipitvā pana sabhāye vā tassa sammukhe nagaradvāramūle vā tesamheva hatthapāse vā aruṇam utthāpetabbam*, "But having put it aside in the public meeting hall, dawn should arrive (while one is) in the meeting hall, in its presence, at the main gateway to the town, or within arm's reach of these."

one must stay in the room where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm's reach of the room.²⁶

- 3.4.3 An enclosed house belonging to many clans and having many rooms: if the robe is kept in a room, one must stay in that room, or at the main entrance, or not go beyond arm's reach of either.²⁷ An unenclosed house belonging to many clans and having many rooms: one must stay in the room where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm's reach of the room.

A storehouse

- 3.5.1 An enclosed storehouse belonging to one clan and having many rooms: if the robe is kept in the building, one must stay within the building.²⁸ An unenclosed storehouse belonging to one clan and having many rooms: one must stay in the room where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm's reach of the room.
- 3.5.3 An enclosed storehouse belonging to many clans and having many rooms: if the robe is kept in a room, one must stay in that room, or at the main entrance, or not go beyond arm's reach of either. An unenclosed storehouse belonging to many clans and having many rooms: one must stay in the room where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm's reach of the room.

26. Sp 1.480: *Hatthapāsā vāti gabbhassa hatthapāsā*, “*Hatthapāsā vā*: beyond arm's reach of the room.”

27. “The main entrance” renders *dvāramūle*. Sp 1.480: *Sabbesaṃ sādharāṇe gharadvāramūle*, “At the base of that door of the house which is common to all.” And then: *Hatthapāsā vāti gabbhassa vā gharadvāramūlassa vā hatthapāsā*, “*Hatthapāsā vā*: beyond arm's reach of the room or the main entrance to the house.”

28. “Storehouse” renders *uddosita*. Sp 1.482: *Udositoti yānādīnaṃ bhaṇḍānaṃ sālā*, “An *udosita* is a shed for goods such as vehicles, etc.” | Sp 1.482: *Ito paṭṭhāya ca nivesane vuttanayeneva vinicchayo veditabbo*, “Starting from here, the judgment is to be understood by the same method as in regard to a house.”

A watchtower

A watchtower belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept in the watchtower, one must stay within the watchtower. 3.6.1

A watchtower belonging to many clans and having many rooms: one must stay in the room where the robe is kept, or at the main entrance, or not go beyond arm's reach of either. 3.6.2

A stilt house

A stilt house belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept in the stilt house, one must stay within the stilt house.²⁹ 3.7.1

A stilt house belonging to many clans and having many rooms: one must stay in the room where the robe is kept, or at the main entrance, or not go beyond arm's reach of either. 3.7.2

A boat

A boat belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept on the boat, one must stay on the boat. 3.10.1

A boat belonging to many clans and having many rooms: one must stay in the room where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm's reach of the room. 3.10.2

29. The *māḷa*, here rendered as “stilt house”, is hard to distinguish from the next two buildings, the *pāsāda* and the *hammiya*. In fact, according to Sp 1.482 they are all different kinds of *pāsāda*, that is, different kinds of “stilt houses”: *Māḷoti ekakūṭasaṅgahito caturassapāsādo. Pāsādoti dīghapāsādo. Hammiyanti muṇḍacchadanapāsādo*, “A *māḷa* is a square stilt house with (a roof in) a single peak. A *pāsāda* is a long stilt house. A *hammiya* is a stilt house with a bald roof.” Rather than try to name each of these buildings, which in any case would not be useful for practical purposes, I have instead grouped them together as “stilt house”. For practical purposes, what these three buildings have in common—and this is what distinguishes them from the buildings at Bu NP 2:3.4.1–3.5.4, the *nivesana* and the *uddosita*—is that they do not have an enclosed category. For a discussion of the *pāsāda*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

A caravan

- 3.11.1 A caravan belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept within the caravan, one must not go further than 80 meters in front of or behind the caravan, and no further than 11 meters from either side.³⁰
- 3.11.2 A caravan belonging to many clans: if the robe is kept within the caravan, one must not go beyond arm's reach of the caravan.³¹

A field

- 3.12.1 An enclosed field belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept within the field, one must stay within that field. An unenclosed field belonging to one clan: one must not go beyond arm's reach of the robe.³²
- 3.12.3 An enclosed field belonging to many clans: if the robe is kept within the field, one must stay at the entrance to the field, or not go beyond arm's reach of the entrance or the robe.³³ An unenclosed field belonging to many clans: one must not go beyond arm's reach of the robe.³⁴

30. "80 meters" and "11 meters" render seven *abbhantara* and one *abbhantara* respectively. For further discussion of the *abbhantara*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

31. Sp-ṭ 1.489: *Satthoti jaṅghasattho sakaṭasattho vā ... satthe cīvaraṃ nikkhipitvā hatthapāsā na vijahitabbanti ettha hatthapāso nāma satthassa hatthapāsoti veditabbaṃ*, "Caravan: a caravan of walkers or a caravan of carts ... If the robe is kept within the caravan, one must not go beyond arm's reach: here arm's reach is to be understood as arm's reach from the caravan."

32. Sp 1.490: *Aparikkhitte cīvarasseva hatthapāso*, "When it is unenclosed, it is just arm's reach from the robe."

33. Sp 1.490: *Nānākulassa khethe hatthapāso nāma khetadvārassa hatthapāso*, "In a field belonging to many clans, arm's reach means arm's reach from the entrance to the field." Sp-ṭ 1.490: adds: *Dvāramūlato aññattha antokhettepi vasantena cīvaraṃ hatthapāse katvāyeva vasitabbaṃ*, "For one who is living within the field, but not at the main entrance, one should stay within arm's reach of the robe."

34. Sp 1.490: *Aparikkhitte cīvarasseva hatthapāso*, "When it is unenclosed, it is just arm's reach from the robe."

A threshing floor

An enclosed threshing floor belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept on the threshing floor, one must stay on that threshing floor.³⁵ An unenclosed threshing floor belonging to one clan: one must not go beyond arm's reach of the robe. 3.13.1

An enclosed threshing floor belonging to many clans: if the robe is kept on the threshing floor, one must stay at the entrance to the threshing floor, or not go beyond arm's reach of the entrance or the robe. An unenclosed threshing floor belonging to many clans: one must not go beyond arm's reach of the robe. 3.13.3

A monastery

An enclosed monastery belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept within the monastery, one must stay within that monastery.³⁶ An unenclosed monastery belonging to one clan: one must not go beyond arm's reach of the robe. 3.14.1

An enclosed monastery belonging to many clans: if the robe is kept within the monastery, one must stay at the entrance to the monastery, or not go beyond arm's reach of the entrance or the robe. An unenclosed monastery belonging to many clans: one must not go beyond arm's reach of the robe. 3.14.3

35. For the threshing floor and the next category of monastery, arm's reach has the same meaning as for a field. Sp 1.491: *Dvīsupi khethe vuttasadisova vinicchayo*, "Also in regard to the two, the judgment is just the same as said in regard to a field."

36. *Ārāma* could be rendered as "park", which is the more fundamental meaning of the word. However, since such parks were sometimes given to the Sangha to serve as monasteries, as in Anāthapiṇḍika's *ārāma*, the monasteries too became known by the same name. It is the latter meaning which predominates in the Vinaya Piṭaka.

A dwelling

- 3.15.1 An enclosed dwelling belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept within the dwelling, one must stay within that dwelling.³⁷ An unenclosed dwelling belonging to one clan: one must stay in the dwelling where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm's reach of that dwelling.
- 3.15.3 An enclosed dwelling belonging to many clans: one must stay in the dwelling where the robe is kept, or at the main entrance to the dwelling, or not go beyond arm's reach of either. An unenclosed dwelling belonging to many clans: one must stay in the dwelling where the robe is kept, or not go beyond arm's reach of the dwelling.

The foot of a tree

- 3.16.1 At the foot of a tree belonging to one clan: if the robe is kept within the area of the midday shadow of the tree, one must stay within that area.
- 3.16.2 At the foot of a tree belonging to many clans: one must not go beyond arm's reach of the robe.³⁸

In the open

- 3.17.1 Out-in-the-open with a single access: in an uninhabited area, in the wilderness, the area covered by a circle with 80 meters radius has a single access.³⁹ Whatever lies beyond that has many accesses.
- 3.18.1 If he has stayed apart and he perceives that he has, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has stayed apart, but he is unsure of it, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has stayed apart, but he

37. Sp 1.493: *Vihāro nivesanasadiso*, "A dwelling is like a house." In other words, it is to be treated like a house for the purposes of this rule.

38. Sp 1.494: *Idhāpi hatthapāso cīvarahatthapāsoyeva*, "Also here arm's reach is just arm's reach from the robe."

39. "Out-in-the-open" renders *ajjhokāsa*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

does not perceive that he has, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If it has not been relinquished, but he perceives that it has, then, 3.18.4
except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been given away, but he perceives that it has, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been lost, but he perceives that it has, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been destroyed, but he perceives that it has, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been burned, but he perceives that it has, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been stolen, but he perceives that it has, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If he uses a robe that should be relinquished without first relin- 3.18.10
quishing it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has not stayed apart, but he perceives that he has, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has not stayed apart, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has not stayed apart and he does not perceive that he has, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if before dawn it has been relinquished, given 3.19.1
away, lost, destroyed, burned, stolen, or taken on trust;⁴⁰ if he has the permission of the monks; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on staying apart
from one's robes, the second, is finished.*

40. "Taken on trust" refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

3. Keeping extra robe-cloth beyond a month

Akālacivara

Origin story

1.1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, a monk had been given robe-cloth outside the robe season. While he was making the robe, he realized there was not enough cloth. Lifting it up, he smoothed it out again and again.⁴¹

1.1.5 While walking about the dwellings, the Buddha saw that monk acting in this way. He went up to him and said, "What are you doing, monk?"

1.1.8 "Sir, I've been given this out-of-season robe-cloth, but it's not enough to make a robe. That's why I lift it up and smooth it out again and again."

1.1.11 "Are you expecting to receive more cloth?"

1.1.12 "I am."

1.1.13 Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

"Monks, I allow you to keep out-of-season robe-cloth if you are expecting to receive more."

1.2.1 When they heard about this, some monks kept out-of-season robe-cloth for more than a month, keeping them in bundles on a bamboo robe rack. While walking about the dwellings, Venerable Ānanda saw that robe-cloth, and he asked the monks, "Whose cloth is this?"

41. Sp 1.497: *Tattha ussāpetvā punappunam vimajjatīti* "valīsu naṭṭhāsu idaṃ mahantaṃ bhavissati"ti maññamāno udakena siñcitvā pādehi akkamitvā hatthehi ussāpetvā ukkhipitvā piṭṭhiyaṃ ghaṃsati, taṃ ātape sukkhaṃ paṭhamappamāṇameva hoti. So punapi tathā karoti, "In regard to this *ussāpetvā punappunam vimajjati* means: thinking, 'When the wrinkles disappear, it will be larger,' he would sprinkle it with water, step on it with his feet, and then lifting and holding it up with his hands, he would rub it against his back. But when dried in the sun, it returned to its initial size. He would then do it again."

“It’s our out-of-season robe-cloth, which we’re keeping because we’re expecting more.” 1.3.1

“But how long have you kept it?” 1.3.2

“More than a month.” 1.3.3

Venerable Ānanda complained and criticized them, “How can these monks keep out-of-season robe-cloth for more than a month?” 1.3.4

After rebuking those monks in many ways, Venerable Ānanda told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that there are monks who do this?” 1.3.6

“It’s true, sir.” 1.3.8

The Buddha rebuked them ... “How can those foolish men keep out-of-season robe-cloth for more than a month? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.3.9

Final ruling

‘When his robe is finished and the robe season has ended, if out-of-season robe-cloth is offered to a monk, he may receive it if he wishes. If he receives it, he should quickly make a robe. If there is not enough cloth, but he is expecting more, he should keep it at most one month to make up the lack. If he keeps it longer than that, then even if he expects more cloth, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’

Definitions

When his robe is finished: the monk has made a robe; or the robe-cloth has been lost, destroyed, or burned; or his expectation of receiving further robe-cloth is disappointed.⁴²

42. This refers to the robe-cloth received during the robe season. For details see Kd 7:1.7.3–13.2.7.

The robe season has ended: it has ended according to one of the eight key phrases or the Sangha has ended it.⁴³

Out-of-season robe-cloth: for one who has not participated in the robe-making ceremony, it is robe-cloth given during the eleven months.⁴⁴ for one who has participated in the robe-making ceremony, it is robe-cloth given during the seven months.⁴⁵ Also, if it is given in the robe season, but the cloth is designated, it is called “out-of-season robe-cloth”.⁴⁶

43. For an explanation of this see Kd 7:1.7.3–12.1.37 and Bi Pc 30:1.1.8.

44. That is, in-season robe-cloth is cloth obtained during the last month of the rainy season, while out-of-season robe-cloth is cloth obtained during the remaining eleven months of the year. Bu NP 28:2.9: *Cīvarakālasamayo nāma anaththate kathine vassānassa pacchimo māsō*, “*Cīvarakālasamaya*: for one who has not participated in the robe-making ceremony, it is the last month of the rainy season.” Kkh: *Akālācīvaraṃ nāma yvāyaṃ “anaththate kathine vassānassa pacchimo māsō ... ”ti cīvarakālo vutto, taṃ ṭhapetvā aññadā uppannaṃ ... etaṃ akālācīvaraṃ nāma*, “*Akālācīvara*: when the robe-making ceremony has not been performed, then the last month of the rainy season ... is called the robe season. Apart from that, what is given at other times ... this is called out-of-season robe-cloth.” “Robe-making ceremony” refers to the *kathina saṅghakamma*, the making of the *kathina* robe, and the rejoicing in the process, the three together represented by the words (*an*)*aththate kathine*. For further discussion of the meaning of *kathina*, see Appendix of Technical Terms. For the rendering of *cīvara* as “robe-cloth”, see the same appendix.

45. That is, in-season robe-cloth is cloth obtained during the last month of the rainy season or during the cold season, while out-of-season robe-cloth is cloth obtained during the remaining seven months of the year. Bu NP 28:2.9: *Cīvarakālasamayo nāma ... atthate kathine pañcamāsā*, “*Cīvarakālasamaya*: ... for one who has participated in the robe-making ceremony, it is the five month period.” Kkh: *Akālācīvaraṃ nāma yvāyaṃ “... atthate kathine pañcamāsā”ti cīvarakālo vutto, taṃ ṭhapetvā aññadā uppannaṃ ... etaṃ akālācīvaraṃ nāma*, “*Akālācīvara*: ... when the robe-making ceremony has been performed, then the five-month period is called the robe season. Apart from that, what is given at other times ... this is called out-of-season robe-cloth.”

46. Sp 1.499: *Kālepi ādissa dinnanti saṅghassa vā “idaṃ akālācīvaran”ti uddisitvā dinnam, ekapuggalassa vā “idaṃ tuyham dammī”ti dinnam*, “Also, if it is given in the robe season: it is given to the Sangha after designating it by saying, ‘This is out-of-season robe-cloth,’ or it is given to an individual by saying, ‘I give this to you.’” In other words, “designated” means designated as out-of-season cloth or designated to an individual. Sp 2.740, commenting on Bi Np 2, adds

If it is offered: If it is offered by a sangha, by a group, by a relative, or by a friend, or if it is rags, or if he got it by means of his own property.

If he wishes: if he desires, he may receive it.

If he receives it, he should quickly make a robe: it should be made within ten days.⁴⁷

If there is not enough cloth: if there is not enough cloth when the robe is being made.

He should keep it at most one month: he should keep it one month at a maximum.

To make up the lack: for the purpose of making up the lack.

But he is expecting more: he is expecting more from a sangha, from a group, from a relative, or from a friend, or he is expecting to get rags, or he is expecting to get it by means of his own property.

If he keeps it longer than that, then even if he expects more cloth:

if he is given the expected robe-cloth on the same day as he was given the original robe-cloth, it must be made into a robe within ten days. If he is given the expected robe-cloth the day after he was given the original robe-cloth, it must be made into a robe within ten days.⁴⁸ If he is given the expected robe-cloth two days after ... three days after ... eighteen days after ... nineteen days after he was given the original robe-cloth, it must be made into a

that designating to a group is included in designated cloth: *Ādiṣṣa dinnanti sampattā bhājentūti vatvāpi idaṃ gaṇassa idaṃ tumhākaṃ dammīti vatvā vā dātukamyatāya pādamūle ṭhapetvā vā dinnampi ādiṣṣa dinnam nāma hoti; etaṃ sabbampi akālacivaram*, “‘Given after designating’: also if they give after saying, ‘Let those who are present share it out,’ or after saying, ‘I give this to the group, to you,’ or they place it at the feet (of the recipient) wishing to give, this is called ‘given after designating’. All this is called out-of-season robe-cloth.”

47. That is, in accordance with the stipulations of Bu NP 1:2.17.1.

48. The Pali idiom is such that *dviḥuppanne*, literally, “given two days ago”, actually means given on the day after he received the original piece of cloth. The way this works, it seems, is that the day on which the cloth was received counts as one. I do the equivalent adjustment for each case below. See also the definition of ten days at Bu NP 1:3.2.2, where the eleventh dawn means the tenth dawn after one received the cloth.

robe within ten days. If he is given the expected robe-cloth twenty days after he was given the original robe-cloth, it must be made into a robe within nine days. If he is given the expected robe-cloth twenty-one days after he was given the original robe-cloth, it must be made into a robe within eight days. ... twenty-two days after ... twenty-seven days after ... If he is given the expected robe-cloth twenty-eight days after he was given the original robe-cloth, it must be made into a robe within one day. If he is given the expected robe-cloth twenty-nine days after he was given the original robe-cloth, it must be determined, assigned to another, or given away on that very day.⁴⁹ If he does not determine it, assign it to another, or give it away, it becomes subject to relinquishment at dawn on the thirtieth day.

- 2.2.33 The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)
- 2.2.36 “Venerables, this out-of-season robe-cloth, which I have kept for more than a month, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe-cloth back to you.”
- 2.2.41 If he is given the expected robe-cloth, but it is different from the robe-cloth originally given to him, and there are days remaining, he does not have to make a robe if he does not want to.

Permutations

- 2.3.1 If it is more than a month and he perceives it as more, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than a month, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than a month, but he

49. Again, in the Pali idiom, *tiṃse uppanne*, literally, “given thirty days ago”, actually means given twenty-nine days ago.

perceives it as less, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If it has not been determined, but he perceives that it has, he 2.3.4
commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it
has not been assigned to another, but he perceives that it has, he
commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.⁵⁰ If it
has not been given away, but he perceives that it has, he commits an
offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been
lost, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing
relinquishment and confession. If it has not been destroyed, but he
perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment
and confession. If it has not been burned, but he perceives that it
has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
If it has not been stolen, but he perceives that it has, he commits an
offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If he uses robe-cloth that should be relinquished without first 2.3.11
relinquishing it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less
than a month, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of
wrong conduct. If it is less than a month, but he is unsure of it, he
commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than a month and
he perceives it as less, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if within a month it has been determined, as- 2.4.1
signed to another, given away, lost, destroyed, burned, stolen, or
taken on trust;⁵¹ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The third training rule on keeping extra robe-
cloth beyond a month, the third, is finished.*

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

51. “Taken on trust” refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

4. Having a nun wash a used robe

Purāṇacīvara

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Udāyī's ex-wife became a nun. She frequently visited Udāyī, and he frequently visited her. And Udāyī shared his meals with that nun.
- 1.6 One morning Udāyī robed up, took his bowl and robe, and went to her. He then uncovered his genitals in front of her and sat down on a seat. She too uncovered her genitals in front of him and sat down on a seat. Lustfully staring at her genitals, he emitted semen.
- 1.9 He then said to that nun: "Sister, get some water. I'll wash the robe."
- 1.11 "Give it to me, venerable, I'll wash it."
- 1.12 She then took some of the semen in her mouth and inserted some into her vagina. Because of that she became pregnant. The nuns said, "This nun doesn't abstain from sex. She's pregnant."
- 1.16 She said, "Venerables, I do abstain from sex," and she told them what had happened.
- 1.17 The nuns complained and criticized Udāyī, "How could Venerable Udāyī get a nun to wash a used robe?" They then told the monks. The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How could Venerable Udāyī get a nun to wash a used robe?"
- 1.22 After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Udāyī: "Is it true, Udāyī, that you did this?"
- 1.24 "It's true, sir."
- 1.25 "Is she a relative of yours?"
- 1.26 "No."
- 1.27 "Foolish man, a man and a woman who are unrelated don't know what's appropriate and inappropriate, what's inspiring and uninspir-

ing, in dealing with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk has an unrelated nun wash, dye, or beat a used robe, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one's male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother's side or on the father's side.⁵²

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

A used robe: a sarong or an upper robe, even worn once.

If he tells her to wash it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.1.11
When it has been washed, it becomes subject to relinquishment. If he tells her to dye it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When it has been dyed, it becomes subject to relinquishment. If he tells

52. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmaha-ssa yugam pitāmahayugam*, "In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*." So the Pāli phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means "as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers", that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one's grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2's father; (4) 3's father; (5) 4's father; (6) 5's father; and (7) 6's father. This applies to both one's paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

her to beat it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When she has struck it once with her hand or with an implement, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

2.1.17 The robe should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

2.1.20 “Venerables, this used robe, which I got an unrelated nun to wash, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe back to you.”

Permutations

2.2.1 If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her wash a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her wash and dye a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her wash and beat a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her wash, dye, and beat a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and two offenses of wrong conduct.

2.2.5 If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her dye a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her dye and beat a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her dye and wash a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her dye, beat, and wash a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and two offenses of wrong conduct.

If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her beat 2.2.9
 a used robe, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and
 confession. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he
 has her beat and wash a used robe, he commits one offense entailing
 relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated
 and he perceives her as such, and he has her beat and dye a used robe,
 he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of
 wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and
 he has her beat, wash, and dye a used robe, he commits one offense
 entailing relinquishment and two offenses of wrong conduct.

If she is unrelated, but he is unsure of it ...⁵³ If she is unrelated, 2.2.13
 but he perceives her as related ...

If he has her wash a used robe belonging to someone else, he 2.2.15
 commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has her wash a sitting
 mat or a sheet, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has
 a nun who is fully ordained only on one side do the washing, he
 commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If she is related, but he perceives her as unrelated, he commits 2.2.18
 an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, but he is unsure of it,
 he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related and he
 perceives her as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if a related nun does the washing and an unre- 2.2.21.1
 lated nun helps her; if a nun does the washing without being asked; if
 he has a nun wash an unused robe; if he has a nun wash any requisite
 apart from a robe; if it is a trainee nun; if it is a novice nun; if he is
 insane; if he is the first offender.

53. Sp 1.506: *Aññātikāya vematiko aññātikāya ñātikasaññīti imānīpi padāni
 vuttānaṃhyeva tiṇṇaṃ catukkānaṃ vasena vitthārato veditabbāni*, “‘If she is unre-
 lated, but he is unsure of it; if she is unrelated, but he perceives her as related’:
 these sentences should be understood in detail just as the stated three tetrads
 (above).”

*The training rule on having a nun wash
a used robe, the fourth, is finished.*

5. Receiving a robe from a nun

Cīvarapaṭiggahana

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the nun Uppalavaṇṇā was staying at Sāvattihī. One morning she robed up, took her bowl and robe, and entered Sāvattihī to collect almsfood. When she had completed her almsround, eaten her meal, and returned, she went to the Blind Men's Grove where she sat down at the foot of a tree for the day's meditation. 1.1.1

Just then some bandits who had stolen and slaughtered a cow were taking the meat to the Blind Men's Grove. The head bandit saw Uppalavaṇṇā sitting at the foot of that tree. He thought, "If my sons and brothers see this nun, they'll harass her," and he took a different path. Soon afterwards when the meat was cooked, he took the best part, tied it up with a palm-leaf wrap, hung it from a tree not far from Uppalavaṇṇā, and said, "Whatever ascetic or brahmin sees this gift, please take it." And he left. 1.1.6

Uppalavaṇṇā had just come out from the stillness of meditation when she heard the head bandit making that statement. She took the meat and returned to the nunnery. The following morning she prepared the meat and made it into a bundle with her upper robe. She then rose into the air and landed in the Bamboo Grove. 1.1.13

When she arrived, the Buddha had already gone to the village for alms, but Venerable Udāyī had been left behind to look after the dwellings. Uppalavaṇṇā approached Udāyī and said, "Sir, where's the Buddha?" 1.2.1

"He's gone to the village for alms." 1.2.5

"Please give this meat to the Buddha." 1.2.6

- 1.2.7 “You’ll please the Buddha with that meat. If you give me your sarong, you’ll please me too.”
- 1.2.9 “It’s hard for women to get material support, and this is one of my five robes. I don’t have another. I can’t give it away.”
- 1.2.11 “Sister, just as a man giving an elephant might decorate it with a girdle, so should you, when giving meat to the Buddha, decorate me with your sarong.”
- 1.2.13 Being pressured by Udāyī, Uppalavaṇṇā gave him her sarong and then returned to the nunnery. The nuns who received Uppalavaṇṇā’s bowl and robe asked her where her sarong was. And she told them what had happened. The nuns complained and criticized Udāyī, “How could Venerable Udāyī receive a robe from a nun? It’s hard for women to get material support.”
- 1.2.19 The nuns told the monks. The monks of few desires complained and criticized Udāyī, “How could Venerable Udāyī receive a robe from a nun?”
- 1.2.22 After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Udāyī: “Is it true, Udāyī, that you did this?”
- 1.2.24 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.2.25 “Is she a relative of yours?”
- 1.2.26 “No.”
- 1.2.27 “Foolish man, a man and a woman who are unrelated don’t know what’s appropriate and inappropriate, what’s good and bad, in dealing with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

‘If a monk receives a robe directly from an unrelated nun, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

- 1.2.32 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

Then, being afraid of wrongdoing, the monks did not receive robes from nuns even in exchange. The nuns complained and criticized them, “How can they not receive robes from us in exchange?” 2.1

The monks heard the criticism of those nuns and they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 2.4

“Monks, I allow you to receive things in exchange from five kinds of people: monks, nuns, trainee nuns, novice monks, and novice nuns.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.9

Final ruling

‘If a monk receives a robe directly from an unrelated nun, except in exchange, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one’s male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother’s side or on the father’s side.⁵⁴

54. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmaha-ssa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pāli phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers”, that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one’s grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2’s father; (4) 3’s father; (5) 4’s father; (6) 5’s father; and (7) 6’s father. This applies to

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

A robe: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.⁵⁵

Except in exchange: unless there is an exchange.

3.1.13 If he accepts, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the robe-cloth, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

3.1.15 The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

3.1.18 “Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I received directly from an unrelated nun without anything in exchange, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe-cloth back to you.”

Permutations

3.2.1 If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he receives robe-cloth from her, except in exchange, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If she is unrelated, but he is unsure of it, and he receives robe-cloth from her, except in exchange, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If she is unrelated, but he perceives her as related, and he receives robe-cloth from her, except in exchange, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

3.2.4 If he receives robe-cloth directly from a nun who is fully ordained only on one side, except in exchange, he commits an offense of wrong

both one’s paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

55. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4, the size referred to here is no smaller than 8 by 4 *suga-taṅgula*, “standard fingerbreadths”. For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms. For the rendering of *cīvara* as “robe-cloth”, see the same appendix.

conduct. If she is related, but he perceives her as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related and he perceives her as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if the nun is related; if much is exchanged with little or little is exchanged with much; if he takes it on trust;⁵⁶ if he borrows it; if he receives any requisite apart from robe-cloth; if it is a trainee nun; if it is a novice nun; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 3.3.1

The training rule on receiving a robe from a nun, the fifth, is finished.

56. This refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

6. Asking an unrelated person for a robe

Aññātakaviññatti

Origin story

First sub-story

1.1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time Venerable Upananda the Sakyan was skilled at teaching. On one occasion the son of a wealthy merchant went to Upananda, bowed, and sat down. And Upananda instructed, inspired, and gladdened him with a teaching. Afterwards that merchant's son said to Upananda:

1.1.6 "Venerable, please tell me what you need. I can give you robe-cloth, almsfood, a dwelling, and medicinal supplies."

1.1.8 "If you wish to give me something, give me one of your wrap garments."

1.1.9 "It's shameful, venerable, for a gentleman to walk around in only one wrap. Please wait until I get back home. I'll send you this wrap or a better one."

1.1.12 A second time and a third time Upananda said the same thing to that merchant's son, and he got the same reply. He then said, "What's the point of inviting me if you don't want to give?"

1.1.19 Being pressured by Upananda, that merchant's son gave him one of his wraps and left. People asked him why he was walking around in only one wrap, and he told them what had happened. People complained and criticized Upananda, "These Sakyan monastics have great desires. They're not content. Even to make them an appropriate offer isn't easy. How could they take his wrap when the merchant's son was making an appropriate offer?"

1.2.7 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized him too, "How could Venerable Upananda ask the merchant's son for a robe?"

After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Upananda: “Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?” 1.2.10

“It’s true, sir.” 1.2.12

“Is he a relative of yours?” 1.2.13

“No.” 1.2.14

“Foolish man, people who are unrelated don’t know what’s appropriate and inappropriate, what’s good and bad, in dealing with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people’s confidence ...”
... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.2.15

Preliminary ruling

‘If a monk asks an unrelated male or female householder for a robe, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.2.20

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards a number of monks who were traveling from Sāketa to Sāvattī were robbed by bandits. Knowing that the Buddha had laid down this training rule and being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not ask for robes. As a consequence, they walked naked to Sāvattī, where they bowed down to the monks. The monks there said, “These Ājīvaka ascetics are good people, as they bow down to the monks.” 2.1

“We’re not Ājīvakas! We’re monks!” 2.5

The monks asked Venerable Upāli to examine them. 2.6

When the naked monks told him what had happened, Upāli said to the monks, “They are monks. Please give them robes.” 2.7

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How can monks go naked? Shouldn’t they have covered up with grass and leaves?” 2.8

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 2.11

“Monks, if a monk’s robes are stolen or lost, I allow him to ask an unrelated householder for robes. At the first monastery where he arrives, if the Sangha has a communal robe, a bedspread, a floor cover, or a mattress cover, he should take that and put it on, thinking, ‘When I get a robe, I’ll return it.’⁵⁷ If there’s none of these things, he should cover up with grass and leaves before going on. He should not go on while naked. If he does, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.17 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk asks an unrelated male or female householder for a robe, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. These are the appropriate occasions: his robes are stolen or his robes are lost.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one’s male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother’s side or on the father’s side.⁵⁸

57. “A communal robe” renders *vihāracīvara*, literally, “a dwelling robe”. Since “dwelling robe” is awkward in English, and because these robes did not belong to individual monastics, I prefer the given rendering. “A bedspread” renders *uttarattharaṇa*. Sp 1.517: *Uttarattharaṇanti mañcakassa upari attharaṇakam vuccati*, “What is spread on top of a bed is called an *uttarattharaṇa*.”

58. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmahassa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pali phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as

A male householder: any man who lives at home.⁵⁹

A female householder: any woman who lives at home.

A robe: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.⁶⁰

Except on an appropriate occasion: unless it is an appropriate occasion.

His robes are stolen: a monk's robe is taken by kings, bandits, scoundrels, or whoever.

His robes are lost: a monk's robe is burned by fire, carried away by flooding, eaten by rats or termites, or worn through use.

If he asks, except on an appropriate occasion, then for the effort 3.2.1 there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the robe-cloth, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an 3.2.3 individual. "And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ..." (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

"Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I received after asking an un- 3.2.6 related householder, but not on an appropriate occasion, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha." ... "the Sangha should give ..." "you should give ..." "I give this robe-cloth back to you."

the seventh generation of grandfathers", that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one's grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2's father; (4) 3's father; (5) 4's father; (6) 5's father; and (7) 6's father. This applies to both one's paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

59. *Agāram* is typically rendered as "in a house". The problem with this is that it is not unallowable for a monastic to live in a building that is the equivalent of a house. What a monastic should not do is own a home and then live there.

60. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4, the size referred to here is no smaller than 8 by 4 *suga-taṅgula*, "standard fingerbreadths". For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms. For the rendering of *cīvara* as "robe-cloth", see the same appendix.

Permutations

- 3.3.1 If the person is unrelated and the monk perceives them as such, and he asks them for robe-cloth, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the person is unrelated, but the monk is unsure of it, and he asks them for robe-cloth, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the person is unrelated, but the monk perceives them as related, and he asks them for robe-cloth, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 3.3.4 If the person is related, but the monk perceives them as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the person is related, but the monk is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the person is related and the monk perceives them as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 3.4.1 There is no offense: if it is an appropriate occasion; if he asks relatives; if he asks those who have given an invitation; if he asks for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on asking an unrelated person for a robe, the sixth, is finished.

7. Accepting too many robes

Tatuttari

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha- 1.1
piṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six said to the
monks whose robes had been stolen, "The Buddha has allowed a
monk whose robes have been stolen or lost to ask an unrelated house-
holder for a robe. You should ask for a robe."

"It's not necessary. We've already gotten robes." 1.6

"We'll ask for you." 1.7

"Do as you please."⁶¹ 1.8

The monks from the group of six then went to householders and 1.9
said, "Monks have arrived whose robes have been stolen. Please give
them robes." And they asked for many robes.

Soon afterwards in the public meeting hall a certain man said to 1.13
another, "Sir, monks have arrived whose robes have been stolen. I've
given them robes."

The other replied, "So have I." And another said the same. 1.16

They complained and criticized those monks, "How can the 1.18
Sakyan monastics ask for many robes without moderation? Are
they going to trade in cloth or set up shop?"

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.21
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How could
the monks from the group of six ask for many robes without moder-
ation?"

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.24
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.26

61. *Vīññāpetha āvuso*, literally, "Ask, friends."

1.27 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If an unrelated male or female householder invites that monk to take many robes, he should accept at most one sarong and one upper robe. If he accepts more than that, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

That monk: the monk whose robes have been stolen.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one’s male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother’s side or on the father’s side.⁶²

A male householder: any man who lives at home.⁶³

A female householder: any woman who lives at home.

Many robes: a lot of robes.

Invites to take: saying, “Take as many as you like.”

He should accept at most one sarong and one upper robe: if three robes are lost, he should accept two; if two robes are lost, he should accept one; if one robe is lost, he should not accept any.

62. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmaha-ssa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pali phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers”, that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one’s grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2’s father; (4) 3’s father; (5) 4’s father; (6) 5’s father; and (7) 6’s father. This applies to both one’s paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

63. *Agāram* is typically rendered as “in a house”. The problem with this is that it is not unallowable for a monastic to live in a building that is the equivalent of a house. What a monastic should not do is own a home and then live there.

If he accepts more than that: if he asks for more than that, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the robe, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

The robe should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.) 2.1.18

“Venerables, this robe, which I received after asking an unrelated householder for too many, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe back to you.” 2.1.21

Permutations

If the person is unrelated and the monk perceives them as such, and he asks them for too many robes, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the person is unrelated, but the monk is unsure of it, and he asks them for too many robes, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the person is unrelated, but the monk perceives them as related, and he asks them for too many robes, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.2.1.1

If the person is related, but the monk perceives them as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the person is related, but the monk is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the person is related and the monk perceives them as such, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he takes too much, but with the intention of returning the remainder;⁶⁴ if they give, saying, “The remainder is for you;”⁶⁵ if they give, but not because his robes were stolen; if they give, but not because his robes were lost; if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is by means of his own property; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on accepting too many robes, the seventh, is finished.

64. Sp 1.526: *Sesakaṃ āharissāmīti dve cīvarāni katvā sesaṃ puna āharissāmīti attho*, “*Sesakaṃ āharissāmi*: the meaning is that he says, ‘After making two robes, I will return the remainder.’”

65. Presumably this refers to any leftover cloth after the robe(s) have been made.

8. Requesting a fine robe from a fund

Upakkhata

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, a certain man said to his wife, "I'm going to give
robe-cloth to Venerable Upananda."

An alms-collecting monk heard that man making that statement. 1.1.4
He then went to Upananda the Sakyan and said, "Upananda, you
have much merit. In such-and-such a place I heard a man tell his
wife that he's going to give you robe-cloth."

"He's my supporter." 1.1.9

Upananda then went to that man and said, "Is it true that you 1.1.10
want to give me robe-cloth?"

"Yes, that's just what I was thinking." 1.1.12

"If that's the case, give me such-and-such robe-cloth. For what's 1.1.14
the point of giving robe-cloth that I won't use?"

That man complained and criticized him, "These Sakyan monas- 1.1.16
tics have great desires. They're not content. It's no easy matter to
give them robe-cloth. How could Venerable Upananda come to me
and say what kind of robe-cloth he wants without first being invited
by me to do so?"

The monks heard the complaints of that man, and the monks of 1.1.20
few desires complained and criticized him, "How could Venerable
Upananda go to a householder and say what kind of robe-cloth he
wants without first being invited to do so?"

After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon 1.1.23
afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Upananda:
"Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.1.25

"Is he a relative of yours?" 1.1.26

"No." 1.1.27

1.1.28 “Foolish man, people who are unrelated don’t know what’s appropriate and inappropriate, what’s good and bad, in dealing with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people’s confidence ...”
... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a male or female householder has set aside a robe fund for an unrelated monk, thinking, “With this robe fund I will buy robe-cloth and give it to monk so-and-so;” and if that monk, without first being invited, goes to them and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, saying, “Please use this robe fund to buy such-and-such robe-cloth and then give it to me,” and he does so because he wants something fine, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

For a monk: for the benefit of a monk; making a monk the object of consideration, one wants to give to him.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one’s male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother’s side or on the father’s side.⁶⁶

A male householder: any man who lives at home.⁶⁷

66. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmahassa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pali phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers”, that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one’s grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2’s father; (4) 3’s father; (5) 4’s father; (6) 5’s father; and (7) 6’s father. This applies to both one’s paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

67. *Agāram* is typically rendered as “in a house”. The problem with this is that it is not unallowable for a monastic to live in a building that is the equivalent of a house. What a monastic should not do is own a home and then live there.

A female householder: any woman who lives at home.

A robe fund: money, gold, a pearl, a gem, a coral, a crystal, cloth, thread, or cotton wool.⁶⁸

With this robe fund: with that which is at one's disposal.

I will buy: having traded.

I will give: I will donate.

If that monk: the monk the robe fund has been set aside for.

Without first being invited: he or she has not said beforehand:

“Venerable, what kind of robe-cloth do you need? What kind of robe-cloth can I buy for you?”

Goes to them: having gone to their house or having gone wherever.

Specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants: please make it long or wide or closely woven or soft.

This robe fund: that which is at one's disposal.

Such-and-such: long or wide or closely woven or soft.

To buy: having traded.

Give: donate.

Because he wants something fine: wanting something good, wanting something expensive.

If that householder buys robe-cloth that is long, wide, closely woven, or soft because of the monk's statement, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the robe-cloth, it becomes subject to relinquishment. 2.1.35

The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.) 2.1.37

“Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I received after going to an unrelated householder and saying what kind of robe-cloth I wanted without first being invited, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe-cloth back to you.” 2.1.40

68. “Money” renders *hirañña*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If the householder is unrelated and the monk perceives them as such, and, without first being invited, he goes to them and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the householder is unrelated, but the monk is unsure of it, and, without first being invited, he goes to them and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the householder is unrelated, but the monk perceives them as related, and, without first being invited, he goes to them and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 2.2.4 If the householder is related, but the monk perceives them as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the householder is related, but the monk is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the householder is related and the monk perceives them as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of another; if it is by means of his own property; if the householder wishes to buy something expensive, but the monk has them buy something inexpensive; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on requesting a fine robe from a fund, the eighth, is finished.

9. Requesting a fine robe from a combined fund

Dutiyaupakkhata

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, a certain man said to another man, "I'm going to
give robe-cloth to Venerable Upananda." And he replied, "So am I."

An alms-collecting monk heard that conversation. He then went 1.6
to Upananda the Sakyan and said, "Upananda, you have much merit.
In such-and-such a place I heard two men telling each other that
they're each going to give you robe-cloth."

"They are my supporters." 1.13

Upananda then went to those men and said, "Is it true that you 1.14
want to give me robe-cloth?"

"Yes, that's just what we were thinking." 1.16

"If that's the case, then give me such-and-such robe-cloth. For 1.18
what's the point of giving robe-cloth that I won't use?"

Those men complained and criticized him, "These Sakyan monas- 1.20
tics have great desires. They're not content. It's no easy matter to
give them robe-cloth. How could Venerable Upananda come to us
and say what kind of robe-cloth he wants without first being invited
by us to do so?"

The monks heard the complaints of those men, and the monks of 1.24
few desires complained and criticized him, "How could Venerable
Upananda go to householders and say what kind of robe-cloth he
wants without first being invited to do so?"

After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon 1.27
afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Upananda:
"Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.29

"Are they relatives of yours?" 1.30

"No." 1.31

- 1.32 “Foolish man, people who are unrelated don’t know what’s appropriate and inappropriate, what’s good and bad, in dealing with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people’s confidence ...”
... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If two male or female householders have set aside separate robe funds for an unrelated monk, thinking, “With these separate robe funds we’ll buy separate robe-cloths and give them to monk so-and-so;” and if that monk, without first being invited, goes to them and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, saying, “Please put these separate robe funds together to buy such-and-such robe-cloth and then give it to me,”⁶⁹ and he does so because he wants something fine, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

For a monk: for the benefit of a monk; making a monk the object of consideration, they want to give to him.

Two: a pair.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one’s male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother’s side or on the father’s side.⁷⁰

69. The phrase *ubhova santā ekena*, here translated as “put together”, is not immediately clear. It seems to me that this phrase needs to be related to the main sentence verb *acchādettha*, “present” or “give”, which takes the instrumental of the thing given: “present (him) with one (robe)”. *Ubhova santā* is explained below in the word analysis as *dvepi janā*, “both people”, and the overall phrase then becomes, “two people present (him) with one (robe)”. This means that the funds are put together, and I translate accordingly.

70. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmaha-ssa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pali phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as

Male householders: any men who live at home.⁷¹

Female householders: any women who live at home.

Robe funds: money, gold, pearls, gems, corals, crystals, cloth, thread, or cotton wool.

With these separate robe funds: with that which is at their disposal.

We'll buy: having traded.

We'll give: we'll donate.

If that monk: the monk the robe funds have been set aside for.

Without first being invited: they have not said beforehand: "Venerable, what kind of robe-cloth do you need? What kind of robe-cloth can we buy for you?"

Goes to them: having gone to their house or having gone wherever.

Specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants: please make it long or wide or closely woven or soft.

These separate robe funds: that which is at their disposal.

Such-and-such: long or wide or closely woven or soft.

To buy: having traded.

Give: donate.

Put together: two people supplying him with one robe-cloth.

Because he wants something fine: wanting something good, wanting something expensive.

If those householders buy robe-cloth that is long, wide, closely woven, or soft because of his statement, then for the effort there is 2.39

the seventh generation of grandfathers", that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one's grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2's father; (4) 3's father; (5) 4's father; (6) 5's father; and (7) 6's father. This applies to both one's paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

71. *Agāram* is typically rendered as "in a house". The problem with this is that it is not unallowable for a monastic to live in a building that is the equivalent of a house. What a monastic should not do is own a home and then live there.

an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the robe-cloth, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

2.41 The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

2.44 “Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I received after going to unrelated householders and saying what kind of robe-cloth I wanted without first being invited, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe-cloth back to you.”

Permutations

2.49.1 If the householders are unrelated and he perceives them as such, and, without first being invited, he goes to them and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the householders are unrelated, but he is unsure of it, and, without first being invited, he goes to them and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the householders are unrelated, but he perceives them as related, and, without first being invited, he goes to them and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.52 If the householders are related, but he perceives them as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the householders are related, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the householders are related and he perceives them as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

2.55.1 There is no offense: if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of another; if it is by means of his own property; if the householders wish to buy something ex-

pensive, but he has them buy something inexpensive; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The second training rule on requesting a fine robe from a combined fund, the ninth, is finished.

10. Excessive prompting to get a robe

Rāja

Origin story

- 1.1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time a certain government official was a supporter of Venerable Upananda the Sakyan. On one occasion that official sent a robe fund by messenger, saying, "Buy robe-cloth with this fund and give it to Venerable Upananda."
- 1.1.4 The messenger went to Upananda and said, "Venerable, I've brought a robe fund for you. Please receive it."
- 1.1.7 "We don't receive robe funds, but we do receive allowable robe-cloth at the right time."
- 1.1.9 "Is there anyone who provides services for you?"
- 1.1.11 Just then a lay follower had come to the monastery on some business. Upananda told the messenger, "This lay follower provides services for the monks."
- 1.1.14 The messenger instructed that lay follower and then returned to Upananda, saying, "I've instructed the lay follower you pointed out to me. Please go to them at the right time and they'll give you robe-cloth."
- 1.1.17 Later on that government official sent a message to Upananda, saying, "Please use the robe-cloth. I would like you to use the robe-cloth." When Upananda did not say anything to that lay follower, that government official sent him a second message saying the same thing. When Upananda still did not say anything to that lay follower, that government official sent him a third message.
- 1.2.1 At that time the householder association had made an agreement that whoever came late to a meeting would be fined fifty coins. And now they were having a meeting. Just then Upananda went to that lay follower and said, "I need robe-cloth."

“Please wait one day, venerable, for today there’s a meeting of the householder association. They’ve made an agreement that whoever comes late gets fined fifty coins.” 1.2.5

Saying, “Give me the robe-cloth today,” he grabbed him by the belt. 1.2.7

Being pressured by Upananda, the lay follower bought him robe-cloth, and as a consequence he was late for the meeting. People asked him, “Sir, why are you late? You’ve just lost fifty coins.” 1.2.8

When that lay follower told them what had happened, they complained and criticized Upananda, “These Sakyan monastics have great desires. They’re not content. It’s no easy matter to provide them with a service. How could Venerable Upananda not agree when asked by a lay follower to wait for a day?” 1.2.11

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized him, “How could Venerable Upananda not agree when asked by a lay follower to wait for a day?” 1.2.17

After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Upananda: “Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?” 1.2.21

“It’s true, sir.” 1.2.24

The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.2.25

Final ruling

‘If a king, a king’s employee, a brahmin, or a householder sends a robe fund for a monk by messenger, saying, “Buy robe-cloth with this robe fund and give it to monk so-and-so,” and the messenger goes to that monk and says, “Venerable, I have brought a robe fund for you. Please receive it,” then that monk should reply, “We don’t receive robe funds, but we do receive allowable robe-cloth at the right time.” If that messenger says, “Is there anyone who provides services for you?” the monk, if he needs robe-cloth, should point

out a monastery worker or a lay follower and say, “They provide services for the monks.” If the messenger instructs that service provider and then returns to the monk and says, “Venerable, I have instructed the service provider you pointed out. Please go to them at the right time and they’ll give you robe-cloth,” then, if that monk needs robe-cloth, he should go to that service provider and prompt them and remind them two or three times, saying, “I need robe-cloth.” If he then gets robe-cloth, all is well. If he does not get it, he should stand in silence for it at most six times. If he then gets robe-cloth, all is well. If he makes any further effort and then gets robe-cloth, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he does not get robe-cloth, he should go to the owners of that robe fund, or send a message, saying, “That monk hasn’t received any benefit from the robe fund you sent for him. Please recover what’s yours, or it might perish.” This is the proper procedure.”

Definitions

For a monk: for the benefit of a monk; making a monk the object of consideration, one wants to give to him.

A king: whoever rules.

A king’s employee: whoever gets food and wages from a king.

A brahmin: a brahmin by birth.

A householder: anyone apart from a king, a king’s employee, and a brahmin.

A robe fund: money, gold, a pearl, or a gem.

With this robe fund: with that which is at one’s disposal.

Buy: having traded.

Give: donate.

And the messenger goes to that monk and says, “Venerable, I have brought a robe fund for you. Please receive it,” then that monk should reply, “We don’t receive robe funds, but we do receive allowable robe-cloth at the right time.” If that

messenger says, “Is there anyone who provides services for you?” the monk, if he needs robe-cloth, should point out a monastery worker or a lay follower and say, “They provides services for the monks”: he should not say, “Give it to them,” “They’ll put it aside,” “They’ll trade it,” “They’ll buy it.”

If the messenger instructs that service provider and then returns to the monk and says, “Venerable, I have instructed the service provider you pointed out. Please go to them at the right time and they’ll give you robe-cloth,” then, if that monk needs robe-cloth, he should go to that service provider and prompt them and remind them two or three times, saying,⁷² **“I need robe-cloth”:** he should not say, “Give me robe-cloth,” “Get me robe-cloth,” “Trade me robe-cloth,” “Buy me robe-cloth.” 2.1.32

He should say it a second and a third time. 2.1.33

If he gets it, all is well. If he does not get it, he should go there and stand in silence for it: he should not sit down on a seat; 2.1.37
he should not receive food; he should not give a teaching. If he is asked, “Why have you come?” he should say, “Think about it.”⁷³ If he sits down on a seat, or he receives food, or he gives a teaching, he loses one allowance to stand.

He should stand a second and a third time. If he prompts four 2.1.41
times, he can stand four times.⁷⁴ If he prompts five times, he can stand twice. If he prompts six times, he cannot stand at all.

If he makes any further effort and then gets robe-cloth: for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the robe-cloth, it becomes subject to relinquishment. 2.2.2

The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” 2.2.4

72. “Prompt” renders *codetabbo*. For a discussion of the meaning of the verb *codeti*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

73. *Jānāhi*. This verb, which normally means “to understand” or “to find out”, is very flexible in its usage.

74. The point here and below is that each prompting is equivalent to two standings. You can choose one or the other.

(To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

- 2.2.7 “Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I got after prompting more than three times and standing more than six times, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe-cloth back to you.”

If he does not get robe-cloth, he should go to the owner of that robe fund, or send a message, saying, “That monk hasn’t received any benefit from the robe fund you sent for him. Please recover what’s yours, or it might perish.” this is the right method.

Permutations

- 2.3.1 If he prompts more than three times and stands more than six times, and he perceives it as more, and he gets robe-cloth, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he prompts more than three times and stands more than six times, but he is unsure of it, and he gets robe-cloth, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he prompts more than three times and stands more than six times, but he perceives it as less, and he gets robe-cloth, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 2.3.4 If he prompts less than three times and stands less than six times, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he prompts less than three times and stands less than six times, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he prompts less than three times and stands less than six times, and he perceives it as less, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.4.1 There is no offense: if he prompts three times and stands six times; if he prompts less than three times and stands less than six times; if

it is given without prompting; if the owners prompt and then it is given;⁷⁵ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on excessive prompting to get a robe, the tenth, is finished.

The first subchapter on the robe season is finished.

This is the summary:

“Three on the ended robe season,
And washing, receiving;
Three on those who are unrelated,
Of both, and with messenger.”

2.4.11

75. I translate according to the gloss in Kkh: *sāmihehi codetvā dinne*, “After prompting by the owners, it is given.”

11. Making a blanket with silk

Kosiya

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Ālavī at the Aggālava Shrine, the monks from the group of six went to silk-makers and said, “Please boil a heap of silkworms and give us silk. We want to make a blanket containing silk.” The silk-makers complained and criticized them, “How can the Sakyan monastics come and say such things to us? It’s our misfortune that we must kill many small creatures because of our livelihoods and because of our wives and children.”⁷⁶
- 1.9 The monks heard the complaints of those silk-makers, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How could the monks from the group of six go to silk-makers and say such a thing?”
- 1.13 After rebuking them in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that you did this?”
- 1.17 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.18 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

76. “Children” renders *putta/ā*. In Pali the male gender takes precedence if a group contains people of both sexes. For instance, the plural *puttā*, “sons”, may mean “children” or “offspring”, depending on the context. In the same way, the plural *bhātāro*, “brothers”, can mean “siblings”. This way of understanding male-gender nouns is confirmed in the introduction to the Pali lexical work the *Abhidhānappadīpikāṭikā*: *Ettha hi mātā ca pitā ca pitaro, putto ca dhītā ca puttā, sassu ca sasuro ca sasurā, bhātā ca bhaginī ca bhātaroti bhinnalīṅgānampi ekaseso dassitoti*, “‘Mother and father are fathers; son and daughter are sons; mother-in-law and father-in-law are fathers-in-law; brother and sister are brothers;’ in this case the split gender is shown with only one gender remaining.” The *Abhidhānappadīpikāṭikā* is available online at tipitaka.org.

Final ruling

‘If a monk has a blanket made that contains silk, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A blanket: it is made by strewing, not by weaving.⁷⁷

Has made: If he makes a blanket that contains even one thread of silk, or he has one made, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the blanket, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

The blanket should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.) 2.1.10

“Venerables, this blanket containing silk, which I got made, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this blanket back to you.” 2.1.13

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has others 2.2.1

77. For the method of making a *santhata*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

- 2.2.5 If he makes one, or has one made, for someone else, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 2.2.7.1 There is no offense: if he makes a canopy, a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a pillow; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.
*The training rule on making a blanket with silk, the first, is finished.*⁷⁸

78. It is called the first rule since it is the first rule of the second chapter of *nissaggiya pācittiyas* for monks. If, however, one disregards the division into chapters, it is the eleventh rule of the *nissaggiya pācittiyas*.

12. Making a blanket entirely of black wool

Suddhakāla

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying in the house with the peaked roof in the Great Wood near Vesālī, the monks from the group of six were having blankets made entirely of black wool. People who were walking about the dwellings complained and criticized them, “How could the Sakyan monastics have blankets made entirely of black wool? They’re just like householders who indulge in worldly pleasures!” 1.1

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How could the monks from the group of six have blankets made entirely of black wool?” 1.5

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that you do this?” 1.8

“It’s true, sir.” 1.10

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.11

Final ruling

‘If a monk has a blanket made entirely of black wool, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one

motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Black: there are two kinds of black: natural black and dyed black.

A blanket: it is made by strewing, not by weaving.

Has made: if he makes the blanket, or has it made, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the blanket, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

2.13 The blanket should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

2.16 “Venerables, this blanket, which I got made entirely of black wool, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this blanket back to you.”

Permutations

2.21.1 If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.25 If he makes one, or has one made, for someone else, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

2.27.1 There is no offense: if he makes a canopy, a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a pillow; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on making a blanket entirely of black wool, the second, is finished.

13. Making a new blanket with too much black wool

Dvebhāga

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time, when the monks from the
group of six knew that the Buddha had prohibited having a blanket
made entirely of black wool, they added just a little bit of white on
the edge, effectively having a blanket made entirely of black wool
just as before. The monks of few desires complained and criticized
them, "How could the monks from the group of six do this?"

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.5
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.7

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do 1.8
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk is having a new blanket made, he should use two parts
of entirely black wool, a third part of white, and a fourth part of
brown. If he has a new blanket made without using two parts
of entirely black wool, a third part of white, and a fourth part
of brown, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and
confession.'**

Definitions

New: newly made is what is meant.

A blanket: it is made by strewing, not by weaving.

Is having made: making it himself or having it made.

He should use two parts of entirely black wool: having weighed it, he should use two measures.

A third part of white: one measure of white.

A fourth part of brown: one measure of brown.

Without using two parts of entirely black wool, a third part of white, and a fourth part of brown: if he makes it, or has it made, without using two measures of entirely black wool, one measure of white, and one measure of brown, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the blanket, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

2.16 The blanket should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

2.19 “Venerables, this blanket, which I got made without using two measures of entirely black wool, one measure of white, and one measure of brown, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this blanket back to you.”

Permutations

2.24.1 If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.28 If he makes one, or has one made, for someone else, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he makes one using one measure of white and one measure of brown; if he makes one using more than one measure of white and more than one measure of brown; if he makes one using just white and brown; if he makes a canopy, a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a pillow; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.30.1

*The training rule on making a new blanket
with too much black wool, the third, is finished.*

14. Keeping a new blanket less than six years

Chabbassa

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time monks were having blankets made every year. They kept on begging and asking, "Please give wool! We need wool!" People complained and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan monastics have blankets made every year, begging and asking, 'Please give wool! We need wool!?' We only make blankets for ourselves every five or six years, even though our children defecate and urinate on them and they're eaten by rats."
- 1.12 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can those monks do this?"
- 1.16 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monks, that there are monks who do this?"
- 1.19 "It's true, sir."
- 1.20 The Buddha rebuked them, "How can those foolish men do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

'If a monk has had a new blanket made, he should keep it for six years. Whether that blanket has been given away or not, if he has another new blanket made in less than six years, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.'

- 1.27 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

At one time a certain monk at Kosambī was sick. His relatives sent him a message, saying, “Come, venerable, we’ll nurse you.” The monks urged him to go, but he said, “The Buddha has laid down a training rule that a monk who has had a new blanket made must keep it for six years. Now because I’m sick, I’m unable to travel with my blanket. And because I’m not comfortable without it, I can’t go.”

They told the Buddha. 2.12

Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 2.13

“Monks, I allow you to give permission to a sick monk to make a blanket.”⁷⁹

And it should be given like this. After approaching the Sangha, the sick monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say, ‘Venerables, I’m sick. I’m unable to travel with my blanket. I ask the Sangha for permission to make a blanket.’ And he should ask a second and a third time. A competent and capable monk should then inform the Sangha: 2.15

‘Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The monk so-and-so is sick. He’s unable to travel with his blanket. He’s asking the Sangha for permission to make a blanket. If the Sangha is ready, it should give permission to monk so-and-so to make a blanket. This is the motion. 2.23

Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The monk so-and-so is sick. He’s unable to travel with his blanket. He’s asking the Sangha for permission to make a blanket. The Sangha gives permission to monk so-and-so to make a blanket. Any monk who approves of giving permission to monk so-and-so to make a blanket should remain silent. Any monk who doesn’t approve should speak up. 2.28

79. “Permission to make a blanket”, renders *santhatasammuti*. The literal meaning, “blanket permission”, is ambiguous in English.

2.34 The Sangha has given permission to monk so-and-so to make a blanket. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus.’

2.37 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk has had a new blanket made, he should keep it for six years. Whether that blanket has been given away or not, if he has another new blanket made in less than six years, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

New: newly made is what is meant.

A blanket: it is made by strewing, not by weaving.

Has had made: has made or has had made.

He should keep it for six years: he should keep it for six years at a minimum.⁸⁰

In less than six years: fewer than six years.

That blanket has been given away: it has been given to others.

Not: it has not been given to anyone.

Except if the monks have agreed: if he makes another new blanket, or has one made, unless the monks have agreed, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the blanket, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

3.18 The blanket should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

80. “At a minimum” renders *paramatā*, which normally means “at a maximum”. Yet *paramatā* also means “in the extreme” and thus in the present case “at a minimum”.

“Venerables, this blanket, which I got made after less than six 3.21
years without the agreement of the monks, is to be relinquished. I
relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you
should give ...” “I give this blanket back to you.”

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing 3.26.1
relinquishment and confession. If he has others finish what he began
himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confes-
sion. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits
an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has others
finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing
relinquishment and confession.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he makes one after six years; if he makes one 3.30.1
after more than six years; if he makes one, or has one made, for the
sake of another; if he gets what was made by another and then uses
it; if he makes a canopy, a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a
pillow; if he has the permission of the monks; if he is insane; if he is
the first offender.

*The training rule on keeping a new blan-
ket less than six years, the fourth, is finished.*

15. Making an inappropriate sitting blanket

Nisīdanasanthata

Origin story

- 1.1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, A-nāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. There the Buddha addressed the monks: "Monks, I wish to do a solitary retreat for three months. No-one should visit me except the one who brings me almsfood."
- 1.1.4 "Yes, sir," they replied, and no-one visited him except the one who brought him almsfood.
- 1.1.5 Soon afterwards the Sangha at Sāvattthī made the following agreement: "The Buddha wishes to be on solitary retreat for three months. No-one should visit him except the one who brings him almsfood. Anyone who does must confess an offense entailing confession."
- 1.1.9 Just then Venerable Upasena of Vaṅganta and his followers went to the Buddha, bowed, and sat down. Since it is the custom for Buddhas to greet newly-arrived monks, the Buddha said to Upasena, "I hope you're keeping well, Upasena, I hope you're getting by? I hope you're not tired from traveling?"
- 1.1.13 "We're keeping well, sir, we're getting by. We're not tired from traveling."
- 1.1.15 One of Upasena's students was seated not far from the Buddha, and the Buddha said to him, "Do you like rag-robes, monk?"
- 1.1.17 "I don't like rag-robes, sir."
- 1.1.18 "Why then do you wear them?"
- 1.1.19 "My preceptor wears them, and so I do it too."
- 1.1.20 And the Buddha said to Upasena, "Upasena, your followers are inspiring. How do you train them?"
- 1.1.22 "When anyone asks me for the full ordination, I tell him this: 'I stay in the wilderness, I eat only almsfood, and I wear rag-robes. If you do the same, I'll give you the full ordination.' If he agrees, I

ordain him. Otherwise I don't. And I do the same when anyone asks me for support.⁸¹ It's in this way that I train my followers."

"Good, Upasena, you train your followers well. But do you know the agreement made by the Sangha at Sāvattthī?" 1.2.1

"No." 1.2.3

"The Sangha at Sāvattthī has made the following agreement: 'The Buddha wishes to be on solitary retreat for three months. No-one should visit him except the one who brings him almsfood. Anyone who does must confess an offense entailing confession.'" 1.2.4

"Sir, let the Sangha at Sāvattthī be known for this agreement. We, however, don't lay down new rules, nor do we get rid of the existing ones. We practice and undertake the training rules as they are." 1.2.8

"Good, Upasena. One should not lay down new rules, nor should one get rid of the existing ones. One should practice and undertake the training rules as they are." 1.2.11

And, Upasena, I allow those monks who stay in the wilderness, who eat only almsfood, and who wear rag-robles to visit me whenever they please."

Upasena and his followers got up from their seats, bowed down, circumambulated the Buddha with their right sides toward him, and left. Just then a number of monks were standing outside the gateway, thinking, "We'll make Venerable Upasena confess an offense entailing confession."⁸² And they said to Upasena, "Upasena, do you know the agreement of the Sangha at Sāvattthī?" 1.2.15

"The Buddha asked me the same question, and I replied that I didn't. He then told me what it was, and I said, 'Sir, let the Sangha at Sāvattthī be known for this agreement. We, however, don't lay down new rules, nor do we get rid of the existing ones. We practice and undertake the training rules as they are.' Also, the Buddha has allowed 1.2.18

81. "Support" renders *nissaya*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

82. "Outside the gateway" renders *bahidvārakoṭṭhaka* (in the previous sentence). See Appendix of Technical Terms for a discussion of the word *koṭṭhaka*.

those monks who stay in the wilderness, who eat only almsfood, and who wear rag-robcs to visit him whenever they please.”

1.2.27 Those monks thought, “It’s true what Venerable Upasena says.”

1.3.1 The monks heard that the Buddha had allowed those monks who stay in the wilderness, who eat only almsfood, and who wear rag-robcs to visit him whenever they please. Longing to see the Buddha, they discarded their blankets and undertook the practice of staying in the wilderness, of eating only almsfood, and of wearing rag-robcs.

1.3.3 Soon afterwards, when the Buddha and a number of monks were walking about the dwellings, he saw discarded blankets here and there. He asked the monks, “Who owns these discarded blankets?”

1.3.5 The monks told him. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks: “Well then, monks, I will lay down a training rule 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. And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk is having a sitting blanket made, he must incorporate a piece of one standard handspan from the border of an old blanket in order to make it ugly. If he has a new sitting blanket made without incorporating a piece of one standard handspan from the border of an old blanket, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

Sitting (blanket):⁸³ one with a border is what is meant.

A blanket: it is made by strewing, not by weaving.

Is having made: making it himself or having it made.

An old blanket: even worn once.

He must incorporate a piece of one standard handspan from the border in order to make it ugly: to make it strong, he cuts out a circular or a rectangular piece, and he then incorporates it in one place or he strews it on after pulling it apart.

Without incorporating a piece of one standard handspan from the border of an old blanket: if he makes a new sitting blanket, or has one made, without incorporating a piece of one standard handspan from the border of an old blanket, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the sitting blanket, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

The sitting blanket should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, 2.14 or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

“Venerables, this sitting blanket, which I got made without incor- 2.17 porating a piece of one standard handspan from the border of an old blanket, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this sitting blanket back to you.”

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing 2.22.1 relinquishment and confession. If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits

83. “Sitting (blanket)” renders *nisīdana*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

- 2.26 If he makes one, or has one made, for the sake of another, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 2.27.1 There is no offense: if he makes one incorporating a piece of one standard handspan from the border of an old blanket; if he is unable to get hold of such a piece and he makes one incorporating a smaller piece; if he is unable to get hold of such a smaller piece and he makes one without; if he gets what was made by another and then uses it; if he makes a canopy, a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a pillow; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on making an inappropriate sitting blanket, the fifth, is finished.

16. Carrying wool too far

Elakaloma

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, a certain monk was given wool as he was walking
through the Kosalan country on his way to Sāvattthī. He bound it
into a bundle with his upper robe and carried on. People who saw
him teased him, "Venerable, how much did it cost you? How much
will the profit be?" As a result he was humiliated.

When he arrived at Sāvattthī, he threw the wool to the ground. 1.8
The monks asked him why.

"People have been teasing me because of this wool." 1.11

"But how far have you carried it?" 1.12

"Over 40 kilometers." 1.13

The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How 1.14
could a monk carry wool more than 40 kilometers?"

After rebuking that monk in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.16
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: "Is it true, monk, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.18

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do 1.19
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If wool is given to a monk who is traveling, he may receive it if he
wishes. If he receives it and there is no-one else to carry it, he may
carry it himself for at most 40 kilometers.⁸⁴ If he carries it further**

84. That is, three *yojanas*. For a discussion of measures and distances, see *sugata*
in Appendix of Technical Terms.

than that, even if there is no-one else to carry it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

To a monk who is traveling: to one who is walking on a road.

If wool is given: if it is given by a sangha, by a group, by a relative, by a friend, or if it is discarded wool, or if he got it by means of his own property.

If he wishes: if he desires, he may receive it.

If he receives it, he may carry it himself for at most 40 kilometers: he may carry it himself a maximum of 40 kilometers.

There is no-one else to carry it: there is no other person who can carry it, either a woman or a man, either a householder or a monastic.

If he carries it further than that, even if there is no-one else to carry it: when he goes beyond 40 kilometers with the first foot, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When he goes beyond with the second foot, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he stands within the 40 kilometer limit, but drops it beyond the 40 kilometer limit, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he places it in the vehicle or among the goods of another without their knowledge, and it goes more than 40 kilometers, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

2.16 The wool should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

2.19 “Venerables, this wool, which I have taken more than 40 kilometers, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this wool back to you.”

Permutations

If he takes it more than 40 kilometers and he perceives it as more, he 2.24.1
commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he
takes it more than 40 kilometers, but he is unsure of it, he commits
an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he takes it
more than 40 kilometers, but he perceives it as less, he commits an
offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If he takes it less than 40 kilometers, but he perceives it as more, 2.27
he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he takes it less than 40
kilometers, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct. If he takes it less than 40 kilometers and he perceives it as
less, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he carries it 40 kilometers; if he carries it less 2.30.1
than 40 kilometers; if he carries it 40 kilometers and then carries it
back; if he takes it 40 kilometers with the intention of staying there,
but then takes it further; if he gets back what had been taken from
him and then takes it further; if he gets back what he had given up
and then takes it further; if he gets someone else to carry it; if it is a
finished article; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on carrying wool too far, the sixth, is finished.

17. Getting a nun to wash wool

Eḷakalomadhovāpana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying in the Sakyan country in the Banyan Tree Monastery at Kapilavatthu. At that time the monks from the group of six had the nuns wash, dye, and comb wool. Because of this, the nuns neglected recitation, testing, the higher morality, the higher mind, and the higher wisdom.⁸⁵
- 1.4 Mahāpajāpati Gotamī then went to the Buddha and bowed down to him. And the Buddha said to her, “Gotamī, I hope the nuns are heedful, energetic, and diligent?”
- 1.6 “How could the nuns be heedful, venerable sir?” And she told him what was happening.
- 1.9 The Buddha then instructed, inspired, and gladdened her with a teaching. She bowed down, circumambulated him with her right side toward him, and left.
- 1.11 Soon afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks from the group of six: “Is it true, monks, that you do this?”
- 1.13 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.14 “Are they your relatives?”
- 1.15 “No.”
- 1.16 “Foolish men, people who are unrelated don’t know what’s appropriate and inappropriate, what’s inspiring and uninspiring, in dealing with each other. And still you do this. This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

85. “Testing” renders *paripucchā*. The basic meaning of *paripucchā* is “to question” or “to ask”, as used for instance in Bu Pc 71. Often, however, as in the present case, it refers to a teacher questioning his student, in the sense of finding out how much the student knows. In such cases I render the word as “testing”.

Final ruling

‘If a monk has an unrelated nun wash, dye, or comb wool, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one’s male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother’s side or on the father’s side.⁸⁶

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

If he tells her to wash it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.9
When it has been washed, it becomes subject to relinquishment.
If he tells her to dye it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
When it has been dyed, it becomes subject to relinquishment. If he
tells her to comb it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When
it has been combed, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

The wool should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. 2.15
“And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

86. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmaha-ssa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pāli phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers”, that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one’s grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2’s father; (4) 3’s father; (5) 4’s father; (6) 5’s father; and (7) 6’s father. This applies to both one’s paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

- 2.18 “Venerables, this wool, which I got washed by an unrelated nun, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this wool back to you.”

Permutations

- 2.23.1 If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her wash wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her wash and dye wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her wash and comb wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her wash, dye, and comb wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and two offenses of wrong conduct.
- 2.27 If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her dye wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her dye and comb wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her dye and wash wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her dye, comb, and wash wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and two offenses of wrong conduct.
- 2.31 If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her comb wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her comb and wash wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he has her comb and dye wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and one offense of wrong conduct. If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such,

and he has her comb, wash, and dye wool, he commits one offense entailing relinquishment and two offenses of wrong conduct.

If she is unrelated, but he is unsure of it ... If she is unrelated, but he perceives her as related ... 2.35

If he has her wash wool belonging to someone else, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has a nun who is fully ordained only on one side do the washing, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, but he perceives her as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related and he perceives her as such, there is no offense. 2.37

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if a related nun does the washing and an unrelated nun helps her; if a nun does the washing without being asked; if he has a nun wash an unused and finished article; if it is a trainee nun; if it is a novice nun; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.42.1

The training rule on getting a nun to wash wool, the seventh, is finished.

18. Becoming the owner of money

Rūpiya

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrel sanctuary. At that time Venerable Upananda was associating with a family from which he received a regular meal. Whenever that family obtained food, they put aside a portion for Upananda. And that's what they did when one evening they obtained some meat.
- 1.6 The following morning their son got up early and cried, "Give me meat!" The man said to his wife, "Give him the venerable's portion. We'll buy something else for the venerable."
- 1.9 On the same morning Upananda robed up, took his bowl and robe, and went to that family where he sat down on the prepared seat. The man of the house approached Upananda, bowed, sat down, and said, "Yesterday evening, venerable, we obtained some meat, and we put aside a portion for you. But then in the morning our son got up early and cried, 'Give me meat!' and we gave him your portion. What can we get you for a *kaḥāpaṇa*?"
- 1.14 "Are you giving up a *kaḥāpaṇa* coin for me?"
- 1.15 "Yes."
- 1.16 "Then just give me that *kaḥāpaṇa*."
- 1.17 After giving a *kaḥāpaṇa* to Upananda, that man complained and criticized him, "The Sakyan monastics accept money just as we do."
- 1.18 The monks heard the complaints of that man, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How could Venerable Upananda receive money?"
- 1.21 After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Upananda: "Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?"
- 1.23 "It's true, sir."

The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.24

Final ruling

‘If a monk takes, has someone else take, or consents to gold, silver, or money being deposited for him, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’⁸⁷

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Gold: that which has the color of the Teacher is what is meant.

Silver: a *kaḥāpaṇa* coin, a copper *māsaka* coin, a wooden *māsaka* coin, a resin *māsaka* coin—whatever is used in commerce.

Takes: if he takes hold of it himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

Has someone else take: if he has another take hold of it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

Consents to ... being deposited for him: if someone says, “This is for you,” and he consents to it being deposited for him, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

It should be relinquished in the midst of the Sangha. “And, monks, 2.15 it should be relinquished like this. After approaching the Sangha, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say:

87. “Gold, silver, or money” renders *jātarūparajata*. For a discussion of this compound, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

- 2.18 ‘Venerables, I have received money. It is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.’”
- 2.21 After relinquishing it, he is to confess the offense. The confession should be received by a competent and capable monk.
- 2.23 If a monastery worker or a lay follower is available, you should tell him, “Look into this.” If he says, “What can I get you with this?” one should not say, “Get this or that;” one should point out what is allowable: ghee, oil, honey, or syrup. If he makes a purchase and brings back what is allowable, everyone may enjoy it except the one who received the money.
- 2.32 If this is what happens, all is well. If not, he should be told, “Discard it.” If he discards it, all is well. If he does not, a monk who has five qualities should be appointed as the money discarder: he’s not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he knows what has and has not been discarded.
- 2.38 “And, monks, he should be appointed like this. First the monk should be asked and then a competent and capable monk should inform the Sangha:
- 2.41 ‘Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. If the Sangha is ready, it should appoint monk so-and-so as the money discarder. This is the motion.
- 2.44 Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The Sangha appoints monk so-and-so as the money discarder. Any monk who agrees to appointing monk so-and-so as the money discarder should remain silent. Any monk who doesn’t agree should speak up.
- 2.48 The Sangha has appointed monk so-and-so as the money discarder. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus.’”
- 2.51 The appointed monk should throw it away without taking note of where. If he takes note of where he throws it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Permutations

If it is money, and he perceives it as such, and he receives it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is money, but he is unsure of it, and he receives it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is money, but he does not perceive it as such, and he receives it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.53.1

If it is not money, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not money, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not money, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense. 2.56

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if, within a monastery or a lodging, he takes it or has someone take it, and he then puts it aside with the thought, “Whoever owns it will come and get it;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.59.1

The training rule on becoming the owner of money, the eighth, is finished.

19. Trading with money

Rūpiyasamvohāra

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six engaged in various kinds of trades involving money. People complained and criticized them, “How can the Sakyan monastics engage in trades that involve money? They’re just like householders who indulge in worldly pleasures!”
- 1.5 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can the monks from the group of six do this?”
- 1.8 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned those monks: “Is it true, monks, that you do this?”
- 1.10 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk engages in various kinds of trades involving money, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Various kinds: what is shaped, what is not shaped, and what is both shaped and not shaped.

What is shaped: what is meant for the head, what is meant for the neck, what is meant for the hands, what is meant for the feet, what is meant for the waist.⁸⁸

What is not shaped: what is shaped in a lump is what is meant.

What is both shaped and not shaped: both of them.

Money: a golden *kaḥāpaṇa* coin, a copper *māsaka* coin, a wooden *māsaka* coin, a resin *māsaka* coin—whatever is used in commerce.

Engages: If he exchanges what is shaped with what is shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges what is not shaped with what is shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges what is both shaped and not shaped with what is shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If he exchanges what is shaped with what is not shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges what is not shaped with what is not shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges what is both shaped and not shaped with what is not shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If he exchanges what is shaped with what is both shaped and not shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges what is not shaped with what is both

88. Sp 1.589: *Sīsūpagantiādisu sīsaṃ upagacchatitī sīsūpagam, potthakesu pana ‘sīsūpaka’nti likhitam, yassa kassaci sīsālaṅkārassetam adhivacanam. Esa nayo sabbattha*, “In regard to ‘What is meant for the head’, etc., ‘What is meant for the head’ means what goes to the head. In the books, however, it is written ‘sīsūpaka’. This is a term for whatever is an ornament for the head. This is the method everywhere.” The basic meaning of the Pali word *rūpiya*, here rendered as “money”, is silver. We can infer from this that the ornaments mentioned in the commentary must be made of silver. The commentary suggests that gold is also included: Sp 1.587: *Rūpiyasamvohāranti jātārūparajataparivattanam, ‘Rūpiyasamvohāra’ means exchanging gold and silver.*”

shaped and not shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges what is both shaped and not shaped with what is both shaped and not shaped, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

- 2.25 It should be relinquished in the midst of the Sangha. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. After approaching the Sangha, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say,
- 2.28 ‘Venerables, I have engaged in various kinds of trades involving money. This is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.’”
- 2.31 After relinquishing it, he is to confess the offense. The confession should be received by a competent and capable monk.
- 2.33 If a monastery worker or a lay follower is available, you should tell him, “Look into this.” If he says, “What can I get you with this?” one should not say, “Get this or that;” one should point out what is allowable: ghee, oil, honey, or syrup. If he makes a purchase and brings back what is allowable, everyone may enjoy it except the one who did the exchange involving money.
- 2.42 If this is what happens, all is well. If not, he should be told, “Discard this.” If he discards it, all is well. If he does not, a monk who has five qualities should be appointed as the money discarder: he’s not biased by desire, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he knows what has and has not been discarded.
- 2.48 “And, monks, he should be appointed like this. First the monk should be asked and then a competent and capable monk should inform the Sangha:
- 2.51 ‘Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. If the Sangha is ready, it should appoint monk so-and-so as the money discarder. This is the motion.
- 2.54 Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The Sangha appoints monk so-and-so as the money discarder. Any monk who agrees to

appointing monk so-and-so as the money discarder should remain silent. Any monk who doesn't agree should speak up.

The Sangha has appointed monk so-and-so as the money discarder. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus.” 2.58

The appointed monk should throw it away without taking note of where. If he takes note of where he throws it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.61

Permutations

If it is money, and he perceives it as such, and he exchanges it for money, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.⁸⁹ If it is money, but he is unsure of it, and he exchanges it for money, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is money, but he does not perceive it as such, and he exchanges it for money, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.63.1

If it is not money, but he perceives it as such, and he exchanges it for money, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.⁹⁰ If it is not money, but he is unsure of it, and he exchanges it for money, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is not money, and he does not perceive it as such, but he exchanges it for money, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.66

89. The commentarial explanation makes it clear that what is meant here is that one exchanges money for money. The same is true for the next two cases. Sp 1.589: *purimasikkhāpade vuttavattthūsu nissaggiyavattthunā nissaggiyavattthum cetāpentassa*, “For one who is exchanging an object to be relinquished with another object to be relinquished, it is in accordance with the cases spoken of in the previous training rule.”

90. The commentarial explanation makes it clear that what is meant here is that one exchanges what is not money for money, that is, one is selling something and therefore ending up with money. Sp 1.589: *Attano vā hi arūpiyena parassa rūpiyam cetāpeyya*, “Or one exchanges one’s own non-money for someone else’s money.” The same is true for the next two cases.

- 2.69 If it is not money, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not money, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not money, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.72.1 There is no offense: if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on trading with money, the ninth, is finished.

Bu Np 20
20. Bartering
Kayavikkaya

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time Venerable Upananda the
Sakyan had become skilled at making robes. He made an upper robe
of old cloth, well-dyed and beautifully made, and he wore it.⁹¹

Just then a certain wanderer who was wearing an expensive robe 1.4
went up to Upananda and said, "Your upper robe is beautiful. Please
give it to me in exchange for my robe."

"Are you sure?" 1.7

"I am." 1.8

Saying, "Alright, then," he gave it. 1.9

The wanderer put on the upper robe and went to the wanderers' 1.10
monastery. The wanderers said to him, "This upper robe of yours is
beautiful. Where did you get it?"

"I traded it for my robe." 1.14

"But how long will it last? Your other robe was better." 1.15

The wanderer realized they were right, and so he returned to 1.17
Upananda and said, "Here's your upper robe. Please give me back
mine."

"But didn't I ask you if you were sure? I won't give it back." 1.20

Then that wanderer complained and criticized him, "Even house- 1.22
holders give back to each other when they regret a trade. How, then,
can a monastic not do the same?"

The monks heard the complaints of that wanderer, and the monks 1.25
of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, "How could
Venerable Upananda barter with a wanderer?"

91. For the rendering of *saṅghāṭi* as "upper robe", see Appendix of Technical
Terms.

- 1.28 After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Upananda: “Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?”
- 1.30 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.31 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk engages in various kinds of barter, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Various kinds: robes, almsfood, a dwelling, or medicinal supplies; even a bit of bath powder, a tooth cleaner, or a piece of string.

Engages in barter: if he misbehaves, saying, “Give that for this,” “Bring that for this,” “Trade that with this,” “Exchange that for this,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When it has been bartered—his own goods are in the hands of the other and the other’s goods are in his own hands—it becomes subject to relinquishment.

- 2.10 The goods should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, they should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

“Venerables, I have engaged in various kinds of barter. This is 2.13
to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha
should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this back to you.”

Permutations

If it is bartering, and he perceives it as such, he commits an offense 2.19.1
entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is bartering, but he
is unsure of it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and
confession. If it is bartering, but he does not perceive it as such, he
commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If it is not bartering, but he perceives it as such, he commits an 2.22
offense of wrong conduct. If it is not bartering, but he is unsure of it,
he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not bartering, and
he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he asks about the value; if he tells an attendant; 2.25.1
if he says, “I have this and I have need of such-and-such;” if he is
insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on bartering, the tenth, is finished.

The second subchapter on silk is finished.

This is the summary:

“Silk, entirely, two parts, 2.34
Six years, sitting blanket;
And two on wool, should take,
Two on various kinds.”

21. Keeping an extra almsbowl beyond ten days

Patta

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were storing up many almsbowls. When people walking about the dwellings saw this, they complained and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan monastics store up many bowls? Are they starting up as bowl merchants or setting up a bowl shop?"
- 1.6 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the monks from the group of six keep extra bowls?"
- 1.9 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.11 "It's true, sir."
- 1.12 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

'If a monk keeps an extra almsbowl, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.'"

- 1.17 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards Venerable Ānanda was offered an extra bowl. He wanted to give it to Venerable Sāriputta, who was staying at Sāketa.

Knowing that the Buddha had laid down a rule against keeping an extra bowl, Venerable Ānanda thought, “What should I do now?” He told the Buddha, who said, “How long is it, Ānanda, before Sāriputta returns?”

“Nine or ten days, venerable sir.” 2.13

Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: “Monks, you should keep an extra almsbowl for ten days at the most. And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.14

Final ruling

‘A monk should keep an extra almsbowl for ten days at the most. If he keeps it longer than that, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

For ten days at the most: it should be kept ten days at a maximum.

An extra almsbowl: a bowl that is not determined, nor assigned to another.⁹²

An almsbowl: there are two kinds of bowls: the iron bowl and the ceramic bowl. 3.6

And there are three sizes of bowls: the large bowl, the medium bowl, and the small bowl.⁹³ 3.7

The large bowl: it holds half an *ālḥaka* measure of cooked rice, a fourth part of fresh food, and a suitable amount of curry.⁹⁴ 3.8

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

93. Sp 1.602: *Tayo pattassa vaṇṇāti tiṇi pattassa pamāṇāni*, “*Tayo pattassa vaṇṇā*: there are three measures of bowls.”

94. Sp 1.602: *Aḍḍhālḥakodanaṃ gaṇhātīti magadhanāliyā dvinnam taṇḍulanāli-nam odanaṃ gaṇhāti*, “*Aḍḍhālḥakodanaṃ gaṇhāti*: it holds rice to the quantity of two *nāli* measures of rice of the Magadha *nāli*.”

- 3.9 The medium bowl: it holds a *nālika* measure of cooked rice, a fourth part of fresh food, and a suitable amount of curry.⁹⁵
- 3.10 The small bowl: it holds a *pattha* measure of cooked rice, a fourth part of fresh food, and a suitable amount of curry.⁹⁶ Anything larger than this is not a bowl, nor anything smaller.

If he keeps it longer than that, it becomes subject to relinquishment: it becomes subject to relinquishment at dawn on the eleventh day.⁹⁷

- 3.14 The bowl should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. After approaching the Sangha, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say,
- 3.17 ‘Venerables, this almsbowl, which I have kept over ten days, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.’”
- 3.19 After relinquishing it, he should confess the offense. The confession should be received by a competent and capable monk. The relinquished bowl is then to be given back:
- 3.22 “Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. This almsbowl, which was to be relinquished by monk so-and-so, has been relinquished to the Sangha. If the Sangha is ready, it should give this bowl back to monk so-and-so.”
- 3.25 Or: after approaching several monks, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the

95. The medium size bowl is half the volume of the large bowl. Sp 1.602: *Nālikodananti magadhanāliya ekāya taṇḍulanāliya odanaṃ*, “*Nālikodanaṃ*: rice to the quantity of one *nāli* measure of rice of the Magadha *nāli*.”

96. The small bowl is half the volume of the medium size bowl. Sp 1.602: *Patthodananti magadhanāliya upaḍḍhanālikodanaṃ*, “*Patthodanaṃ*: rice to the quantity of half a *nāli* of the Magadha *nāli*.”

97. According to the commentary this means the tenth dawn after one received the bowl. Sp 1.463: *Cīvaruppādadivasaena saddhiṃ ekādase aruṇuggamane nissaggiyaṃ hotīti veditabbaṃ*, “It is to be understood in this way: it is to be relinquished on the eleventh dawn including the day when the robe (or bowl) was given.”

senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say:

“Venerables, this almsbowl, which I have kept over ten days, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to you.” 3.26

After relinquishing it, he should confess the offense. The confession should be received by a competent and capable monk. The relinquished bowl is then to be given back: 3.28

“Please, venerables, I ask you to listen. This almsbowl, which was to be relinquished by monk so-and-so, has been relinquished to you. If the venerables are ready, you should give this bowl back to monk so-and-so.” 3.31

Or: after approaching a single monk, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder, squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say: “This almsbowl, which I have kept over ten days, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to you.” After relinquishing it, he should confess the offense. The confession should be received by that monk. The relinquished bowl is then to be given back: 3.34

“I give this almsbowl back to you.” 3.40

Permutations

If it is more than ten days and he perceives it as more, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than ten days, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than ten days, but he perceives it as less, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 3.41.1

If it has not been determined, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been assigned to another, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been given away, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been lost, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing 3.44

relinquishment and confession. If it has not been destroyed, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been broken, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it has not been stolen, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

- 3.51 If he uses an almsbowl that should be relinquished without first relinquishing it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than ten days, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than ten days, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than ten days and he perceives it as less, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 3.55.1 There is no offense: if, within ten days, it has been determined, assigned to another, given away, lost, destroyed, broken, stolen, or taken on trust;⁹⁸ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.
- 4.1 Soon afterwards the monks from the group of six did not give back a relinquished bowl. They told the Buddha.

“Monks, a relinquished almsbowl should be given back. If you don’t give it back, you commit an offense of wrong conduct.”

The training rule on keeping an extra almsbowl beyond ten days, the first, is finished.

98. “Taken on trust” refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

22. Exchanging an almsbowl with fewer than five mends

Īnapaṇcabandhana

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying in the Sakyan country in the 1.1.1
Banyan Tree Monastery at Kapilavatthu. At that time a potter had
invited the monks, saying, “If any of you needs an almsbowl, I’ll
provide it.” But the monks had no sense of moderation, and they
asked for many bowls. Those who had small bowls asked for large
ones, and those who had large bowls asked for small ones. The potter
was so busy making bowls for the monks that he was unable to make
goods for sale. He could not make a living for himself, and his wives
and children suffered. People complained and criticized them, “How
can the Sakyan monastics have no sense of moderation and ask for
many bowls? This potter is so busy making bowls for them that he
is unable to make goods for sale. He is unable to make a living for
himself, and his wives and children are suffering.”

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.1.13
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can
those monks have no sense of moderation and ask for many bowls?”

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.1.16
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: “Is it true, monks, that there are monks who do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.1.18

The Buddha rebuked them ... “How can those foolish men do 1.1.19
this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” After rebuking them,
he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, a monk should not ask for an almsbowl. If he does, he 1.1.23
commits an offense of wrong conduct.”

- 1.2.1 Soon afterwards the bowl of a certain monk broke. Knowing that the Buddha had prohibited asking for a bowl and being afraid of wrongdoing, he did not ask for a new one. As a consequence, he collected almsfood with his hands. People complained and criticized him, “How can the Sakyan monastics collect almsfood with their hands, just like the monastics of other religions?”
- 1.2.6 The monks heard the complaints of those people and they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- 1.2.9 “Monks, I allow you to ask for a new almsbowl if your bowl has been lost or is broken.”
- 1.3.1 When they heard about the Buddha’s allowance, the monks from the group of six asked for many bowls even when their existing bowls only had a minor chip or scratch. Once again that potter was so busy making bowls for the monks that he was unable to make goods for sale. He could not make a living for himself, and his wives and children suffered.⁹⁹ And people complained and criticized them as before.
- 1.3.7 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can the monks from the group of six ask for many bowls even when their existing bowls only have a minor chip or scratch?”

99. “Children” renders *putta/ā*. In Pali the male gender takes precedence if a group contains people of both sexes. For instance, the plural *puttā*, “sons”, may mean “children” or “offspring”, depending on the context. In the same way, the plural *bhātāro*, “brothers”, can mean “siblings”. This way of understanding male-gender nouns is confirmed in the introduction to the Pali lexical work the *Abhidhānappadīpikāṭikā*: *Ettha hi mātā ca pitā ca pitaro, putto ca dhītā ca puttā, sassu ca sasuro ca sasurā, bhātā ca bhaginī ca bhātaroti bhinnalingānampi ekaseso dassitoti*, “‘Mother and father are fathers; son and daughter are sons; mother-in-law and father-in-law are fathers-in-law; brother and sister are brothers;’ in this case the split gender is shown with only one gender remaining.” The *Abhidhānappadīpikāṭikā* is available online at tipitaka.org.

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.3.10
 Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that you do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.3.12

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do 1.3.13
 this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk exchanges an almsbowl with fewer than five mends for a new almsbowl, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. That monk should relinquish that almsbowl to a gathering of monks. He should then be given the last almsbowl belonging to that gathering: “Monk, this bowl is yours. Keep it until it breaks.” This is the proper procedure.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

An almsbowl with fewer than five mends: it has no mends, one mend, two mends, three mends, or four mends.

An almsbowl with a mend that does not count: one that does not have a fracture of 3.5 cm.¹⁰⁰

An almsbowl with a mend that counts: one that does have a fracture of 3.5 cm.

New almsbowl: asked for is what is meant.

100. That is, a fracture of two fingerbreadths, *dvaṅgulā*.

Exchanges: if he asks, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the bowl, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

2.1.16 It should be relinquished in the midst of the Sangha. All determined bowls should be brought together. One should not determine an inferior bowl, thinking, “I’ll get a valuable one.”

2.1.20 If one determines an inferior bowl, thinking, “I’ll get a valuable one,” one commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.1.21 “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. After approaching the Sangha, that monk should arrange his upper robe over one shoulder and pay respect at the feet of the senior monks. He should then squat on his heels, raise his joined palms, and say:

2.1.23 ‘Venerables, this almsbowl, which I got in exchange for a bowl that had fewer than five mends, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.’”

2.1.25 After relinquishing it, he should confess the offense. The confession should be received by a competent and capable monk.

2.1.27 A monk who has five qualities should be appointed as the distributor of almsbowls: he’s not biased by favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear, and he knows what has and has not been distributed. “And, monks, he should be appointed like this. First the monk should be asked, and then a competent and capable monk should inform the Sangha:

2.1.32 ‘Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. If the Sangha is ready, it should appoint monk so-and-so as the distributor of almsbowls. This is the motion.

2.1.35 Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The Sangha appoints monk so-and-so as the distributor of almsbowls. Any monk who agrees to appointing monk so-and-so as the distributor of almsbowls should remain silent. Any monk who doesn’t agree should speak up.

2.1.39 The Sangha has appointed monk so-and-so as the distributor of almsbowls. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus.’”

The appointed monk should give away that relinquished bowl. 2.1.42
He should ask the most senior monk, “Sir, would you like this bowl?”
If the most senior monk takes it, his old bowl should be offered to the next monk.

He should not take that bowl out of sympathy. If he does, he 2.1.46
commits an offense of wrong conduct.

It is not to be offered to anyone who does not have bowl. In this 2.1.47
manner it should be offered all the way to the most junior monk in the Sangha.

He should then be given the last almsbowl belonging to that gathering: “Monk, this bowl is yours. Keep it until it breaks”:

That monk is not to store that bowl in an unsuitable place, use it in an unsuitable way, or give it away, thinking, “How may this bowl be lost, destroyed, or broken?” If he stores it in an unsuitable place, uses it in an unsuitable way, or gives it away, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

This is the proper procedure: this is the right method.

Permutations

If he exchanges a bowl without mends for a bowl without mends, 2.2.1
he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl without mends for a bowl with one mend, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl without mends for a bowl with two mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl without mends for a bowl with three mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl without mends for a bowl with four mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If he exchanges a bowl with one mend for a bowl without mends, 2.2.6
he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl with one mend for a bowl with one mend, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he

exchanges a bowl with one mend for a bowl with two mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl with one mend for a bowl with three mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl with one mend for a bowl with four mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.2.11 If he exchanges a bowl with two mends for a bowl without mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl with two mends for a bowl with one mend ... for a bowl with two mends ... for a bowl with three mends ... If he exchanges a bowl with two mends for a bowl with four mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.2.16 If he exchanges a bowl with three mends for a bowl without mends ... for a bowl with one mend ... for a bowl with two mends ... for a bowl with three mends ... If he exchanges a bowl with three mends for a bowl with four mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.2.21 If he exchanges a bowl with four mends for a bowl without mends ... for a bowl with one mend ... for a bowl with two mends ... for a bowl with three mends ... If he exchanges a bowl with four mends for a bowl with four mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.2.26 If he exchanges a bowl without mends for a bowl without mends that count, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl without mends for a bowl with one mend that counts ... for a bowl with two mends that count ... for a bowl with three mends that count ... If he exchanges a bowl without mends for a bowl with four mends that count, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.2.31 If he exchanges a bowl with one mend for a bowl without mends that count ... for a bowl with one mend that counts ... for a bowl with two mends that count ... for a bowl with three mends that count ... If he exchanges a bowl with one mend for a bowl with four

mends that count, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If he exchanges a bowl with two mends for a bowl without mends that count ... If he exchanges a bowl with two mends for a bowl with four mends that count, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.2.36

If he exchanges a bowl with three mends for a bowl without mends that count ... If he exchanges a bowl with three mends for a bowl with four mends that count, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.2.38

If he exchanges a bowl with four mends for a bowl without mends that count ... for a bowl with one mend that counts ... for a bowl with two mends that count ... for a bowl with three mends that count ... If he exchanges a bowl with four mends for a bowl with four mends that count, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.2.40

If he exchanges a bowl without mends that count for a bowl without mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he exchanges a bowl without mends that count for a bowl with one mend ... for a bowl with two mends ... for a bowl with three mends ... for a bowl with four mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. ...¹⁰¹ 2.2.45

If he exchanges a bowl with four mends that count for a bowl without mends ... If he exchanges a bowl with four mends that count for a bowl with one mend ... for a bowl with two mends ... for a bowl with three mends ... If he exchanges a bowl with four mends that count for a bowl with four mends, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.2.50

If he exchanges a bowl without mends that count for a bowl without mends that count ... for a bowl with one mend that counts ... 2.2.55

101. The Pali seems to be missing ellipses points after *pācittiyam*. Otherwise the three four-item series beginning with *ekabandhanokāśena*, *dvibandhanokāśena*, and *tibandhanokāśena* are not accounted for.

for a bowl with two mends that count ... for a bowl with three mends that count ... If he exchanges a bowl without mends that count for a bowl with four mends that count, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. ...¹⁰²

2.2.60 If he exchanges a bowl with four mends that count for a bowl without mends that count ... for a bowl with one mend that counts ... for a bowl with two mends that count ... for a bowl with three mends that count ... If he exchanges a bowl with four mends that count for a bowl with four mends that count, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

Non-offenses

2.2.65.1 There is no offense: if his almsbowl is lost; if his almsbowl is broken; if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on exchanging an almsbowl
with fewer than five mends, the second, is finished.*

102. Again, the Pali seems to be missing ellipses points after *pācittiyam*. Otherwise the three four-item series beginning with *ekabandhanokāśena*, *dvibandhanokāśena*, and *tibandhanokāśena* are not accounted for.

23. Storing the five tonics too long

Bhesajja

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha- 1.1.1
piṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Pilindavaccha was clearing a slope
near Rājagaha, intending to build a shelter. Just then King Seniya
Bimbisāra of Magadha went to Pilindavaccha, bowed, sat down, and
said, "Venerable, what are you having made?"

"I'm clearing a slope, great king. I want to build a shelter." 1.1.4

"Do you need a monastery worker?" 1.1.5

"The Buddha hasn't allowed monastery workers." 1.1.6

"Well then, sir, please ask the Buddha and tell me the outcome." 1.1.7

"Yes, great king." 1.1.8

Pilindavaccha then instructed, inspired, and gladdened King Bi- 1.1.9
mbisāra with a teaching, after which the king got up from his seat,
bowed down, circumambulated Pilindavaccha with his right side
toward him, and left.

Soon afterwards Pilindavaccha sent a message to the Buddha: "Sir, 1.1.11
King Seniya Bimbisāra of Magadha wishes to provide a monastery
worker. What should I tell him?" The Buddha then gave a teaching
and addressed the monks:

"Monks, I allow monastery workers."

Once again King Bimbisāra went to Pilindavaccha, bowed, sat 1.1.16
down, and said, "Sir, has the Buddha allowed monastery workers?"

"Yes, great king." 1.1.18

"Well then, I'll provide you with a monastery worker." 1.1.19

But after making this promise, he forgot, and only remembered 1.1.20
after a long time. He then addressed the official in charge of all
practical affairs: "Listen, has the monastery worker I promised been
provided?"

"No, sir, he hasn't." 1.1.21

- 1.1.22 “How long has it been since we made that promise?”
- 1.1.23 The official counted the days and said, “It’s been five hundred days.”
- 1.1.24 “Well then, provide him with five hundred monastery workers.”
- 1.1.25 “Yes.”
- 1.1.26 The official provided Pilindavaccha with those monastery workers and a separate village was established. They called it “The Monastery Workers’ Village” and “Pilinda Village”.
- 1.2.1 And Pilindavaccha began associating with the families in that village.
- 1.2.2 After robing up one morning, he took his bowl and robe and went to Pilinda Village for alms. At that time they were holding a celebration in that village and the children were dressed up with ornaments and garlands. As Pilindavaccha was walking on continuous almsround, he came to the house of a certain monastery worker where he sat down on the prepared seat. Just then the daughter of that house had seen the other children dressed up in ornaments and garlands. She cried, saying, “Give me a garland! Give me ornaments!” Pilindavaccha asked her mother why the girl was crying. She told him, adding, “Poor people like us can’t afford garlands and ornaments.” Pilindavaccha took a pad of grass and said to the mother, “Here, place this on the girl’s head.” She did, and it turned into a beautiful golden garland. Even the royal compound had nothing like it.
- 1.2.11 People told King Bimbisāra, “In the house of such-and-such a monastery worker there’s a beautiful golden garland. Even in your court, sir, there’s nothing like it. So how did those poor people get it? They must have stolen it.” King Bimbisāra had that family imprisoned.
- 1.2.16 Once again Pilindavaccha robed up in the morning, took his bowl and robe, and went to Pilinda Village for alms. As he was walking on continuous almsround, he came to the house of that monastery worker. He then asked the neighbors what had happened to that family.

“The king has jailed them, venerable, because of that golden garland.” 1.2.18

Pilindavaccha then went to King Bimbisāra’s house and sat down on the prepared seat. King Bimbisāra approached Pilindavaccha, bowed, and sat down. Pilindavaccha said, “Great king, why have you jailed the family of that monastery worker?” 1.3.1

“Sir, in the house of that monastery worker there was a beautiful golden garland. Even the royal compound has nothing like it. So how did those poor people get it? They must have stolen it.” 1.3.4

Pilindavaccha then focused his mind on turning King Bimbisāra’s stilt house into gold. As a result, the whole house became gold. He said, “Great king, how did you get so much gold?” 1.3.8

“Understood, sir! It’s your supernormal power.” He then released that family. 1.3.11

People said, “They say Venerable Pilindavaccha has performed a superhuman feat, a wonder of supernormal power, for the king and his court!” Being delighted and gaining confidence in Pilindavaccha, they brought him the five tonics: ghee, butter, oil, honey, and syrup. Ordinarily, too, Pilindavaccha was getting the five tonics. Since he was getting so much, he gave it away to his followers, who ended up with an abundance of tonics. After filling up basins and waterpots and setting these aside, they filled their water filters and bags and hung these in the windows. But the tonics were dripping, and the dwellings became infested with rats.¹⁰³ When people walking about the dwellings saw this, they complained and criticized them, “These Sakyan monastics are hoarding things indoors, just like King Seniya Bimbisāra of Magadha.” 1.3.13

The monks heard the complaints of those people and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can these monks choose to live with such abundance?” 1.3.22

103. Sp 1.621: *Olīnavilīnānīti heṭṭhā ca ubhatopassesu ca gaḷitāni*, “*Olīnavilīnāni*: dripping from below and from both sides.”

- 1.3.25 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that there are monks who live like this?”
- 1.3.27 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.3.28 The Buddha rebuked them ... “How can those foolish men live like this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘After being received, the tonics allowable for sick monks—that is, ghee, butter, oil, honey, and syrup—should be used from storage for at most seven days.¹⁰⁴ If one uses them longer than that, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

The tonics allowable for sick monks: Ghee: ghee from cows, ghee from goats, ghee from buffaloes, or ghee from whatever animal whose meat is allowable.

Butter: butter from the same animals.

Oil: sesame oil, mustard oil, honey-tree oil, castor oil, oil from fat.

Honey: honey from bees.

Syrup: from sugarcane.¹⁰⁵

After being received, they should be used from storage for at most seven days: they are to be used for seven days at a maximum.

104. For the rendering of *bhesajja* as “tonic”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

105. “Syrup” renders *phāṇita*. I. B. Horner instead translates it as “molasses”, which doesn’t quite hit the mark. SED defines *phāṇita* as “the inspissated juice of the sugarcane or other plants”, in other words, “cane syrup”. According to the commentary at Sp 1.623 it can be either cooked or uncooked, the difference presumably whether it is raw or concentrated. “Syrup” seems closer to the mark than “molasses”.

If one uses them longer than that, one commits an offense entailing relinquishment: it becomes subject to relinquishment at dawn on the eighth day.¹⁰⁶

The tonics should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.) 2.16

“Venerables, these tonics, which I have kept over seven days, are to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give these tonics back to you.” 2.19

Permutations

If it is more than seven days and he perceives it as more, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than seven days, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than seven days, but he perceives it as less, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.24.1

If they have not been determined, but he perceives that they have, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.¹⁰⁷ If they have not been given away, but he perceives that they have, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If they have not been lost, but he perceives that they have, he commits 2.27

106. According to the commentary the counting of dawns includes the dawn on which the robe was received, see Bu NP 1:3.2.2. It seems reasonable to assume that the same method of counting should be employed in this rule.

107. In connection with the non-offense clause below, Sp 1.624 says the following: *Anāpatti antosattāhaṃ adhiṭṭhetīti sattāhabbhantare sappiṇca telaṇca vasaṇca muddhanitelāṃ vā abbhañjanaṃ vā madhuṃ arumakkhaṇaṃ phāṇitaṃ gharadhūpanaṃ adhiṭṭheti, anāpatti*, “*Anāpatti antosattāhaṃ adhiṭṭheti*: there is no offense if, within seven days, one determines ghee, oil, or fat as oil for the head or as ointment; honey as ointment for wounds; and syrup as a scent in a dwelling.”

an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If they have not been destroyed, but he perceives that they have, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If they have not been burned, but he perceives that they have, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If they have not been stolen, but he perceives that they have, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

2.33 After the relinquished tonics have been returned, they are not to be used on the body, nor are they to be eaten. They may be used in lamps or as a black coloring agent. Other monks may use them on the body, but they may not eat them.

2.36 If it is less than seven days, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than seven days, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than seven days and he perceives it as less, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

2.39.1 There is no offense: if within seven days they have been determined, given away, lost, destroyed, burned, stolen, or taken on trust;¹⁰⁸ if, without any desire for them, he gives them up to a person who is not fully ordained, and he then obtains them again and then uses them; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on storing the five tonics too long, the third, is finished.

108. "Taken on trust" refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

24. Making a rainy-season robe at the wrong time

Vassikasāṭṭika

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, he allowed the rainy-season robe for the monks.
Knowing that this was the case, the monks from the group of six
went looking for cloth for their rainy-season robes in advance. And
after sewing them in advance, they wore them. Then, because their
rainy-season robes were worn out, they bathed naked in the rain.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.7
could the monks from the group of six go looking for cloth for their
rainy-season robes in advance, sew them in advance, and then wear
them, and then, because their rainy-season robes are worn out, bathe
naked in the rain?"

After rebuking the monks from the group of six in many ways, 1.9
they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered
and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.13

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do 1.14
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'When there is a month left of summer, a monk may go looking
for cloth for his rainy-season robe. When there is a half-month
left, he may sew it and then wear it. If he goes looking for cloth
for his rainy-season robe when there is more than a month left of
summer, or if he sews it and then wears it when there is more than**

a half-month left, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

When there is a month left of summer, a monk may go looking for cloth for his rainy-season robe: after going to those people who previously, too, have given cloth for the rainy-season robes, he should say, “It’s time for the rainy-season robe,” “It’s the occasion for the rainy-season robe,” “Other people, too, are giving cloth for the rainy-season robe.” He should not say, “Give me cloth for the rainy-season robe,” “Bring me cloth for the rainy-season robe,” “Trade me cloth for the rainy-season robe,” “Buy me cloth for the rainy-season robe.”

When there is a half-month left, he may sew it and then wear it: after sewing it during the last half-month of summer, he may wear it.

When there is more than a month left of summer: if he goes looking for cloth for the rainy-season robe when there is more than a month left of summer, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

- 2.9 **When there is more than a half-month left:** if he wears it after sewing it when there is more than a half-month left of summer, it becomes subject to relinquishment.
- 2.10 The rainy-season robe should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)
- 2.13 “Venerables, this cloth for the rainy-season robe, which I went looking for when there was more than a month left of summer or which I wore after sewing it when there was more than a half-month left of summer, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this cloth for the rainy-season robe back to you.”

Permutations

If there is more than a month left of summer, and he perceives it as more, and he goes looking for cloth for a rainy-season robe, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If there is more than a month left of summer, but he is unsure of it, and he goes looking for cloth for a rainy-season robe, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If there is more than a month left of summer, but he perceives it as less, and he goes looking for cloth for a rainy-season robe, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.18.1

If there is more than a half-month left of summer, and he perceives it as more, and he wears the rainy-season robe after sewing it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If there is more than a half-month left of summer, but he is unsure of it, and he wears the rainy-season robe after sewing it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If there is more than a half-month left of summer, but he perceives it as less, and he wears the rainy-season robe after sewing it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.21

If he has a rainy-season robe, but he bathes naked in the rain, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is less than a month left of summer, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is less than a month left of summer, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is less than a month left of summer, and he perceives it as less, there is no offense. 2.24

If there is less than a half-month left of summer, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is less than a half-month left of summer, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is less than a half-month left of summer, and he perceives it as less, there is no offense. 2.28

Non-offenses

- 2.31.1 There is no offense: if he goes looking for cloth for the rainy-season robe when there is a month left of summer; if he wears the rainy-season robe after sewing it when there is a half-month left of summer; if he goes looking for cloth for the rainy-season robe when there is less than a month left of summer; if he wears the rainy-season robe after sewing it when there is less than a half-month left of summer; if, after looking for a rainy-season robe, he postpones the rainy-season residence; if, after wearing a rainy-season robe, he postpones the rainy-season residence (in which case he should wash it and store it and then use it at the right time); if his robe has been stolen; if his robe has been lost; if there is an emergency;¹⁰⁹ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on making a rainy-season robe at the wrong time, the fourth, is finished.

109. “Emergency” renders *āpadāsu*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

25. Taking back robe-cloth in anger

Cīvaraacchindana

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha- 1.1
piṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan said to his
brother's student, "Come, let's go wandering the country."

"I can't, venerable, my robes are worn out." 1.4

"I'll give you a robe." And he gave him a robe. 1.6

Soon afterwards that monk heard that the Buddha was about to go 1.8
wandering the country. He thought, "Now I'll go wandering with the
Buddha instead." Then, when Upananda said, "Let's go," he replied,
"I'm not going with you, but with the Buddha."

"Well, that robe I gave you is going with me," and he just took it 1.15
back in anger.

That monk told other monks what had happened. And the monks 1.17
of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, "How could
Venerable Upananda give away a robe and then take it back in anger?"

After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon 1.20
afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks:
"Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.22

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do 1.23
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk himself gives a robe to a monk, but then, in anger,
takes it back or has it taken back, he commits an offense entailing
relinquishment and confession.'**"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

To a monk: to another monk.

Himself: he himself has given it.

A robe: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.¹¹⁰

In anger: discontent, having hatred, hostile.

Takes back: if he takes it back himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

Has taken back: if he asks another, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he only asks once, then even if the other takes back many, it becomes subject to relinquishment.¹¹¹

2.18 The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

2.21 “Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I took back after giving it to a monk, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe-cloth back to you.”

110. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4, the size referred to here is no smaller than 8 by 4 *sugataṅgula*, “standard fingerbreadths”. For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms. For the rendering of *cīvara* as “robe-cloth”, see the same appendix.

111. “Many” renders *bahukam*. Sp 1.633: *Āṇatto bahūni gaṇhāti, ekaṃ pācittiyam*, “If the one who is asked takes many, there is (only) one offense entailing confession.”

Permutations

If the other person is fully ordained and he perceives them as such, and after giving them robe-cloth, he takes it back in anger or has it taken back, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the other person is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and after giving them robe-cloth, he takes it back in anger or has it taken back, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the other person is fully ordained, but he does not perceive them as such, and after giving them robe-cloth, he takes it back in anger or has it taken back, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.25.1

If, after giving them another requisite, he takes it back in anger or has it taken back, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, after giving robe-cloth or another requisite to a person who is not fully ordained, he takes it back in anger or has it taken back, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.28

If the other person is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.30

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if the other person gives it back; if he takes it on trust from them;¹¹² if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.33.1

The training rule on taking back robe-cloth in anger, the fifth, is finished.

112. This refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

26. Asking for thread

Suttaviññatti

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the monks from the group of six were making robes and they asked for a large amount of thread.¹¹³ But when their robes were finished, there was much thread left over. They said, “Well, let’s ask for even more thread and get weavers to weave us robe-cloth.” Yet even when that robe-cloth had been woven, there was much thread left over. A second time they asked for more thread and had weavers weave them robe-cloth. Once again there was much thread left over. A third time they asked for more thread and had weavers weave them robe-cloth. People complained and criticized them, “How could the Sakyan monastics ask for thread and then get weavers to weave them robe-cloth?”
- 1.13 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How could the monks from the group of six ask for thread and then get weavers to weave them robe-cloth?”
- 1.16 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned those monks: “Is it true, monks, that you did this?”
- 1.18 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.19 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

113. From the origin story to Bu Pc 32 it seems *cīvarakārasamaya* refers to any time one is making a robe, see Bu Pc 32:9.1.10.

Final ruling

‘If a monk himself asks for thread, and then has weavers weave him robe-cloth, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Himself: he himself has asked.

Thread: there are six kinds of thread: linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp.¹¹⁴

Weavers: if he has it woven by weavers, then for every effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the robe-cloth, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.) 2.13

“Venerables, this robe-cloth, which I got weavers to weave after asking for the thread myself, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to 2.16

114. Sp 1.636: *Sāṇanti sāṇavākasuttaṃ. Bhaṅganti pāṭekkaṃ vākasuttamevāti eke. Etehi pañcahi missetvā katasuttaṃ pana “bhaṅga”nti veditabbam*, “Sāṇa: thread from the bark of hemp. *Bhaṅga*: some say it is just a separate thread from bark. But *bhaṅga* is to be understood as the thread made by mixing the (other) five.” SED says: “*śaṇa*, m. (L. also n.) a kind of hemp, *Cannabis Sativa* or *Crotolaria Juncea* ...” And: “*bhāṅga*, mf(i)n, (fr. *bhaṅgā*) hempen, made or consisting of hemp ...” and “*Bhaṅgā*, f. hemp (*Cannabis Sativa*); an intoxicating beverage (or narcotic drug commonly called ‘bhang’) prepared from the hemp plant”. Since SED identifies *bhaṅga* with *Cannabis sativa*, I take *sāṇa* to be *Crotolaria juncea*, otherwise known as “sunn hemp”.

the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe-cloth back to you.”

Permutations

- 2.21.1 If he had it woven, and he perceives that he did, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he had it woven, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If he had it woven, but he does not perceive that he did, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 2.24 If he did not have it woven, but he perceives that he did, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he did not have it woven, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he did not have it woven, and he does not perceive that he did, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.27.1 There is no offense: if it is to sew a robe; if it is for a back-and-knee strap;¹¹⁵ if it is for a belt; if it is for a shoulder strap; if it is for a bowl bag; if it is for a water filter; if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on asking for thread, the sixth, is finished.

115. The *āyoga* is used as a support for the *pallattikā* sitting posture. See Bhikkhu Nāṇatusita, “Analysis of the Bhikkhu Pātimokkha”, p. 259, (re. Bu Sk 26:1.3.1).

27. Bribing weavers

Mahāpesakāra

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha- 1.1
piṇḍika's Monastery, a man who was going away said to his wife,
“Please weigh some thread, take it to the weavers, get them to weave
robe-cloth, and put the robe-cloth aside. When I return, I'll give it
to Venerable Upananda.”

An alms-collecting monk heard that man speaking those words. 1.4
He then went to Upananda the Sakyan and said, “Upananda, you
have much merit. In such-and-such a place I heard a man, as he was
going away, tell his wife to get robe-cloth woven so that he could
give it to you when he returned.”

“He's my supporter.” And the weaver was Upananda's supporter 1.7
too.

Upananda then went to that weaver and said, “This robe-cloth that 1.9
you're weaving for me, make it long and wide. And make it closely
woven, well-woven, well-stretched, well-scraped, and well-combed.”

“Venerable, they've already weighed the thread and given it to me, 1.11
telling me to weave the robe-cloth with that. I won't be able to make
it long, wide, or closely woven. But I'm able to make it well-woven,
well-stretched, well-scraped, and well-combed.”

“Just make it long, wide, and closely woven. There'll be enough 1.15
thread.”

Then, when all the thread had been used up, that weaver went to 1.17
that woman and said, “Ma'am, I need more thread.”

“But didn't I tell you to weave the robe-cloth with that thread?” 1.18

“You did. But Venerable Upananda told me to make it long, wide, 1.19
and closely woven. And he said there would be enough thread.” That
woman then gave him as much thread again as she had done the first
time.

- 1.23 When Upananda heard that her husband had returned from his travels, he went to his house and sat down on the prepared seat. That man approached him, bowed, and sat down. He then said to his wife, “Has the robe-cloth been woven?”
- 1.26 “Yes, it has.”
- 1.27 “Please bring it. I’ll give it to Venerable Upananda.”
- 1.28 She then got the robe-cloth, gave it to her husband, and told him what had happened. After giving the robe-cloth to Upananda, he complained and criticized him, “These Sakyan monastics have great desires; they’re not content. It’s no easy matter to give them robe-cloth. How could Venerable Upananda go to the weavers and say what kind of robe-cloth he wanted without first being invited by me?”
- 1.33 The monks heard the complaints of that man, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, “How could Venerable Upananda go to a householder’s weavers and say what kind of robe-cloth he wants without first being invited?”
- 1.36 After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Upananda: “Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?”
- 1.38 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.39 “Is he a relative of yours?”
- 1.40 “No, sir.”
- 1.41 “Foolish man, people who are unrelated don’t know what’s appropriate and inappropriate, what’s good and bad, in dealing with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people’s confidence ...”
... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a male or female householder is having robe-cloth woven by weavers for an unrelated monk and, without first being invited, that monk goes to those weavers and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, saying, “This robe-cloth that you are weaving for

me, make it long and wide; make it closely woven, well-woven, well-stretched, well-scraped, and well-combed, and perhaps I will even give you a small gift,” then, in saying that and afterwards giving them a small gift, even a bit of almsfood, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

For a monk: for the benefit of a monk; making a monk the object of consideration, one wants to give to him.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one’s male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother’s side or on the father’s side.¹¹⁶

A male householder: any man who lives at home.¹¹⁷

A female householder: any woman who lives at home.

By weavers: by those who weave.

Robe-cloth: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.¹¹⁸

Is having woven: is causing to weave.

If that monk: the monk the robe-cloth is being woven for.

116. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmaha-ssa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pali phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers”, that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one’s grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2’s father; (4) 3’s father; (5) 4’s father; (6) 5’s father; and (7) 6’s father. This applies to both one’s paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

117. *Agāram* is typically rendered as “in a house”. The problem with this is that it is not unallowable for a monastic to live in a building that is the equivalent of a house. What a monastic should not do is own a home and then live there.

118. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4 this is no smaller than 8 by 4 *sugataṅgula*, “standard fingerbreadths”. For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

Without first being invited: without it first being said, “Venerable, what kind of robe-cloth do you need? What kind of robe-cloth should I get woven for you?”

Goes to those weavers: having gone to their house, having gone up to them wherever.

Specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants: “This robe-cloth that you are weaving for me, make it long and wide; make it closely woven, well-woven, well-stretched, well-scraped, and well-combed; and perhaps I will even give you a small gift.”

Then in saying that and afterwards giving them a small gift, even

2.27 **a bit of almsfood—Almsfood:** congee, a meal, fresh food, a bit of bath powder, a tooth cleaner, a piece of string, and even if he gives a teaching.¹¹⁹ If the weaver makes it long or wide or closely woven because of the monk’s statement, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets the robe-cloth, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

2.30 The robe-cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

2.33 “Venerables, this robe-cloth, for which I went to the weavers of an unrelated householder and specified what kind of robe-cloth I wanted without first being invited, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe-cloth back to you.”

Permutations

2.38.1 If the householder is unrelated and the monk perceives them as such and, without first being invited, he goes to their weavers and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the householder is unrelated, but

119. “Fresh food” renders *khādaniya*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

the monk is unsure of it and, without first being invited, he goes to their weavers and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If the householder is unrelated, but the monk perceives them as related and, without first being invited, he goes to their weavers and specifies the kind of robe-cloth he wants, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If the householder is related, but the monk perceives them as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the householder is related, but the monk is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the householder is related and the monk perceives them as such, there is no offense. 2.41

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if someone wants to have expensive robe-cloth woven, but he has them weave inexpensive robe-cloth instead; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.44.1

The long training rule on bribing weavers, the seventh, is finished.

28. Storing haste-cloth too long

Accekacivara

Origin story

1.1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, a government official who was about to set out on a journey sent a message to the monks, saying, "Come, venerables, I wish to give robe-cloth to those who have completed the rainy-season residence."

1.1.4 The monks thought, "The Buddha has allowed such robes only for those who have completed the rains residence," and being afraid of wrongdoing they did not go. That government official complained and criticized them, "How could they not come when I send a message? I'm about to set out with the army. It's hard to know whether I'll live or die."

1.1.11 The monks heard the complaints of that government official, and they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

"Monks, I allow you to receive a haste-cloth, and then store it."

1.2.1 When they heard about this, monks received haste-cloths and stored them beyond the robe season, keeping them in bundles on a bamboo robe rack.

1.2.5 While walking about the dwellings, Venerable Ānanda saw those cloths, and he asked the monks, "Whose cloths are these?"

1.2.7 "They're our haste-cloths."

1.2.8 "But how long have you stored them?"

1.2.9 They told him. Ānanda then complained and criticized them, "How could these monks receive haste-cloths and then store them beyond the robe season?"

1.2.12 After rebuking those monks in many ways, Ānanda told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monks, that there are monks who do this?"

“It’s true, sir.”

1.2.14

The Buddha rebuked them ... “How could those foolish men do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

1.2.15

Final ruling

‘When there are ten days left to the Kattika full moon that ends the first rainy-season residence and a haste-cloth is given to a monk, he may receive it if he regards it as urgent. He may then store it until the end of the robe season. If he stores it beyond that, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

There are ten days left: the invitation ceremony is ten days in the future.

The Kattika full moon that ends the first rainy-season residence: the Kattika full moon of the invitation ceremony is what is meant.¹²⁰

Haste-cloth: when someone intends to set out with the army, when someone intends to set out on a journey, when someone is sick, when someone is pregnant, when someone without faith acquires faith, when someone without confidence acquires confidence—if that person sends a message to the monks, saying, “Come, venerables, I wish to give a robe to those who have completed the rainy-season residence,” this is called “haste-cloth”.

He may receive it if he regards it as urgent. He may then store it until the end of the robe season: establishing the perception of it as a haste-cloth, he may store it.

120. For a discussion of the word *pavāraṇā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

The robe season: for one who has not participated in the robe-making ceremony, it is the last month of the rainy season;¹²¹ for one who has participated in the robe-making ceremony, it is the five month period.¹²²

If he stores it beyond that: for one who has not participated in the robe-making ceremony, if he stores it beyond the last day of the rainy season, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. For one who has participated in the robe-making ceremony, if he stores it beyond the day on which the robe season ends, the cloth becomes subject to relinquishment.¹²³

2.15 The cloth should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)

2.18 “Venerables, this haste-cloth, which I have stored beyond the robe season, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this cloth back to you.”

Permutations

2.23.1 If it is a haste-cloth and he perceives it as such, and he stores it beyond the robe season, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is a haste-cloth, but he is unsure of it, and he stores it beyond the robe season, he commits an offense entailing

121. “Robe-making ceremony” refers to the *kathina saṅghakamma*, the making of the *kathina* robe, and the rejoicing in the process, all three together represented by the words (*an*)*atthate kathine*. See also *kathina* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

122. “The five month period” is the last month of the rainy season plus the four months of the cold season.

123. The robe season ends if the Sangha decides to forgo the robe-season privileges, or if the monk leaves the monastery where he spent the rains residence and gives up any intention of making a robe before the end of the cold season, see Bi Pc 30:1.1.8, Bu NP 1:3.1.4 and Kd 7:13.2.7.

relinquishment and confession. If it is a haste-cloth, but he does not perceive it as such, and he stores it beyond the robe season, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If it has not been determined, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been assigned to another, but he perceives that it has ...¹²⁴ If it has not been given away, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been lost, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been destroyed, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been burned, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been stolen, but he perceives that it has, and he stores it beyond the robe season, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. 2.26

If he uses cloth that should be relinquished without first relinquishing it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a haste-cloth, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a haste-cloth, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a haste-cloth and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense. 2.33

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if within the robe season the haste-cloth has been determined, assigned to another, given away, lost, destroyed, burned, stolen, or taken on trust;¹²⁵ if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.37.1

The training rule on storing haste-cloth too long, the eighth, is finished.

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

125. "Taken on trust" refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

29. Storing a robe for more than six days in an inhabited area

Sāsaṅka

Origin story

1.1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time monks who had completed the rainy-season residence were staying in wilderness dwellings. Thieves who were active during the month of Kattika attacked those monks, thinking, "They have been given things."

1.1.5 The monks told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

"Monks, I allow monks who are staying in wilderness dwellings to store one of their three robes in an inhabited area."

1.2.1 When they heard about this, monks stored one of their three robes in inhabited areas, staying apart from them for more than six days. The robes were lost, destroyed, burned, and eaten by rats. As a consequence, those monks became poorly dressed. Other monks asked them why, and they told them what had happened. The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How could those monks store one of their three robes in an inhabited area and then stay apart from it for more than six days?"

1.2.9 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monks, that there are monks who do this?"

1.2.11 "It's true, sir."

1.2.12 The Buddha rebuked them ... "How could those foolish men do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

“There are wilderness dwellings that are considered risky and dangerous. After observing the Kattika full moon that ends the rainy season, a monk who is staying in such a dwelling may, if he so desires, store one of his three robes in an inhabited area so long as he has a reason for staying apart from that robe. He should stay apart from that robe for six days at the most. If he stays apart from it longer than that, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.”

Definitions

After observing: after completing the rainy season.

The Kattika full moon that ends the rainy season: the fourth full moon of the rainy season in the month of Kattika is what is meant.

There are wilderness dwellings: a wilderness dwelling: it is at least 800 meters away from any inhabited area.¹²⁶

Risky: in the monastery, or in the vicinity of the monastery, thieves have been seen camping, eating, standing, sitting, or lying down.

Dangerous: in the monastery, or in the vicinity of the monastery, thieves have been seen injuring, robbing, or beating people.

A monk who is staying in such a dwelling: a monk who is staying in that kind of dwelling.

If he so desires: if he so wishes.

One of his three robes: the outer robe, the upper robe, or the sarong.

May store in an inhabited area: may store it anywhere in his alms village.

So long as he has a reason for staying apart from that robe: if there is a reason, if there is something to be done.

126. That is, five hundred bow-lengths. For further discussion of the *dhanu*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

He should stay apart from that robe for six days at the most: he should stay apart from it for six days at a maximum.
Except if the monks have agreed: unless the monks have agreed.
If he stays apart from it longer than that: the robe becomes subject to relinquishment at dawn on the seventh day.

- 2.28 The robe should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)
- 2.31 “Venerables, this robe, which I have stayed apart from for more than six days without the agreement of the monks, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this robe back to you.”

Permutations

- 2.36.1 If it is more than six days and he perceives it as more, and he is staying apart from it, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than six days, but he is unsure of it, and he is staying apart from it, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession. If it is more than six days, but he perceives it as less, and he is staying apart from it, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 2.39 If the determination has not been given up, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been given away, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been lost, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been destroyed, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been burned, but he perceives that it has ... If it has not been stolen, but he perceives that it has, and he is staying apart from it, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.

If he uses a robe that should be relinquished without first relinquishing it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than six days, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than six days, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than six days and he perceives it as less, there is no offense. 2.45

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he stays apart from the robe for six days; if he stays apart from the robe for less than six days; if, after staying apart from it for six days, he stays overnight within the village zone and then leaves;¹²⁷ if within the six days he gives up the determination, or the robe has been given away, lost, destroyed, burned, stolen, or taken on trust;¹²⁸ if he has the permission of the monks; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.49.1

The training rule on storing a robe for more than six days in an inhabited area, the ninth, is finished.

127. “Zone” renders *sīmā*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

128. “Taken on trust” refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

30. Diverting an offering intended for the Sangha

Pariṇata

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, an association had prepared a meal together with robe-cloth for the Sangha, intending to offer the robe-cloth after giving the meal.
- 1.4 But the monks from the group of six went to that association and said, "Please give this robe-cloth to us."
- 1.7 "Venerables, we can't do that. We've prepared our annual alms-offering together with robe-cloth for the Sangha."
- 1.9 "The Sangha has many donors and supporters. But since we're staying here, we look to you for support. If you don't give to us, who will? So give us the robe-cloth." Being pressured by the monks from the group of six, that association gave the prepared robe-cloth to them and served the food to the Sangha.
- 1.14 The monks who knew that a meal together with robe-cloth had been prepared for the Sangha, but who did not know that the robe-cloth had been given to the monks from the group of six, said, "Please dedicate the robe-cloth."
- 1.16 "There isn't any. The monks from the group of six have diverted to themselves the robe-cloth we had prepared."
- 1.18 The monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How could the monks from the group of six divert to themselves things they knew were intended for the Sangha?"
- 1.20 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"
- 1.22 "It's true, sir."

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.23

Final ruling

‘If a monk diverts to himself material support that he knows was intended for the Sangha, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him or the donor has told him.¹²⁹

For the Sangha: given to the Sangha, given up to the Sangha.

Material support: robe-cloth, almsfood, a dwelling, and medicinal supplies; even a bit of bath powder, a tooth cleaner, or a piece of string.

Intended: they have said, “We’ll give,” “We’ll prepare.” If he diverts it to himself, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets it, it becomes subject to relinquishment.

129. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?)”. Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it simply refers to the donor telling the monk directly.

- 2.15 It should be relinquished to a sangha, a group, or an individual. “And, monks, it should be relinquished like this. ...” (To be expanded as in Bu NP 1:3.2.5–3.2.29, with appropriate substitutions.)
- 2.18 “Venerables, this thing, which I diverted to myself knowing that it was intended for the Sangha, is to be relinquished. I relinquish it to the Sangha.” ... “the Sangha should give ...” “you should give ...” “I give this back to you.”

Permutations

- 2.23.1 If it was intended for the Sangha and he perceives it as such, and he diverts it to himself, he commits an offense entailing relinquishment and confession.
- 2.24 If it was intended for the Sangha, but he is unsure of it, and he diverts it to himself, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was intended for the Sangha, but he does not perceive it as such, and he diverts it to himself, there is no offense.
- 2.26 If it was intended for one Sangha and he diverts it to another Sangha or to a shrine, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was intended for one shrine and he diverts it to another shrine or to a sangha or to an individual, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was intended for an individual and he diverts it to another individual or to a sangha or to a shrine, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.29 If it was not intended for the Sangha, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was not intended for the Sangha, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was not intended for the Sangha and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.32.1 There is no offense: if being asked, “Where may we give?” he says, “Give where your gift will be useful;” “Give where it goes toward

repairs;” “Give where it will last for a long time;” “Give where you feel inspired;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on diverting an offering intended for the Sangha, the tenth, is finished.

The third subchapter on almsbowls is finished.

This is the summary:

“Two on bowls, and tonics,

2.39

Rainy season, the fifth on a gift;

Oneself, having woven, haste,

Risky, and with the Sangha.”

“Venerables, the thirty rules on relinquishment and confession have been recited. In regard to this I ask you, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A second time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A third time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ You are pure in this and therefore silent. I will remember it thus.” 2.43

The chapter on offenses entailing relinquishment is finished.

THE CANONICAL TEXT BEGINNING WITH THE
OFFENSES ENTAILING EXPULSION IS FINISHED.

Confession

1. The training rule on lying

Musāvāda

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

Venerables, these ninety-two rules on confession come up for recitation. 1.0.2

Hatthaka the Sakyan was beaten in debate. While talking with the monastics of other religions, he would assert things after denying them, and he would deny things after asserting them. He evaded the issues, lied, and made sham appointments.¹³⁰ The monastics of other religions complained and criticized him, “When Hatthaka talks with us, how can he assert things after denying them, deny things after asserting them, evade the issues, lie, and make sham appointments?” 1.1

The monks heard the complaints of those monastics of other religions. They then went to Hatthaka and said, “Is it true, Hatthaka, that you’re doing this?” 1.5

“These monastics of other religions should be beaten, whatever it takes! They shouldn’t be allowed to win.” 1.8

The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, “When Hatthaka talks with the monastics of other religions, how can he assert things after denying them, deny things after asserting them, evade the issues, lie, and make sham appointments?” 1.10

130. Sp 2.1: *Purebhattādīsu, “asukasmīṃ nāma kāle asukasmīṃ nāma padese vādo hotū”ti saṅketam katvā saṅketato pure vā pacchā vā gantvā, “passatha bho, titthiyā na āgatā parājita”ti pakkamati*, “Before the meal, etc., he would make an appointment, saying, ‘Let there be a debate at such-and-such a time and at such-and-such a place,’ and he would then go there before or after the time of the appointment, saying, ‘Look, sirs, the ascetics of other religions have not come; they are defeated,’ and he would then depart.”

- 1.12 After rebuking Hatthaka in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered and questioned Hatthaka: “Is it true, Hatthaka, that you’re doing this?”
- 1.15 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.16 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk lies in full awareness, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

Definitions

Lies in full awareness: the speech of one who is aiming to deceive—his words, his way of speaking, his breaking into speech, his verbal expression, his eight kinds of ignoble speech: he says that he has seen what he has not seen; he says that he has heard what he has not heard; he says that he has sensed what he has not sensed; he says that he has mentally experienced what he has not mentally experienced; he says that he has not seen what he has seen; he says that he has not heard what he has heard; he says that he has not sensed what he has sensed; he says that he has not mentally experienced what he has mentally experienced.¹³¹

Permutations

Definitions

Not seen: not seen with the eye.

131. Although *muta* means “thought”, translating it as “sensed” is necessary in light of the definitions below. As for *aviññāta*, “not mentally experienced”, the commentary at Sp 2.3 says: *Aññatra pañcahi indriyehi suddhena viññāṇeneva aggahitaṃ aviññātanti veditabbam*, “*Aviññāta* is to be understood as what is grasped by mere consciousness apart from the five senses.”

Not heard: not heard with the ear.

Not sensed: not smelled with the nose, not tasted with the tongue,
not touched with the body.

Not mentally experienced: not mentally experienced with the
mind.

Seen: seen with the eye.

Heard: heard with the ear.

Sensed: smelled with the nose, tasted with the tongue, touched
with the body.

Mentally experienced: mentally experienced with the mind.

Exposition

Falsely claiming to have experienced what he has not experienced: a single sense door

If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen what he has not 2.2.1
seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when three con-
ditions are fulfilled: before he has lied, he knows he is going to lie;
while lying, he knows he is lying; after he has lied, he knows he has
lied.

If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen what he has 2.2.3
not seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when four
conditions are fulfilled: before he has lied, he knows he is going to
lie; while lying, he knows he is lying; after he has lied, he knows he
has lied; he misrepresents his view of what is true.¹³²

If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen what he has not 2.2.5
seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when five condi-
tions are fulfilled: before he has lied, he knows he is going to lie;
while lying, he knows he is lying; after he has lied, he knows he has
lied; he misrepresents his view of what is true; he misrepresents his
belief of what is true.

If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen what he has not 2.2.7
seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when six conditions
are fulfilled: before he has lied, he knows he is going to lie; while

132. "Of what is true" is not in the Pali, but has been added for clarity.

lying, he knows he is lying; after he has lied, he knows he has lied; he misrepresents his view of what is true; he misrepresents his belief of what is true; he misrepresents his acceptance of what is true.

2.2.9 If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen what he has not seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when seven conditions are fulfilled: before he has lied, he knows he is going to lie; while lying, he knows he is lying; after he has lied, he knows he has lied; he misrepresents his view of what is true; he misrepresents his belief of what is true; he misrepresents his acceptance of what is true; he misrepresents his sentiment of what is true.

2.2.11 If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has heard what he has not heard ... saying that he has sensed what he has not sensed ... saying that he has mentally experienced what he has not mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled: before he has lied, he knows he is going to lie; while lying, he knows he is lying; after he has lied, he knows he has lied.

2.2.15 ... when four conditions are fulfilled ... when five conditions are fulfilled ... when six conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced what he has not mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when seven conditions are fulfilled: before he has lied, he knows he is going to lie; while lying, he knows he is lying; after he has lied, he knows he has lied; he misrepresents his view of what is true; he misrepresents his belief of what is true; he misrepresents his acceptance of what is true; he misrepresents his sentiment of what is true.

Falsely claiming to have experienced what he has not experienced: multiple sense doors

2.3.1 If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen and heard what he has not seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen and sensed what he has not seen, he commits an offense

entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen and mentally experienced what he has not seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen and heard and sensed what he has not seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen and heard and mentally experienced what he has not seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen and heard and sensed and mentally experienced what he has not seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ...

133
...

If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has heard and sensed 2.3.7
what he has not heard, he commits an offense entailing confession
when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness,
saying that he has heard and mentally experienced what he has not
heard, he commits an offense entailing confession when three con-
ditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has
heard and seen what he has not heard, he commits an offense en-
tailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies
in full awareness, saying that he has heard and sensed and mentally
experienced what he has not heard, he commits an offense entailing
confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full
awareness, saying that he has heard and sensed and seen what he has
not heard, he commits an offense entailing confession when three
conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he
has heard and sensed and mentally experienced and seen what he has
not heard, he commits an offense entailing confession when three
conditions are fulfilled ...

133. The combination "... saying that he has seen and sensed and mentally experienced what he has not seen ..." is missing. The corresponding combination is missing from the next three series of permutations, ending at Bu Pc 1:2.3.12, Bu Pc 1:2.3.18, and Bu Pc 1:2.3.24.

2.3.13 If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has sensed and mentally experienced what he has not sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has sensed and seen what he has not sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has sensed and heard what he has not sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has sensed and mentally experienced and seen what he has not sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has sensed and mentally experienced and heard what he has not sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has sensed and mentally experienced and seen and heard what he has not sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ...

2.3.19 If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and seen what he has not mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and heard what he has not mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and sensed what he has not mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and seen and heard what he has not mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and seen and sensed what he has not mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and seen and heard and sensed what he has not mentally experienced,

he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ...

Falsely claiming not to have experienced what he has experienced

If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has not seen what he has 2.4.1
seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when three condi-
tions are fulfilled ... saying that he has not heard what he has heard
... saying that he has not sensed what he has sensed ... saying that
he has not mentally experienced what he has mentally experienced,
he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions
are fulfilled ...

Falsely claiming to have experienced with one sense what he has experienced with another

If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has heard what he has seen, 2.5.1
he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions
are fulfilled ... saying that he has sensed what he has seen ... saying
that he has mentally experienced what he has seen, he commits an
offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If
he lies in full awareness, saying that he has heard and sensed what
he has seen, he commits an offense entailing confession when three
conditions are fulfilled ... saying that he has heard and mentally
experienced what he has seen ... saying that he has heard and sensed
and mentally experienced what he has seen, he commits an offense
entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ...¹³⁴

If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has sensed what he 2.5.7
has heard, he commits an offense entailing confession when three
conditions are fulfilled ... saying that he has mentally experienced
what he has heard ... saying that he has seen what he has heard,
he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions

134. The combination "... saying that he has sensed and mentally experienced what he has seen ..." is missing. The corresponding combination is missing from the next three series of permutations, ending at Bu Pc 1:2.5.12, Bu Pc 1:2.5.18, and Bu Pc 1:2.5.24.

are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has sensed and mentally experienced what he has heard, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... saying that he has sensed and seen what he has heard ... saying that he has sensed and mentally experienced and seen what he has heard, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ...

2.5.13 If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced what he has sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... saying that he has seen what he has sensed ... saying that he has heard what he has sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and seen what he has sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... saying that he has mentally experienced and heard what he has sensed ... saying that he has mentally experienced and seen and heard what he has sensed, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ...

2.5.19 If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen what he has mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... saying that he has heard what he has mentally experienced ... saying that he has sensed what he has mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... If he lies in full awareness, saying that he has seen and heard what he has mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ... saying that he has seen and sensed what he has mentally experienced ... saying that he has seen and heard and sensed what he has mentally experienced, he commits an offense entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ...

Making claims while having doubts

If he is unsure of what he has seen, has doubts about what he has seen, 2.6.1
 does not remember what he has seen, is confused about what he has
 seen ... If he is unsure of what he has heard, has doubts about what he
 has heard, does not remember what he has heard, is confused about
 what he has heard ... If he is unsure of what he has sensed, has doubts
 about what he has sensed, does not remember what he has sensed,
 is confused about what he has sensed ... If he is unsure of what he
 has mentally experienced, has doubts about what he has mentally
 experienced, does not remember what he has mentally experienced,
 is confused about what he has mentally experienced, but he lies in
 full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and seen ...
 is confused about what he has mentally experienced, but he lies in
 full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and heard ...
 is confused about what he has mentally experienced, but he lies in
 full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and sensed
 ... is confused about what he has mentally experienced, but he lies
 in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced and seen
 and heard ... is confused about what he has mentally experienced,
 but he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally experienced
 and seen and sensed ... is confused about what he has mentally
 experienced, but he lies in full awareness, saying that he has mentally
 experienced and seen and heard and sensed, he commits an offense
 entailing confession when three conditions are fulfilled ...¹³⁵

when four conditions are fulfilled ... when five conditions are 2.6.10
 fulfilled ... when six conditions are fulfilled ... is confused about
 what he has mentally experienced, but he lies in full awareness, saying
 that he has mentally experienced and seen and heard and sensed,
 he commits an offense entailing confession when seven conditions
 are fulfilled: before he has lied, he knows he is going to lie; while
 lying, he knows he is lying; after he has lied, he knows he has lied;

135. The series that ends here is also missing one combination: "... saying that he has mentally experienced and heard and sensed what he has seen ...".

he misrepresents his view of what is true; he misrepresents his belief of what is true; he misrepresents his acceptance of what is true; he misrepresents his sentiment of what is true.

Non-offenses

2.7.1 There is no offense: if he speaks playfully; if he speaks too fast;

(Speaks playfully means: speaking quickly.

Speaks too fast means: meaning to say one thing, he says something else.)

2.7.8 if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on lying, the first, is finished.

2. Abusive speech

Omasavāda

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were arguing
with and speaking abusively to the good monks. They reviled and in-
sulted them about their caste, name, family, occupation, profession,
illnesses, physical traits, defilements, and offenses, and by calling
them names. The monks of few desires complained and criticized
them, "How can the monks from the group of six argue with and
abuse good monks? How can they revile and insult them about these
things?"

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.1.7
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: "Is it true, monks, that you're doing this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.1.9

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.1.10
This will affect people's confidence ..." After rebuking them ... he
gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

Jataka

"Once upon a time, monks, there was a brahmin in Takkasilā who 1.2.1
had an ox called Nandivīsāla. On one occasion the ox said to that
brahmin, 'Go, brahmin, and bet a thousand coins with the wealthy
merchant that your ox will pull one hundred carts tied together.'
And that brahmin did just that. Then, after tying one hundred carts
together and yoking Nandivīsāla to them, he said, 'Go, you fraud!
Pull, you liar!' But Nandivīsāla didn't budge.

Then that brahmin became depressed because he had lost a thou- 1.2.10
sand coins. Nandivīsāla said to him, 'Why are you depressed?'

'Because I lost one thousand coins because of you.' 1.2.13

1.2.14 ‘But why did you disgrace me by calling me a fraud when I’m not? Now go, brahmin, and make the same bet with that merchant, but increase the stakes to two thousand coins. Just don’t disgrace me by calling me a fraud.’ Once again that brahmin did just that. Then, after tying one hundred carts together and yoking Nandivīsāla to them, he said, ‘Go, good ox! Pull, good ox!’ And Nandivīsāla pulled those one hundred carts.

1.2.23 ‘One should say what’s pleasant,
Never what’s unpleasant.
Because of his pleasant speech,
Heavy loads were pulled,
And he obtained wealth;
And he was delighted with that.’

1.2.29 Even at that time, monks, reviling and insulting was unpleasant to me. How then could reviling and insulting be pleasant now? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk speaks abusively, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

Speaks abusively: he speaks abusively in ten ways: about caste, about name, about family, about occupation, about profession, about illnesses, about physical traits, about defilements, about offenses, and by name-calling.

Permutations

Definitions

Caste: there are two kinds of castes: low castes and high castes.

Low castes: outcasts, bamboo workers, hunters, carriage makers, waste removers—these are called “low castes”.

High castes: aristocrats and brahmins—these are called “high castes”.

Name: there are two kinds of names: low names and high names.

Low names: Avakaṇṇaka, Javakaṇṇaka, Dhaniṭṭhaka, Savitṭhaka, Kulavaḍḍhaka, or names, in whatever countries, that are despised, looked down upon, scorned, treated with contempt, disregarded—these are called “low names”.

High names: those connected with the Buddha, connected with the Teaching, or connected with the Sangha, or names, in whatever countries, that are highly regarded, highly thought of, respected, valued, esteemed—these are called “high names”.

Family: there are two kinds of families: low families and high families.

Low families: the Kosiya family, the Bhāradvāja family, or families, in whatever countries, that are despised, looked down upon, scorned, treated with contempt, disregarded—these are called “low families”.

High families: the Gotama family, the Moggallāna family, the Kaccāna family, the Vāsiṭṭha family, or families, in whatever countries, that are highly regarded, highly thought of, respected, valued, esteemed—these are called “high families”.

Occupation: there are two kinds of occupations: low occupations and high occupations.

Low occupations: carpentry, waste removing, or occupations, in whatever countries, that are despised, looked down upon, scorned, treated with contempt, disregarded—these are called “low occupations”.

High occupations: farming, trade, cattle keeping, or occupations, in whatever countries, that are highly regarded, highly thought of, respected, valued, esteemed—these are called “high occupations”.

Profession: there are two kinds of professions: low professions and high professions.

Low professions: reed work, pottery, weaving, leather work, barbering, or professions, in whatever countries, that are despised, looked down upon, scorned, treated with contempt, disregarded—these are called “low professions”.

High professions: arithmetic, accounting, writing, or professions, in whatever countries, that are highly regarded, highly thought of, respected, valued, esteemed—these are called “high professions”.

Illnesses: all are low, but there is the illness of diabetes which is high.

Physical traits: there are two kinds of physical traits: low physical traits and high physical traits.

Low physical traits: too tall, too short, too dark, too fair—these are called “low physical traits”.

High physical traits: not too tall, not too short, not too dark, not too fair—these are called “high physical traits”.

Defilements: all are low.

Offenses: all are low, but there is the attainment of streamentry which is high.¹³⁶

Name-calling: there are two kinds of name-calling: low name-calling and high name-calling.

Low name-calling: “You’re a camel,” “You’re a ram,” “You’re an ox,” “You’re a donkey,” “You’re an animal,” “You’re bound for hell,” “You’re not going to a good destination,” “You can only expect a bad destination,” or adding disparaging endings to someone’s name, or calling someone words for the male or female genitals—this is called “low name-calling”.

High name-calling: “You’re wise,” “You’re competent,” “You’re intelligent,” “You’re learned,” “You’re an expounder of the Teaching,” “You’re not going to a bad destination,” “You can only expect a good destination”—this is called “high name-calling”.

136. The English translation cannot properly capture the Pali, in which the word for “offense” and “attainment” is the same, *āpatti*.

*Exposition**Abuse about caste*

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—an outcast, a bamboo worker, a hunter, a carriage maker, a waste remover—saying, “You’re an outcast,” “You’re a bamboo worker,” “You’re a hunter,” “You’re a carriage maker,” “You’re a waste remover,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—an aristocrat, a brahmin—saying, “You’re an outcast,” “You’re a bamboo worker,” “You’re a hunter,” “You’re a carriage maker,” “You’re a waste remover,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.2

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is low—an outcast, a bamboo worker, a hunter, a carriage maker, a waste remover—saying, “You’re an aristocrat,” “You’re a brahmin,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.3

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is high—an aristocrat, a brahmin—saying, “You’re an aristocrat,” “You’re a brahmin,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.4

Abuse about name

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—an Avakaṇṇaka, a Javakaṇṇaka, a Dhaniṭṭhaka, a Savitṭhaka, a Kulavaḍḍhaka—saying, “You’re an Avakaṇṇaka,” “You’re a Javakaṇṇaka,” “You’re a Dhaniṭṭhaka,” “You’re a Savitṭhaka,” “You’re 2.2.5.1

a Kulavaḍḍhaka,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.7 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—a Buddharakkhita, a Dhammarakkhita, a Sangharakkhita—saying, “You’re an Avakaṇṇaka,” “You’re a Javakaṇṇaka,” “You’re a Dhaniṭṭhaka,” “You’re a Saviṭṭhaka,” “You’re a Kulavaḍḍhaka,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.8 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is low—an Avakaṇṇaka, a Javakaṇṇaka, a Dhaniṭṭhaka, a Saviṭṭhaka, a Kulavaḍḍhaka—saying, “You’re a Buddharakkhita,” “You’re a Dhammarakkhita,” “You’re a Sangharakkhita,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.9 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is high—a Buddharakkhita, a Dhammarakkhita, a Sangharakkhita—saying, “You’re a Buddharakkhita,” “You’re a Dhammarakkhita,” “You’re a Sangharakkhita,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Abuse about family

2.2.10.1 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—one from the Kosiya family, one from the Bhāradvāja family—saying, “You’re a Kosiya,” “You’re a Bhāradvāja,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.11 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—one from the Gotama family, one from the Moggallāna family, one from the Kaccāna family, one from the Vāsiṭṭha family—saying, “You’re a Kosiya,” “You’re a Bhāradvāja,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, 2.2.12
wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high
to one who is low—one from the Kosiya family, one from the Bhā-
radvāja family—saying, “You’re a Gotama,” “You’re a Moggallāna,”
“You’re a Kaccāna,” “You’re a Vāsiṭṭha,” then for every statement, he
commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, 2.2.13
wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is
high to one who is high—one from the Gotama family, one from
the Moggallāna family, one from the Kaccāna family, one from the
Vāsiṭṭha family—saying, “You’re a Gotama,” “You’re a Moggallāna,”
“You’re a Kaccāna,” “You’re a Vāsiṭṭha,” then for every statement, he
commits an offense entailing confession.

Abuse about occupation

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, 2.2.14.1
wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low
to one who is low—a carpenter, a waste remover—saying, “You’re a
carpenter,” “You’re a waste remover,” then for every statement, he
commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, 2.2.15
wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is
low to one who is high—a farmer, a trader, a cattle keeper—saying,
“You’re a carpenter,” “You’re a waste remover,” then for every state-
ment, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, 2.2.17
wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high
to one who is low—a carpenter, a waste remover—saying, “You’re
a farmer,” “You’re a trader,” “You’re a cattle keeper,” then for every
statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, 2.2.18
wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is
high to one who is high—a farmer, a trader, a cattle keeper—saying,

“You’re a farmer,” “You’re a trader,” “You’re a cattle keeper,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Abuse about profession

- 2.2.19.1 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—a reed worker, a potter, a weaver, a leather worker, a barber—saying, “You’re a reed worker,” “You’re a potter,” “You’re a weaver,” “You’re a leather worker,” “You’re a barber,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.20 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—an arithmetician, an accountant, a clerk—saying, “You’re a reed worker,” “You’re a potter,” “You’re a weaver,” “You’re a leather worker,” “You’re a barber,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.21 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is low—a reed worker, a potter, a weaver, a leather worker, a barber—saying, “You’re an arithmetician,” “You’re an accountant,” “You’re a clerk,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.22 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is high—an arithmetician, an accountant, a clerk—saying, “You’re an arithmetician,” “You’re an accountant,” “You’re a clerk,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Abuse about illnesses

- 2.2.23.1 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—a leper, one with abscesses, one with mild leprosy, one with tuberculosis, an epileptic—saying, “You’re a leper,”

“You have abscesses,” “You have mild leprosy,” “You have tuberculosis,” “You’re an epileptic,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.¹³⁷

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—a diabetic—saying, “You’re a leper,” “You have abscesses,” “You have mild leprosy,” “You have tuberculosis,” “You’re an epileptic,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.24

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is low—a leper, one with abscesses, one with mild leprosy, one with tuberculosis, an epileptic—saying, “You’re a diabetic,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.25

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is high—a diabetic—saying, “You’re a diabetic,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.26

Abuse about physical traits

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—one who is too tall, one who is too short, one who is too dark, one who is too fair—saying, “You’re too tall,” “You’re too short,” “You’re too dark,” “You’re too fair,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.27.1

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—one who is not too tall, one who is not too short, one who is not too dark, one who is not too fair—saying, “You’re 2.2.28

137. For an explanation of the Pali terms behind these illnesses, see Appendix of Medical Terminology.

too tall,” “You’re too short,” “You’re too dark,” “You’re too fair,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.29 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is low—one who is too tall, one who is too short, one who is too dark, one who is too fair—saying, “You’re not too tall,” “You’re not too short,” “You’re not too dark,” “You’re not too fair,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.30 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is high—one who is not too tall, one who is not too short, one who is not too dark, one who is not too fair—saying, “You’re not too tall,” “You’re not too short,” “You’re not too dark,” “You’re not too fair,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Abuse about defilements

2.2.31.1 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—one full of sensual desire, one full of ill will, one full of confusion—saying, “You’re full of sensual desire,” “You’re full of ill will,” “You’re full of confusion,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.32 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—one without sensual desire, one without ill will, one without confusion—saying, “You’re full of sensual desire,” “You’re full of ill will,” “You’re full of confusion,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.33 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is low—one full of sensual desire, one full of ill will, one full of confusion—saying, “You’re without sensual desire,”

“You’re without ill will,” “You’re without confusion,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is high—one without sensual desire, one without ill will, one without confusion—saying, “You’re without sensual desire,” “You’re without ill will,” “You’re without confusion,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.34

Abuse about offenses

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—one who has committed an offense entailing expulsion, one who has committed an offense entailing suspension, one who has committed a serious offense, one who has committed an offense entailing confession, one who has committed an offense entailing acknowledgment, one who has committed an offense of wrong conduct, one who has committed an offense of wrong speech—saying, “You’ve committed an offense entailing expulsion,” “You’ve committed an offense entailing suspension,” “You’ve committed a serious offense,” “You’ve committed an offense entailing confession,” “You’ve committed an offense entailing acknowledgment,” “You’ve committed an offense of wrong conduct,” “You’ve committed an offense of wrong speech,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.35.1

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—a streamenterer—saying, “You’ve committed an offense entailing expulsion,” “You’ve committed an offense entailing suspension,” “You’ve committed a serious offense,” “You’ve committed an offense entailing confession,” “You’ve committed an offense entailing acknowledgment,” “You’ve committed an offense of wrong conduct,” “You’ve committed an offense of wrong speech,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.36

2.2.37 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is low—one who has committed an offense entailing expulsion, one who has committed an offense entailing suspension, one who has committed a serious offense, one who has committed an offense entailing confession, one who has committed an offense entailing acknowledgment, one who has committed an offense of wrong conduct, one who has committed an offense of wrong speech—saying, “You’re a streamenterer,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.38 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is high—a streamenterer—saying, “You’re a streamenterer,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Insulting abuse

2.2.39.1 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low—a camel, a ram, an ox, a donkey, an animal, one bound for hell—saying, “You’re a camel,” “You’re a ram,” “You’re an ox,” “You’re a donkey,” “You’re an animal,” “You’re bound for hell,” “You’re not going to a good destination,” “You can only expect a bad destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.40 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is low to one who is high—one who is wise, one who is competent, one who is intelligent, one who is learned, one who is an expounder of the Teaching—saying, “You’re a camel,” “You’re a ram,” “You’re an ox,” “You’re a donkey,” “You’re an animal,” “You’re bound for hell,” “You’re not going to a good destination,” “You can only expect a bad destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is low—a camel, a ram, an ox, a donkey, an animal, one bound for hell—saying, “You’re wise,” “You’re competent,” “You’re intelligent,” “You’re learned,” “You’re an expounder of the Teaching,” “You’re not going to a bad destination,” “You can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.41

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says what is high to one who is high—one who is wise, one who is competent, one who is intelligent, one who is learned, one who is an expounder of the Teaching—saying, “You’re wise,” “You’re competent,” “You’re intelligent,” “You’re learned,” “You’re an expounder of the Teaching,” “You’re not going to a bad destination,” “You can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.42

Indirect abuse

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says, “There are outcasts right here,” “There are bamboo workers right here,” “There are hunters right here,” “There are carriage makers right here,” “There are waste removers right here,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.3.1

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says, “There are aristocrats right here,” “There are brahmins right here,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.3.2

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says, “There are Avakaṇṇakas right here,” “There are Javakaṇṇakas right here,” “There are Dhaniṭṭhakas right here,” “There are Savitṭhakas right here,” “There are Kulavaḍḍhakas right here,” . . . says, “There are Bud- 2.3.3

dharakkhitas right here," "There are Dhammarakkhitas right here,"
 "There are Sangharakkhitas right here," ... says, "There are Kosiyas
 right here," "There are Bhāradvājas right here," ... says, "There are
 Gotamas right here," "There are Moggallānas right here," "There are
 Kaccānas right here," "There are Vāsīṭṭhas right here," ... says, "There
 are carpenters right here," "There are waste removers right here," ...
 says, "There are farmers right here," "There are traders right here,"
 "There are cattle keepers right here," ... says, "There are reed workers
 right here," "There are potters right here," "There are weavers right
 here," "There are leather workers right here," "There are barbers right
 here," ... says, "There are arithmeticians right here," "There are ac-
 countants right here," "There are clerks right here," ... says, "There
 are lepers right here," "There are some with abscesses right here,"
 "There are some with mild leprosy right here," "There are some with
 tuberculosis right here," "There are epileptics right here," ... says,
 "There are diabetics right here," ... says, "There are some who are too
 tall right here," "There are some who are too short right here," "There
 are some who are too dark right here," "There are some who are too
 fair right here," ... says, "There are some who are not too tall right
 here," "There are some who are not too short right here," "There are
 some who are not too dark right here," "There are some who are not
 too fair right here," ... says, "There are some who are full of sensual
 desire right here," "There are some who are full of ill will right here,"
 "There are some who are full of confusion right here," ... says, "There
 are some without sensual desire right here," "There are some without
 ill will right here," "There are some without confusion right here,"
 ... says, "There are some who have committed an offense entailing
 expulsion right here ... etc. ... some who have committed an offense
 of wrong speech right here," ... says, "There are streamenterers right
 here," ... says, "There are camels right here," "There are rams right
 here," "There are oxen right here," "There are donkeys right here,"
 "There are animals right here," "There are those bound for hell right
 here," "There are those not going to a good destination right here,"

“There are those who can only expect a bad destination right here,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says, “There are wise ones right here,” “There are competent ones right here,” “There are intelligent ones right here,” “There are learned ones right here,” “There are expounders of the Teaching right here,” “There are those not going to a bad destination right here,” “There are those who can only expect a good destination right here,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.3.21

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says, “Perhaps these are outcasts,” “Perhaps these are bamboo workers,” “Perhaps these are hunters,” “Perhaps these are carriage makers,” “Perhaps these are waste removers,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. ... 2.4.1

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says, “Perhaps these are wise ones,” “Perhaps these are competent ones,” “Perhaps these are intelligent ones,” “Perhaps these are learned ones,” “Perhaps these are expounders of the Teaching,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.4.2

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, says, “We’re not outcasts,” “We’re not bamboo workers,” “We’re not hunters,” “We’re not carriage makers,” “We’re not waste removers,” ... “We’re not wise ones,” “We’re not competent ones,” “We’re not intelligent ones,” “We’re not learned ones,” “We’re not expounders of the Teaching,” “We’re not going to a bad destination,” “We can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.¹³⁸ 2.5.1

138. This looks like an editing mistake in the Pali. Presumably this should be the Pali equivalent of the following: “We’re not going to a good destination/we

Abuse of one who is not fully ordained

- 2.6.1 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate someone who is not fully ordained, says what is low to one who is low ... says what is low to one who is high ... says what is high to one who is low ... says what is high to one who is high—one who is wise, one who is competent, one who is intelligent, one who is learned, one who is an expounder of the Teaching—saying, “You’re wise,” “You’re competent,” “You’re intelligent,” “You’re learned,” “You’re an expounder of the Teaching,” “You’re not going to a bad destination,” “You can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.6.5 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate someone who is not fully ordained, says, “There are outcasts right here,” “There are bamboo workers right here,” “There are hunters right here,” “There are carriage makers right here,” “There are waste removers right here,” ... “There are wise ones right here,” “There are competent ones right here,” “There are intelligent ones right here,” “There are learned ones right here,” “There are expounders of the Teaching right here,” “There are those not going to a bad destination right here,” “There are those who can only expect a good destination right here,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.6.7 If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate someone who is not fully ordained, says, “Perhaps these are outcasts,” “Perhaps these are bamboo workers,” “Perhaps these are hunters,” “Perhaps these are carriage makers,” “Perhaps these are waste removers,” ... “Perhaps these are wise ones,” “Perhaps these are competent ones,” “Perhaps these are intelligent ones,” “Perhaps these are learned ones,” “Perhaps these are expounders of

can only expect a bad destination.” And the same below at Bu Pc 2:2.6.10, Bu Pc 2:2.7.15, and Bu Pc 2:2.8.11.

the Teaching,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If one who is fully ordained, wishing to revile, wishing to insult, wishing to humiliate someone who is not fully ordained, says, “We’re not outcasts,” “We’re not bamboo workers,” “We’re not hunters,” “We’re not carriage makers,” “We’re not waste removers,” . . . “We’re not wise ones,” “We’re not competent ones,” “We’re not intelligent ones,” “We’re not learned ones,” “We’re not expounders of the Teaching,” “We’re not going to a bad destination,” “We can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.6.9

Not intending to abuse, direct speech

If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says what is low to one who is low—an outcast, a bamboo worker, a hunter, a carriage maker, a waste remover—saying, “You’re an outcast,” “You’re a bamboo worker,” “You’re a hunter,” “You’re a carriage maker,” “You’re a waste remover,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech. 2.7.1

If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says what is low to one who is high—an aristocrat, a brahmin—saying, “You’re an outcast,” “You’re a bamboo worker,” “You’re a hunter,” “You’re a carriage maker,” “You’re a waste remover,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech. 2.7.2

If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says what is high to one who is low—an outcast, a bamboo worker, a hunter, a carriage maker, a waste remover—saying, “You’re an aristocrat,” “You’re a brahmin,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech. 2.7.3

2.7.4 If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says what is high to one who is high—an aristocrat, a brahmin—saying, “You’re an aristocrat,” “You’re a brahmin,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech.

2.7.5 If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says what is low to one who is low ... says what is low to one who is high ... says what is high to one who is low ... says what is high to one who is high—one who is wise, one who is competent, one who is intelligent, one who is learned, one who is an expounder of the Teaching—saying, “You’re wise,” “You’re competent,” “You’re intelligent,” “You’re learned,” “You’re an expounder of the Teaching,” “You’re not going to a bad destination,” “You can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech.

Not intending to abuse, indirect speech

2.7.10.1 If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says, “There are outcasts right here,” “There are bamboo workers right here,” “There are hunters right here,” “There are carriage makers right here,” “There are waste removers right here,” ... “There are wise ones right here,” “There are competent ones right here,” “There are intelligent ones right here,” “There are learned ones right here,” “There are expounders of the Teaching right here,” “There are those not going to a bad destination right here,” “There are those who can only expect a good destination right here,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech.

2.7.12 If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says, “Perhaps these are outcasts,” “Perhaps these are bamboo workers,” “Perhaps these are hunters,” “Perhaps

these are carriage makers,” “Perhaps these are waste removers,” ... “Perhaps these are wise ones,” “Perhaps these are competent ones,” “Perhaps these are intelligent ones,” “Perhaps these are learned ones,” “Perhaps these are expounders of the Teaching,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech.

If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate another who is fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says, “We’re not outcasts,” “We’re not bamboo workers,” “We’re not hunters,” “We’re not carriage makers,” “We’re not waste removers,” ... “We’re not wise ones,” “We’re not competent ones,” “We’re not intelligent ones,” “We’re not learned ones,” “We’re not expounders of the Teaching,” “We’re not going to a bad destination,” “We can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech. 2.7.14

Not intending to abuse one who is not fully ordained

If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate someone who is not fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says what is low to one who is low ... says what is low to one who is high ... says what is high to one who is low ... says what is high to one who is high—one who is wise, one who is competent, one who is intelligent, one who is learned, one who is an expounder of the Teaching—saying, “You’re wise,” “You’re competent,” “You’re intelligent,” “You’re learned,” “You’re an expounder of the Teaching,” “You’re not going to a bad destination,” “You can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech. 2.8.1

If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate someone who is not fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says, “There are outcasts right here,” “There are bamboo workers right here,” “There are hunters right here,” “There are carriage makers right here,” “There are waste removers right here,” ... “There are wise ones right here,” “There are competent ones right here,” “There are intelligent ones right here,” “There 2.8.6

are learned ones right here,” “There are expounders of the Teaching right here,” “There are those not going to a bad destination right here,” “There are those who can only expect a good destination right here,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech.

2.8.8 If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate someone who is not fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says, “Perhaps these are outcasts,” “Perhaps these are bamboo workers,” “Perhaps these are hunters,” “Perhaps these are carriage makers,” “Perhaps these are waste removers,” ... “Perhaps these are wise ones,” “Perhaps these are competent ones,” “Perhaps these are intelligent ones,” “Perhaps these are learned ones,” “Perhaps these are expounders of the Teaching,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech.

2.8.10 If one who is fully ordained, not wishing to revile, not wishing to insult, not wishing to humiliate someone who is not fully ordained, but wanting to have fun, says, “We’re not outcasts,” “We’re not bamboo workers,” “We’re not hunters,” “We’re not carriage makers,” “We’re not waste removers,” ... “We’re not wise ones,” “We’re not competent ones,” “We’re not intelligent ones,” “We’re not learned ones,” “We’re not expounders of the Teaching,” “We’re not going to a bad destination,” “We can only expect a good destination,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong speech.

Non-offenses

2.9.1 There is no offense: if he is aiming at something beneficial; if he is aiming at giving a teaching; if he is aiming at giving an instruction; if he is insane; if he is deranged; if he is overwhelmed by pain; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on abusive speech, the second, is finished.

3. Malicious talebearing

Pesunña

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika’s Monastery, the monks from the group of six were engaged
in malicious talebearing between monks who were arguing. After
hearing something on one side they reported it to the other side,
and vice versa, in order to create division between them. In this way
they started new quarrels and made existing quarrels worse.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How 1.5
can the monks from the group of six engage in malicious talebearing
between monks who are arguing? How can they report to one side
what they have heard on the other side, and vice versa, in order to
create division, and in this way start new quarrels and make existing
quarrels worse?”

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.9
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned those
monks: “Is it true, monks, that you do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.12

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.13
This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**‘If a monk engages in malicious talebearing between monks, he
commits an offense entailing confession.’”¹³⁹**

139. This is translated somewhat freely in accordance with the explanation below and in the commentary. According to Bu Pc 3:2.3.1 the offense is only incurred when a monk brings the words of another monk to the attention of yet another monk, and thus the translation “between monks”. Sp 2.37 supports

Definitions

Malicious talebearing: there is malicious talebearing in two ways: for one wanting to endear himself and for one aiming at division. One engages in malicious talebearing in ten ways: about caste, about name, about family, about occupation, about profession, about illnesses, about physical traits, about defilements, about offenses, and by name-calling.

Permutations

Permutations part 1

Definitions

Caste: there are two kinds of castes: low castes and high castes.

Low castes: outcasts, bamboo workers, hunters, carriage makers, waste removers—these are called “low castes”.

High castes: aristocrats and brahmins—these are called “high castes”.

2.1.10 (To be expanded as in previous rule.)

Name-calling: there are two kinds of name-calling: low name-calling and high name-calling.

Low name-calling: “You’re a camel,” “You’re a ram,” “You’re an ox,” “You’re a donkey,” “You’re an animal,” “You’re bound for hell,” “You’re not going to a good destination,” “You can only expect a bad destination,” or adding disparaging endings to someone’s name, or calling someone words for the male and female genitals—this is called “low name-calling”.

High name-calling: “You’re wise,” “You’re competent,” “You’re intelligent,” “You’re learned,” “You’re an expounder of the Teaching,” “You’re not going to a bad destination,” “You can only expect a good destination”—this is called “high name-calling”.

the plural rendering “monks”: *Bhikkhūnaṃ pesuññe*, “Malicious talebearing of monks”.

Exposition

Direct abuse

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is 2.2.1
fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet
another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s
an outcast,’ ‘He’s a bamboo worker,’ ‘He’s a hunter,’ ‘He’s a carriage
maker,’ ‘He’s a waste remover,’” then for every statement, he commits
an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who 2.2.2
is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet
another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s
an aristocrat,’ ‘He’s a brahmin,’” then for every statement, he commits
an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who 2.2.3
is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet
another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s
an Avakaṇṇaka,’ ‘He’s a Javakaṇṇaka,’ ‘He’s a Dhaniṭṭhaka,’ ‘He’s a
Saviṭṭhaka,’ ‘He’s a Kulavaḍḍhaka,’” then for every statement, he
commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who 2.2.4
is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet
another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s a
Buddharakkhita,’ ‘He’s a Dhammarakkhita,’ ‘He’s a Sangharakkhita,’”
then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who 2.2.5
is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet
another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s
a Kosiya,’ ‘He’s a Bhāradvāja,’” then for every statement, he commits
an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who 2.2.6
is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet
another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s a

Gotama,’ ‘He’s a Moggallāna,’ ‘He’s a Kaccāna,’ ‘He’s a Vāsiṭṭha,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.7 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s a carpenter,’ ‘He’s a waste remover,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.8 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s a farmer,’ ‘He’s a trader,’ ‘He’s a cattle keeper,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.9 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s a reed worker,’ ‘He’s a potter,’ ‘He’s a weaver,’ ‘He’s a leather worker,’ ‘He’s a barber,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.10 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s an arithmetician,’ ‘He’s an accountant,’ ‘He’s a clerk,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.11 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s a leper,’ ‘He has abscesses,’ ‘He has mild leprosy,’ ‘He has tuberculosis,’ ‘He’s an epileptic,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.12 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s a diabetic,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s too tall,’ ‘He’s too short,’ ‘He’s too dark,’ ‘He’s too fair,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.13

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s not too tall,’ ‘He’s not too short,’ ‘He’s not too dark,’ ‘He’s not too fair,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.14

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s full of sensual desire,’ ‘He’s full of ill will,’ ‘He’s full of confusion,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.15

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s without sensual desire,’ ‘He’s without ill will,’ ‘He’s without confusion,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.16

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He has committed an offense entailing expulsion,’ ‘He has committed an offense entailing suspension,’ ‘He has committed a serious offense,’ ‘He has committed an offense entailing confession,’ ‘He has committed an offense entailing acknowledgment,’ ‘He has committed an offense of wrong conduct,’ ‘He has committed an offense of wrong speech,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.17

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s 2.2.18

a streamenterer,” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.19 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s a camel,’ ‘He’s a ram,’ ‘He’s an ox,’ ‘He’s a donkey,’ ‘He’s an animal,’ ‘He’s bound for hell,’ ‘He’s not going to a good destination,’ ‘He can only expect a bad destination,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.20 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says this about you, ‘He’s wise,’ ‘He’s competent,’ ‘He’s intelligent,’ ‘He’s learned,’ ‘He’s an expounder of the Teaching,’ ‘He’s not going to a bad destination,’ ‘He can only expect a good destination,’” then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Indirect abuse

2.2.21.1 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says, ‘There are outcasts right here,’ ‘There are bamboo workers right here,’ ‘There are hunters right here,’ ‘There are carriage makers right here,’ ‘There are waste removers right here,’ and he’s not speaking about someone else, he’s speaking about you,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.22 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says, ‘There are aristocrats right here,’ ‘There are brahmins right here,’ and he’s not speaking about someone else, he’s speaking about you,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. ...

2.2.23 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet

another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says, ‘There are wise ones right here,’ ‘There are competent ones right here,’ ‘There are intelligent ones right here,’ ‘There are learned ones right here,’ ‘There are expounders of the Teaching right here,’ ‘There are those not going to a bad destination right here,’ ‘There are those who can only expect a good destination right here,’ and he’s not speaking about someone else, he’s speaking about you,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says, ‘Perhaps these are outcasts,’ ‘Perhaps these are bamboo workers,’ ‘Perhaps these are hunters,’ ‘Perhaps these are carriage makers,’ ‘Perhaps these are waste removers,’ and he’s not speaking about someone else, he’s speaking about you,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. ...¹⁴⁰ 2.2.24

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says, ‘Perhaps these are wise ones,’ ‘Perhaps these are competent ones,’ ‘Perhaps these are intelligent ones,’ ‘Perhaps these are learned ones,’ ‘Perhaps these are expounders of the Teaching,’ and he’s not speaking about someone else, he’s speaking about you,” then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.25

If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, “So-and-so says, ‘We’re not outcasts,’ ‘We’re not bamboo workers,’ ‘We’re not hunters,’ ‘We’re not carriage makers,’ ‘We’re not waste removers,’ and he’s not speaking about 2.2.26

140. I have added the ellipses points, which are presumably missing in the Pali due to an editing mistake, cf. Bu Pc 3:2.2.22. The ellipses points are also missing at Bu Pc 3:2.2.26.

someone else, he's speaking about you," then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. ...

- 2.2.27 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing by saying to yet another who is fully ordained, "So-and-so says, 'We're not wise ones,' 'We're not competent ones,' 'We're not intelligent ones,' 'We're not learned ones,' 'We're not expounders of the Teaching,' 'We're not going to a bad destination,' 'We can only expect a good destination,' and he's not speaking about someone else, he's speaking about you," then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.¹⁴¹

Permutations part 2

- 2.3.1 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing to yet another who is fully ordained, then for every statement, he commits an offense entailing confession.

- 2.3.2 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from another who is fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing to one who is not fully ordained, then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

- 2.3.3 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from one who is not fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing to another who is fully ordained, then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

- 2.3.4 If one who is fully ordained, after hearing it from one who is not fully ordained, engages in malicious talebearing to another who is not fully ordained, then for every statement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

141. This looks like an editing mistake. Presumably this should read, "We're not going to a good destination/we can only expect a bad destination."

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he does not want to endear himself and he is 2.4.1
not aiming at division; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on malicious talebearing, the third, is finished.

4. Instructing a householder to memorize the Teaching

Padasodhamma

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were instructing lay followers to memorize the Teaching. Those lay followers became disrespectful, undifferentiated, and rude toward the monks.
- 1.4 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How can the monks from the group of six instruct lay followers to memorize the Teaching?"
- 1.7 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.10 "It's true, sir."
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this?" This will affect people's confidence ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk instructs a person who is not fully ordained to memorize the Teaching, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A person who is not fully ordained: anyone except a fully ordained monk or a fully ordained nun.

To memorize:¹⁴² a line, the next line, the next syllable, the next phrase.

A line: they start together and finish together.

The next line: one of them starts, but they finish together.

The next syllable: when ‘*Rūpaṃ aniccaṃ*’ is being said, he prompts him, saying, ‘*rū*’.

The next phrase: when ‘*Rūpaṃ aniccaṃ*,’ is being said, the other says, ‘*Vedanā aniccā*.’

And whatever line there is, whatever next line, whatever next syllable, whatever next phrase—this is all called “to memorize” 2.1.17

The Teaching: what has been spoken by the Buddha, what has been spoken by disciples, what has been spoken by sages, what has been spoken by gods, what is connected with what is beneficial, what is connected with the Teaching.

Instructs: if he instructs by the line, then for every line he commits an offense entailing confession. If he instructs by the syllable, then for every syllable he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If the person is not fully ordained, and the monk does not perceive them as such, and he instructs them to memorize the Teaching, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the person is not fully ordained, but the monk is unsure of it, and he instructs them to memorize the Teaching, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the person is not fully ordained, but the monk perceives them as 2.2.1

142. *Padaso* does not literally mean “memorize”, but something like “by the line”. The reason I have “memorize” here is simply an artifact of my translation of the rule just above. The expression *padaso dhammaṃ vāceyya* literally means “causing (someone) to say the Teaching by the line”, which implies helping another to memorize the teaching, hence my rendering.

such, and he instructs them to memorize the Teaching, he commits an offense entailing confession.

- 2.2.4 If the person is fully ordained, but the monk does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.¹⁴³ If the person is fully ordained, but the monk is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the person is fully ordained, and the monk perceives them as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if the recitation is done together; if they practice together; if he prompts one who is speaking a mostly familiar text; if he prompts one who is reciting; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on instructing a householder to memorize the Teaching, the fourth, is finished.

143. Because the gender of the ordained person is not given, I use “them”.

5. Lying down with one not fully ordained

Anupasampannasahaseyya

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Āḷavī at the Aggāḷava Shrine. 1.1
At that time the lay followers were coming to the monastery to listen to the Teaching. When the instruction was over, the senior monks went to their own dwellings, but the newly ordained monks lay down right there in the assembly hall together with the lay followers—absentminded, heedless, naked, muttering, and snoring. The lay followers complained and criticized them, “How can the venerables lie down absentminded, heedless, naked, muttering, and snoring?”

The monks heard the complaints of those lay followers, and the 1.7
monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can monks lie down in the same sleeping place as people who are not fully ordained?”

After rebuking those newly ordained monks in many ways, they 1.10
told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that monks did this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.12

The Buddha rebuked them ... “How could those foolish men do 1.13
this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

‘If a monk lies down in the same sleeping place as a person who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.18

Second sub-story

- 2.1 After staying at Ālavī for as long as he wanted, the Buddha set out wandering toward Kosambī. When he eventually arrived, he stayed at the Badarikā Monastery.
- 2.3 Just then the monks there said to Venerable Rāhula, “Rāhula, the Buddha has laid down a training rule that we can’t lie down in the same sleeping place as a person who’s not fully ordained. Please find another sleeping place.” Since Rāhula was not able to find a sleeping place, he lay down in the restroom.
- 2.7 Then, after rising early in the morning, the Buddha went to the restroom where he cleared his throat. Rāhula, too, cleared his throat.
- 2.9 “Who’s there?”
- 2.10 “It’s me, sir, Rāhula.”
- 2.11 “Why are you sitting here, Rāhula?”
- 2.12 Rāhula told the Buddha what had happened. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- “Monks, I allow you to lie down in the same sleeping place as a person who isn’t fully ordained for two or three nights.**
- 2.15 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk lies down more than two or three nights in the same sleeping place as a person who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A person who is not fully ordained: anyone except a fully ordained monk.

More than two or three nights: in excess of two or three nights.

Same: together.

Sleeping place: fully roofed, fully walled; mostly roofed, mostly walled.

Lies down in the same sleeping place: at dawn on the fourth day: if he lies down when the person who is not fully ordained is already lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the person who is not fully ordained lies down when he is already lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession; if they both lie down together, he commits an offense entailing confession; every time they get up and then lie down again, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If they are not fully ordained, and the monk does not perceive them as such, and he lies down more than two or three nights in the same sleeping place as them, he commits an offense entailing confession. If they are not fully ordained, but the monk is unsure of it, and he lies down more than two or three nights in the same sleeping place as them, he commits an offense entailing confession. If they are not fully ordained, but the monk perceives them as such, and he lies down more than two or three nights in the same sleeping place as them, he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.2.1

If it is half-roofed and half-walled, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If they are fully ordained, but the monk does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If they are fully ordained, but the monk is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If they are fully ordained, and the monk perceives them as such, there is no offense. 3.2.4

Non-offenses

- 3.3.1 There is no offense: if he stays together with them for two or three nights; if he stays together with them for less than two or three nights; if, after staying together for two nights, he leaves before dawn on the third night and then stays together again; if it is fully roofed, but not walled; if it is fully walled, but not roofed; if it is mostly not roofed; if it is mostly not walled; if the monk sits when the person who is not fully ordained is lying down; if the person who is not fully ordained sits when the monk is lying down; if they both sit; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on lying down with one
not fully ordained, the fifth, is finished.*

6. Lying down with a woman

Mātugāmasahaseyya

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvathī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Anuruddha was walking through the
Kosalan country on his way to Sāvathī, when one evening he arrived
at a certain village. Just then a woman in that village had prepared
her guesthouse.¹⁴⁴ Anuruddha went to that woman and said, "If it's
not inconvenient for you, I'd like to stay in your guesthouse for one
night."

"Please stay, venerable." 1.5

Other travelers also went to that woman and said, "Ma'am, if it's 1.6
not troublesome for you, we'd like to stay in your guesthouse for one
night."

"Sirs, a monastic is already staying there. If he agrees, you may 1.7
stay."

Those travelers then approached Anuruddha and said, "If you 1.8
don't mind, venerable, we'd like to stay one night in the guesthouse."

"No problem." 1.9

Now as soon as that woman had seen Anuruddha, she had fallen 1.10
in love with him. She now went to him and said, "Sir, you won't be
comfortable surrounded by these people. Why don't I prepare a bed
for you in the main house?" Anuruddha consented by remaining
silent.

After preparing a bed in the main house, she put on jewelery and 1.14
perfume, and she went to Anuruddha and said, "You're attractive, sir,
and so am I. Why don't you take me as your wife?" But Anuruddha
remained silent. She said the same thing a second time, but again

144. Sp 2.55: *Āvasathāgāranti āgantukānaṃ vasanāgāraṃ*, "A house for visitors to stay."

got no response. And a third time she said, “You’re attractive, sir, and so am I. Why don’t you take me and all this property?” Once again Anuruddha remained silent. She then threw off her wrap, and she walked back and forth, stood, sat down, and lay down in front of him. But Anuruddha controlled his senses and neither looked at nor spoke to her. Then that woman said, “It’s astonishing and amazing. Many people pay a hundred or a thousand coins to be with me. But this monastic doesn’t want me and all this property, even when I beg him!” After dressing, she bowed down with her head at Anuruddha’s feet and said, “Sir, I’ve made a mistake. I’ve been foolish, confused, and unskillful. Please forgive me so that I may restrain myself in the future.”

1.31 “You have certainly made a mistake. You’ve been foolish, confused, and unskillful. But since you acknowledge your mistake and make proper amends, I forgive you. For this is called growth in the training of the noble ones: acknowledging a mistake, making proper amends, and undertaking restraint for the future.”¹⁴⁵

1.34 The following morning that woman personally served and satisfied Anuruddha with various kinds of fine foods. When he had finished his meal, she bowed and sat down to one side. And Anuruddha instructed, inspired, and gladdened her with a teaching. She then said to him, “Wonderful, sir, wonderful! Just as one might set upright what’s overturned, or reveal what’s hidden, or show the way to one who’s lost, or bring a lamp into the dark so that one with eyes might see what’s there—just so have you made the Teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the Buddha, the Teaching, and the Sangha of monks. Please accept me as a lay follower who’s gone for refuge for life.”

1.42 Soon afterwards, after arriving at Sāvattihī, Anuruddha told the monks what had happened. The monks of few desires complained

145. “Training” renders *vinaya*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for a discussion.

and criticized him, “How could Venerable Anuruddha lie down in the same sleeping place as a woman?”

After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Anuruddha: “Is it true, Anuruddha, that you did this?” 1.45

“It’s true, sir.” 1.47

The Buddha rebuked him ... “Anuruddha, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.48

Final ruling

‘If a monk lies down in the same sleeping place as a woman, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A woman: a human female, not a female spirit, not a female ghost, not a female animal; even a girl born on that very day, let alone an older one.

Same: together.

Sleeping place: fully roofed, fully walled; mostly roofed, mostly walled.

Lies down in the same sleeping place: when the sun has set: if the monk lies down when the woman is already lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the woman lies down when the monk is already lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession; if they both lie down together, he commits an offense entailing confession; every time they get up and then lie down again, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is a woman, and he perceives her as such, and he lies down in the same sleeping place as her, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a woman, but he is unsure of it, and he lies down in the same sleeping place as her, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a woman, but he does not perceive her as such, and he lies down in the same sleeping place as her, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If it is half-roofed and half-walled, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he lies down in the same sleeping place as a female spirit, a female ghost, a *paṇḍaka*, or a female animal, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, and he does not perceive them as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if it is fully roofed, but not walled; if it is fully walled, but not roofed; if it is mostly not roofed; if it is mostly not walled; if the monk sits when the woman is lying down; if the woman sits when the monk is lying down; if they both sit down together; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on lying down with a woman, the sixth, is finished.

7. Teaching a woman alone

Dhammadesanā

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time Venerable Udāyī was associ-
ating with and visiting a number of families in Sāvattthī. After robing
up one morning, he took his bowl and robe and went to a certain
family. Just then the housewife was sitting at the door to the house,
while the daughter-in-law was sitting at the door to the guesthouse.
Udāyī went up to the housewife and gave her a teaching, whispering
in her ear. And the daughter-in-law thought, "Is this monastic my
mother-in-law's lover, or is he speaking indecently?"

After teaching the housewife in this way, Udāyī went up to the 1.8
daughter-in-law and gave her a teaching in the same way. Then the
housewife thought, "Is this monastic my daughter-in-law's lover, or
is he speaking indecently?"

When Udāyī had left, the housewife said to her daughter-in-law, 1.11
"Hey, what did that monastic say to you?"

"He gave me a teaching, ma'am. But what did he say to you?" 1.14

"He gave me a teaching, too." 1.16

And they complained and criticized him, "How can Venerable 1.17
Udāyī give teachings by whispering in the ear? Should not teachings
be given audibly and openly?"

The monks heard the complaints of those women, and the monks 1.20
of few desires complained and criticized Udāyī, "How can Venerable
Udāyī give teachings to women?"

After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon 1.23
afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Udāyī: "Is it
true, Udāyī, that you did this?"

1.25 “It’s true, sir.”

1.26 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

First preliminary ruling

‘If a monk gives a teaching to a woman, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

1.31 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

2.1 Soon afterwards some female lay followers saw some monks and said to them, “Venerables, please give a teaching.”

2.3 “It’s not allowable for us to teach women.”

2.4 “Just teach five or six sentences. That might be enough for us to understand.”

2.5 “It’s not allowable for us to teach women.” And being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not teach them.

2.7 Those female lay followers complained and criticized them, “How can they not teach us when asked?”

2.9 The monks heard the complaints of those female lay followers, and they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, I allow you to teach five or six sentences to a woman.

2.13 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Second preliminary ruling

‘If a monk gives a teaching of more than five or six sentences to a woman, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

2.15 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Third sub-story

When the monks from the group of six heard that the Buddha had made this allowance, they taught women more than five or six sentences with a man who did not understand sitting nearby. The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How can the monks from the group of six teach women more than five or six sentences with a man who doesn’t understand sitting nearby?” 3.1

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that you do this?” 3.4

“It’s true, sir.” 3.6

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 3.7

Final ruling

‘If a monk gives a teaching of more than five or six sentences to a woman, except in the presence of a man who understands, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A woman: a human female, not a female spirit, not a female ghost, not a female animal. She understands and is capable of discerning good and bad speech, what is decent and what is indecent.

More than five or six sentences: in excess of five or six sentences.

A teaching: what has been spoken by the Buddha, what has been spoken by disciples, what has been spoken by sages, what has been

spoken by gods, what is connected with what is beneficial, what is connected with the Teaching.

Gives: if he teaches by the line, then for every line he commits an offense entailing confession. If he teaches by the syllable, then for every syllable he commits an offense entailing confession.

Except in the presence of a man who understands: unless a man who understands is present.¹⁴⁶

A man who understands: one who is capable of discerning good and bad speech, what is decent and what is indecent.

Permutations

4.2.1 If it is a woman, and he perceives her as such, and he teaches her more than five or six sentences, except in the presence of a man who understands, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a woman, but he is unsure of it, and he teaches her more than five or six sentences, except in the presence of a man who understands, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a woman, but he does not perceive her as such, and he teaches her more than five or six sentences, except in the presence of a man who understands, he commits an offense entailing confession.

4.2.4 If he teaches more than five or six sentences to a female spirit, a female ghost, a *paṇḍaka*, or a female animal in the form of a woman, except in the presence of a man who understands, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.¹⁴⁷ If it is not a woman, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, and he does not perceive them as such, there is no offense.

146. "Is present" is not actually found in the Pali, but it is implied.

147. For the meaning of *paṇḍaka*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if a man who understands is present; if he teaches 4.3.1
 five or six sentences; if he teaches fewer than five or six sentences;
 if he gets up, sits down again, and then teaches; if the woman gets
 up and sits down again, and he then teaches her;¹⁴⁸ if he teaches
 another woman; if he asks a question; if he is asked a question and
 then speaks; if he is speaking for the benefit of someone else and a
 woman listens in; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on teaching a woman alone, the seventh, is finished.

148. Sp 2.66: *Sampadānatthe vā etaṃ bhumavacanāṃ. Tassā desetīti attho*,
 “Or this locative case is in the meaning of the dative. The meaning is: he teaches
 her.” In other words, the locative *tasmim* should be read as a dative.

8. Truthfully announcing a superhuman quality

Bhūtārocana

Origin story

- 1.1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying in the house with the peaked roof in the Great Wood near Vesālī, a number of monks who were friends had entered the rainy-season residence on the banks of the river Vaggumudā. At that time, the country of Vajjī was short of food and afflicted with hunger, with crops affected by whiteheads and turned to straw. It was not easy to get by on almsfood.¹⁴⁹
- 1.1.4 The monks considered the difficult circumstances, and they thought, “How can we live together in peace and harmony, have a comfortable rains, and get almsfood without trouble?”
- 1.1.5 Some said, “We could work for the householders, and they’ll support us in return.”
- 1.1.7 Others said, “There’s no need to work for the householders. Let’s instead take messages for them, and they’ll support us in return.”
- 1.1.10 Still others said, “There’s no need to work or take messages for them. Let’s instead talk up one another’s superhuman qualities to the householders: ‘That monk has the first absorption, that monk the second absorption, that monk the third, that monk the fourth; that monk is a streamenterer, that monk a once-returner, that a non-returner, that a perfected one; that monk has the three true insights, and that the six direct knowledges.’ Then they’ll support us. In

149. “Whiteheads” renders *setaṭṭ(h)ikā*, literally, “white bones”. Sp 4.403: *Setaṭṭhikā nāma rogaṇiṭṭi eko pāṇako nālimajjhagataṃ kaṇḍaṃ vijjhati, yena viddhattā nikkhantampi sālisīsaṃ khiraṃ gahetuṃ na sakkoti*, “The disease called *setaṭṭhikā* means: an insect penetrates the stem, goes to the middle of the stalk, from the penetration of which the rice grains are not able to get sap.” This seems to be a description of so-called “whiteheads”, pale panicles without rice grains, caused by stem borers.

this way we'll have a comfortable rains, live together in peace and harmony, and get almsfood without trouble. This is the way to go."

Then those monks did just that. And the people there thought, 1.1.16
 "We're so fortunate that such monks have come to us for the rainy-season residence. Such virtuous and good monks have never before entered the rains residence with us." And they gave such food and drink to those monks that they did not even eat and drink themselves, or give to their parents, to their wives and children, to their slaves, servants, and workers, to their friends and companions, or to their relatives. Soon those monks had a good color, bright faces, clear skin, and sharp senses.

Now it was the custom for monks who had completed the rainy- 1.2.1
 season residence to go and visit the Buddha. And so, when the three months were over and they had completed the rains residence, those monks put their dwellings in order, took their bowls and robes, and set out for Vesālī. When they eventually arrived, they went to the house with the peaked roof in the Great Wood. There they approached the Buddha, bowed, and sat down.

At that time the monks who had completed the rains residence 1.2.5
 in that region were thin, haggard and pale, with veins protruding all over their bodies. Yet the monks from the banks of the Vaggumudā had a good color, bright faces, clear skin, and sharp senses.

Since it is the custom for Buddhas to greet newly-arrived monks, 1.2.7
 the Buddha said to them, "I hope you're keeping well, monks, I hope you're getting by? I hope you had a comfortable and harmonious rains, and got almsfood without trouble?"

"We're keeping well, sir, we're getting by. We had a comfortable 1.2.11
 and harmonious rains, and got almsfood without trouble."

When Buddhas know what is going on, sometimes they ask and 1.2.13
 sometimes not. They know the right time to ask and when not to ask. Buddhas ask when it is beneficial, otherwise not, for Buddhas

are incapable of doing what is unbeneficial.¹⁵⁰ Buddhas question the monks for two reasons: to give a teaching or to lay down a training rule.

1.2.18 And the Buddha said to those monks, “In what way, monks, did you have a comfortable and harmonious rains? And how did you get almsfood without trouble?”

1.2.19 They then told him.

1.2.20 “But did you really have those superhuman qualities?”

1.2.21 “Yes, sir.”

1.2.22 The Buddha rebuked them, “How could you for the sake of your stomachs talk up one another’s superhuman qualities to householders? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk truthfully tells a person who is not fully ordained of a superhuman quality, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

150. “Incapable of doing” renders *setughāta*, literally, “destroyed the bridge”. Sp 1.16: *Setu vuccati maggo, maggeneva tādissassa vacanassa ghāto, samucchediti vuttam hoti*, “The path is called the bridge. What is said is that there is the destruction and cutting off of such speech by the path.” The commentary seems to take *setu*, “bridge”, as a reference to the eightfold path. I prefer to understand “bridge” as a metaphor for access, that is, the Buddhas no longer have the possibility of doing what is unbeneficial.

A person who is not fully ordained: anyone except a fully ordained monk or a fully ordained nun.

A superhuman quality: absorption, release, stillness, attainment, knowledge and vision, development of the path, realization of the fruits, abandoning the defilements, a mind without hindrances, delighting in solitude.¹⁵¹

Permutations

Definitions

Absorption: the first absorption, the second absorption, the third absorption, the fourth absorption.

Release: emptiness release, signless release, desireless release.

Stillness: emptiness stillness, signless stillness, desireless stillness.

Attainment: emptiness attainment, signless attainment, desireless attainment.

Knowledge and vision: the three true insights.

Development of the path: the four applications of mindfulness, the four right efforts, the four foundations for supernormal power, the five spiritual faculties, the five spiritual powers, the seven factors of awakening, the noble eightfold path.

Realization of the fruits: realization of the fruit of streamentry, realization of the fruit of once-returning, realization of the fruit of non-returning, realization of perfection.

Abandoning the defilements: the abandoning of sensual desire, the abandoning of ill will, the abandoning of confusion.

A mind without hindrances: a mind without sensual desire, a mind without ill will, a mind without confusion.

151. “Delighting in solitude” renders *suññāgāra*, literally, “delighting in an empty dwelling”. According to the commentaries, this is often an idiom for solitude. AN-a 1.88: *Tattha ca rukkhamūlānīti iminā rukkhamūlasenāsanam dasseti. Suññāgārānīti iminā janavivittaṭṭhānam*; “And there *rukkhamūlāni*: by this is shown dwellings at the foot of a tree; *suññāgārāni*: by this (is shown) a place free from people.”

Delighting in solitude: because of the first absorption there is delight in solitude, because of the second absorption there is delight in solitude, because of the third absorption there is delight in solitude, because of the fourth absorption there is delight in solitude.

Exposition

First absorption

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the first absorption,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I’m attaining the first absorption,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I’ve attained the first absorption,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I obtain the first absorption,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I master the first absorption,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I’ve realized the first absorption,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Other individual attainments

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the second absorption ... the third absorption ... the fourth absorption ... I’m attaining ... I’ve attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I’ve realized the fourth absorption,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the emptiness release ... the signless release ... the desireless release ... the emptiness stillness ... the signless stillness

... the desireless stillness ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the desireless stillness," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the emptiness attainment ... the signless attainment ... the desireless attainment ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the desireless attainment," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the three true insights ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the three true insights," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the four applications of mindfulness ... the four right efforts ... the four foundations for supernormal power ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the four foundations for supernormal power," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the five spiritual faculties ... the five spiritual powers ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the five spiritual powers," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the seven factors of awakening ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the seven factors of awakening," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the noble eightfold path ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the noble eightfold path," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the fruit of streamentry ... the fruit of once-returning ... the fruit of non-returning ... perfection ... I'm attaining ... I've

attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized perfection," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I've given up sensual desire ... I've given up ill will ... I've given up confusion, I've renounced it, I've let it go, I've abandoned it, I've relinquished it, I've forsaken it, I've thrown it aside," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "My mind is free from the hindrance of sensual desire ... My mind is free from the hindrance of ill will ... My mind is free from the hindrance of confusion," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption in solitude ... the second absorption ... the third absorption ... the fourth absorption ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the fourth absorption in solitude," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Combinations of two attainments

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the second absorption ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the first absorption and the second absorption," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the third absorption ... the first absorption and the fourth absorption ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the first absorption and the fourth absorption," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the emptiness release ... and the signless release ... and the desireless release ... and the emptiness stillness ... and the signless stillness ... and the desireless still-

ness ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the first absorption and the desireless stillness," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the emptiness attainment ... the signless attainment ... the desireless attainment ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the first absorption and the desireless attainment," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the three true insights ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the first absorption and the three true insights," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the four applications of mindfulness ... the four right efforts ... the four foundations for supernormal power ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the first absorption and the four foundations for supernormal power," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the five spiritual faculties ... the five spiritual powers ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the first absorption and the five spiritual powers," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the seven factors of awakening ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the first absorption and the seven factors of awakening," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the noble eightfold path ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized

the first absorption and the noble eightfold path,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the first absorption and the fruit of streamentry ... and the fruit of once-returning ... and the fruit of non-returning ... and perfection ... I’m attaining ... I’ve attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I’ve realized the first absorption and perfection,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the first absorption and I’ve given up sensual desire ... and I’ve given up ill will ... and I’ve given up confusion ... I’m attaining ... I’ve attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I’ve realized the first absorption and I’ve given up confusion,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the first absorption and my mind is free from the hindrance of sensual desire ... and my mind is free from the hindrance of ill will ... and my mind is free from the hindrance of confusion ... I’m attaining ... I’ve attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I’ve realized the first absorption and my mind is free from the hindrance of confusion,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the second absorption and the third absorption ... the second absorption and the fourth absorption ... I’m attaining ... I’ve attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I’ve realized the second absorption and the fourth absorption,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the second absorption and the emptiness release ... and my mind is free from the hindrance of confusion,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the second absorption and the first absorption ... I’m

attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... I've realized the second absorption and the first absorption," he commits an offense entailing confession. ...

*The basis in brief is finished.*¹⁵²

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "My mind is free from the hindrance of confusion and I attained the first absorption ... I'm attaining ... I've attained ... I obtain ... I master ... My mind is free from the hindrance of confusion and I've realized the first absorption," he commits an offense entailing confession. ...

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "My mind is free from the hindrance of confusion and my mind is free from the hindrance of ill will," he commits an offense entailing confession. ...

Combination of all attainments

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption and the second absorption and the third absorption and the fourth absorption and the emptiness release and the signless release and the desireless release and the emptiness stillness and the signless stillness and the desireless stillness and the emptiness attainment and the signless attainment and the desireless attainment and the three true insights and the four applications of mindfulness and the four right efforts and the four foundations for supernormal power and the five spiritual faculties and the five spiritual powers and the seven factors of awakening and the noble eightfold path and the fruit of stream entry and the fruit of once-returning and the fruit of non-returning and perfection ... and I've given up sensual desire, renounced it, let it go, abandoned it, relinquished it, forsaken it, thrown it aside; and I've given up ill will, renounced it, let it go, abandoned

152. See Appendix of Specialized Vocabulary under *mūla* and *saṅkhitta*.

it, relinquished it, forsaken it, thrown it aside; and I've given up confusion, renounced it, let it go, abandoned it, relinquished it, forsaken it, thrown it aside; and my mind is free from the hindrance of sensual desire; and my mind is free from the hindrance of ill will; and my mind is free from the hindrance of confusion," he commits an offense entailing confession.

Meaning to say one thing, but saying something else

Tells: if a monk means to say to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption," but actually says, "I attained the second absorption," then, if the listener understands, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the listener does not understand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.¹⁵³

Tells: if a monk means to say to a person who is not fully ordained, "I attained the first absorption," but actually says, "I attained the third absorption ... the fourth absorption ... the emptiness release ... the signless release ... the desireless release ... the emptiness stillness ... the signless stillness ... the desireless stillness

153. "If the listener understands" renders *paṭivijānantassa*. This is in accordance with Sp 1.219, which has this to say: *Atha pana yassa āroceti, so na jānāti "ki ayam bhaṇāti"ti, saṃsayam vā āpajjati, ciraṃ vīmaṃsivā vā pacchā jānāti, appaṭivijānanto icceva saṅkhyam gacchati*, "When he who is informed does not understand, thinking, 'What does he say?' or he has doubt, or he understands after reflecting for a long time, then it is considered 'one who does not understand.'" Grammatically *paṭivijānantassa* could refer to either the speaker or the listener (it can be regarded as a genitive agreeing with *bhaṇantassa*, thus referring to the speaker, or it can be regarded as a dative of the person spoken to, that is, the listener), but logically it seems it must refer to the listener. In accordance with common usage, "understanding" (*paṭivijānantassa*) must refer to understanding the overall meaning of what is said, not to knowing the exact words that have been spoken. Since the rule requires that the speaker knows he is making a claim, he understands the overall meaning. It follows that the understanding here must refer to the listener. A parallel construction is found at Bu Pj 1:8.4.10 where *paṭivijānāti* is used in connection with giving up the monastic training. Here the verb clearly refers to understanding on the part of the listener, that is, one has only succeeded in renouncing the training if the listener understands what one is saying. At Bu Ss 3:4.1.4 the same verb, this time in the aorist form *paṭivijāni*, again refers to the listener.

... the emptiness attainment ... the signless attainment ... the desireless attainment ... the three true insights ... the four applications of mindfulness ... the four right efforts ... the four foundations for supernormal power ... the five spiritual faculties ... the five spiritual powers ... the seven factors of awakening ... the noble eightfold path ... the fruit of stream entry ... the fruit of once-returning ... the fruit of non-returning ... perfection ... etc. ... I've given up sensual desire ... I've given up ill will ... I've given up confusion, renounced it, let it go, abandoned it, relinquished it, forsaken it, thrown it aside ... my mind is free from the hindrance of sensual desire ... my mind is free from the hindrance of ill will ... my mind is free from the hindrance of confusion," then, if the listener understands, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the listener does not understand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: the fourth absorption ... the emptiness release ... the signless release ... the desireless release ... the emptiness stillness ... the signless stillness ... the desireless stillness ... the emptiness attainment ... the signless attainment ... the desireless attainment ... the three true insights ... the four applications of mindfulness ... the four right efforts ... the four foundations for supernormal power ... the five spiritual faculties ... the five spiritual powers ... the seven factors of awakening ... the noble eightfold path ... the fruit of stream entry ... the fruit of once-returning ... the fruit of non-returning ... perfection ... etc. ... I've given up sensual desire ... I've given up ill will ... I've given up confusion, renounced it, let it go, abandoned it, relinquished it, forsaken it, thrown it aside ... my mind is free from the hindrance of sensual desire ... my mind is free from the hindrance of ill will ... my mind is free from the hindrance of confusion," then, if the listener understands, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the listener does not understand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk means to say to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the second absorption” ... but actually says, “My mind is free from the hindrance of confusion,” then, if the listener understands, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the listener does not understand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
...

The basis in brief is finished.

Tells: if a monk means to say to a person who is not fully ordained, “My mind is free from the hindrance of confusion,” but actually says, “I attained the first absorption,” then, if the listener understands, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the listener does not understand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
...

Tells: if a monk means to say to a person who is not fully ordained, “My mind is free from the hindrance of confusion,” but actually says, “My mind is free from the hindrance of ill will,” then, if the listener understands, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the listener does not understand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. ...

Tells: if a monk means to say to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the first absorption and the second absorption and the third absorption and the fourth absorption ... and my mind is free from the hindrance of ill will,” but actually says, “My mind is free from the hindrance of confusion,” then, if the listener understands, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the listener does not understand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk means to say to a person who is not fully ordained, “I attained the second absorption and the third absorption and the fourth absorption ... and my mind is free from the hindrance of confusion,” but actually says, “I attained the first absorption,” then, if the listener understands, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the listener does not understand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. ...

Gross hinting

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk who stayed in your dwelling attained the first absorption ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized the first absorption,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk who stayed in your dwelling attained the second absorption ... etc. ... the third absorption ... the fourth absorption ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized the fourth absorption,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk who stayed in your dwelling attained the emptiness release ... etc. ... the signless release ... the desireless release ... the emptiness stillness ... the signless stillness ... the desireless stillness ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized the desireless stillness,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk who stayed in your dwelling attained the emptiness attainment ... etc. ... the signless attainment ... the desireless attainment ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized the desireless attainment,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk who stayed in your dwelling attained the three true insights ... etc. ... the four applications of mindfulness ... the four right efforts ... the four foundations for supernormal power ... the five spiritual faculties ... the five spiritual powers ... the seven factors of awakening ... the noble eightfold path ... the fruit of stream entry ... the fruit of once-returning ... the fruit of non-returning ... perfection ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized ... etc. ... has given up sensual desire ... has given up ill will ... has given up confusion, renounced

it, let it go, abandoned it, relinquished it, forsaken it, thrown it aside ... has a mind free from the hindrance of sensual desire ... has a mind free from the hindrance of ill will ... has a mind free from the hindrance of confusion,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk who stayed in your dwelling attained the first absorption in solitude ... etc. ... the second absorption ... the third absorption ... the fourth absorption ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized the fourth absorption in solitude,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk who used your robe-cloth ... who used your almsfood ... who used your dwelling ... who used your medicinal supplies attained the fourth absorption in solitude ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized the fourth absorption in solitude,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk who has used your dwelling ... etc. ... who has used your robe-cloth ... who has used your almsfood ... who has used your furniture ...¹⁵⁴ who has used your medicinal supplies attained the fourth absorption in solitude ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized the fourth absorption in solitude,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Tells: if a monk says to a person who is not fully ordained, “The monk you gave a dwelling to ... etc. ... you gave robe-cloth to ... you gave almsfood to ... you gave furniture to ... you gave medicinal supplies to attained the fourth absorption in solitude ... is attaining ... has attained ... obtains ... masters ... has realized the fourth absorption in solitude,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

154. Because *vihāra*, “dwelling”, is mentioned just before, I here render *senāsana* as furniture.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he truthfully tells one who is fully ordained; if 2.6.1
he is the first offender.

*The training rule on truthfully announcing a
superhuman quality, the eighth, is finished.*

9. Announcing a monk's grave offense

Duṭṭhullārocana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan was quarreling with the monks from the group of six.
- 1.3 He then committed an offense of intentional emission of semen. He asked the Sangha for probation for that offense, which he received. Just then an association in Sāvattḥī was offering a meal to the Sangha. Because Upananda was on probation, he sat on the last seat in the dining hall. The monks from the group of six then told those lay followers, "This Venerable Upananda, the esteemed associate of your families, eats the food given in faith with the same hand he uses to masturbate. After committing an offense of intentional emission of semen, he asked the Sangha for probation for that offense, which he received. And because he's on probation, he now sits on the last seat."
- 1.12 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How could the monks from the group of six tell a person who's not fully ordained about a monk's grave offense?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"
- 1.15 "It's true, sir."
- 1.16 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk tells a person who is not fully ordained about a monk's grave offense, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk's: another monk's.

A grave offense: the four offenses entailing expulsion and the thirteen entailing suspension.

A person who is not fully ordained: anyone except a fully ordained monk or a fully ordained nun.

Tells: tells a woman or a man, a householder or a monastic.

Except if the monks have agreed: unless the monks have agreed.

Permutations

Permutations part 1

Summary

There is agreement of the monks with a limit on offenses, but not on families. There is agreement of the monks with a limit on families, but not on offenses. There is agreement of the monks with a limit both on offenses and on families. There is agreement of the monks with neither a limit on offenses nor on families. 2.1.15.1

Definitions

With a limit on offenses: offenses are specified: “These particular offenses can be told about.”

With limit on families: families are specified: “These particular families can be told.”

With a limit both on offenses and on families: both offenses and families are specified: “These particular offenses can be told about, and these particular families can be told.”

With neither a limit on offenses nor on families: neither offenses nor families are specified in this way.

Exposition

- 2.1.25.1 When there is a limit on offenses, if he tells about other offenses than those that are specified, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.1.26 When there is a limit on families, if he tells other families than those that are specified, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.1.27 When there is a limit both on offenses and on families, if he tells about other offenses than those that are specified or he tells other families than those that are specified, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.1.28 When there is neither a limit on offenses nor on families, there is no offense.

Permutations part 2

- 2.2.1 If the offense is grave, and he perceives it as such, and he tells a person who is not fully ordained, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.2 If the offense is grave, but he is unsure of it, and he tells a person who is not fully ordained, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.3 If the offense is grave, but he perceives it as minor, and he tells a person who is not fully ordained, then, except if the monks have agreed, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If he tells about a minor offense, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.5 If he tells about the misconduct of a person who is not fully ordained, whether grave or minor, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.6 If the offense is minor, but he perceives it as grave, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.7 If the offense is minor, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If the offense is minor, and he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.8

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he tells about the action that was the basis for the offense, but not the class of offense; if he tells about the class of offense, but not the action that was the basis for the offense; if the monks have agreed; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on announcing a monk's grave offense, the ninth, is finished.

10. Digging the earth

Pathavīkhaṇana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Ālavī at the Aggālava Shrine. At that time the monks of Ālavī were doing building work, and they dug the earth and had it dug. People complained and criticized them, “How can the Sakyan monastics dig the earth and have it dug? They are hurting one-sensed life.”
- 1.6 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can those monks at Ālavī dig the earth and have it dug?” ... “Is it true, monks, that you do this?”
- 1.10 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? People regard the earth as conscious. This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk digs the earth or has it dug, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

The earth: there are two kinds of earth: productive earth and unproductive earth.

Productive earth: pure soil, pure clay, with few stones, with few pebbles, with few potsherds, with little gravel, with little sand; mostly soil, mostly clay. If it is unburned, it is also called “productive earth”. A pile of soil or clay that has been rained on for more than four months—this too is called “productive earth”.

Unproductive earth: just stones, just pebbles, just potsherds, just gravel, just sand, with little soil, with little clay; mostly stones, mostly pebbles, mostly potsherds, mostly gravel, mostly sand. If it is burned, it is also called “unproductive earth”. A pile of soil or clay that has been rained on for less than four months—this too is called “unproductive earth”.

Digs: if he digs it himself, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Has dug: if he asks another, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he only asks once, then even if the other digs a lot, he commits one offense entailing confession.¹⁵⁵

Permutations

If it is earth, and he perceives it as such, and he digs it or has it dug, 2.2.1
or he breaks it or has it broken, or he burns it or has it burned, he
commits an offense entailing confession.

If it is earth, but he is unsure of it, and he digs it or has it dug, or he 2.2.2
breaks it or has it broken, or he burns it or has it burned, he commits
an offense of wrong conduct.

If it is earth, but he does not perceive it as such, and he digs it or 2.2.3
has it dug, or he breaks it or has it broken, or he burns it or has it
burned, there is no offense.

If it is not earth, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense 2.2.4
of wrong conduct. If it is not earth, but he is unsure of it, he commits

155. “A lot” renders *bahukamāṇ*. Sp 2.86: *Sakim āṇatto bahukampi khaṇatīti sa-
cepi sakaladivasam khaṇati, āṇāpakassa ekamīyeva pācittiyam*, “*Sakim āṇatto
bahukampi khaṇati*: there is only one offense entailing confession for the one
who asks, even if the other digs the entire day.”

an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not earth, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he says, “Consider this,” “Give this,” “Bring this,” “There’s need for this,” “Make this allowable;” if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on digging the earth, the tenth, is finished.

The first subchapter on lying is finished.

This is the summary:

- 2.3.11 “Falsely, abusive, and malicious talebearing,
Memorizing, and two on beds;
Except with one who understands, true,
Grave offense, digging.”

11. Destroying plants

Bhūtagāma

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Āḷavī at the Aggāḷava Shrine. 1.1
At that time the monks of Āḷavī were doing building work, and they cut down trees and had them cut down. Then, when a certain monk was cutting down a tree, the deity that lived in it said to him, “Venerable, don’t cut down our dwelling because you want to build a dwelling for yourself.” Not taking any heed, he just cut it down, and he hurt the arm of that deity’s child. The deity thought, “Why don’t I just kill this monk?” But then it reconsidered, “It wouldn’t be right to just kill this monk. Let me instead tell the Buddha about this matter.” And it approached the Buddha and told him what had happened.

“Well done, deity! It’s good that you didn’t kill that monk. If you 1.13
had killed that monk, you would have made much demerit. The tree over there is empty. Take that as your dwelling.”

People complained and criticized the monks, “How can the 1.17
Sakyan monastics cut down trees and have them cut down? They are hurting life with one sense.”

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.19
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can those monks at Āḷavī cut down trees and have them cut down?”...
“Is it true, monks, that you do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.23

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.24
People regard trees as conscious. This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk destroys a plant, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

Plant: there are five kinds of propagation: propagation from roots, propagation from stems, propagation from joints, propagation from cuttings, propagation from seeds.

Propagation from roots: turmeric, ginger, sweet flag, white sweet flag, atis root, black hellebore, vetiver root, nutgrass, or any other plant produced from roots, that grows from roots—this is called “propagation from roots”.¹⁵⁶

Propagation from stems: the Bodhi tree, the banyan tree, the Indian rock fig, the cluster fig, the Indian cedar, the portia tree, or any other plant produced from stems, that grows from stems—this is called “propagation from stems”.

Propagation from joints: sugarcane, bamboo, reed, or any other plant produced from joints, that grows from joints—this is called “propagation from joints”.

Propagation from cuttings: shrubby basil, rajmahal hemp, Vicks plant, or any other plant produced from cuttings, that grows from cuttings—this is called “propagation from cuttings”.

Propagation from seeds: grains, vegetables, or any other plant produced from seeds, that grows from seeds—this is called “propagation from seeds”.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is capable of propagation, and he perceives that it is, and he cuts it down or has it cut down, or he breaks it or has it broken, or he cooks

156. For further details of these names and the names below, see Appendix of Plants.

it or has it cooked, he commits an offense entailing confession.¹⁵⁷ If it is capable of propagation, but he is unsure of it, and he cuts it down or has it cut down, or he breaks it or has it broken, or he cooks it or has it cooked, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is capable of propagation, but he perceives that it is not, and he cuts it down or has it cut down, or he breaks it or has it broken, or he cooks it or has it cooked, there is no offense.

If it is not capable of propagation, but he perceives that it is, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not capable of propagation, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not capable of propagation, and he perceives that it is not, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he says, “Consider this”, “Give this”, “Bring this”, “There’s need for this”, “Make this allowable;” if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on destroying plants, the first, is finished.

157. “Capable of propagation” renders *bīja*. Normally *bīja* just means seed, but in the present context living seeds is implied. Thus my rendering.

12. Speaking evasively

Aññavādaka

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Kosambī in Ghosita's Monastery, Venerable Channa was misbehaving. Then, when he was examined about an offense in the midst of the Sangha, he spoke evasively, "Who has committed an offense? What offense was committed? In regard to what was it committed? How was it committed? Who are you talking about? What are you talking about?"
- 1.4 The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How can Venerable Channa speak evasively when examined about an offense in the midst of the Sangha?"... "Is it true, Channa, that you did this?"
- 1.9 "It's true, sir."
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." After rebuking him ... he gave a teaching and addressed the monks: "Well then, monks, the Sangha should charge Channa with evasive speech. And he is to be charged like this. A competent and capable monk should inform the Sangha:
- 1.19 'Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The monk Channa speaks evasively when examined about an offense in the midst of the Sangha. If the Sangha is ready, it should charge the monk Channa with evasive speech. This is the motion.
- 1.23 Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The monk Channa speaks evasively when examined about an offense in the midst of the Sangha. The Sangha is charging the monk Channa with evasive speech. Any monk who approves of charging the monk Channa

with evasive speech should remain silent. Any monk who doesn't approve should speak up.

The Sangha has charged the monk Channa with evasive speech. 1.28
The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus."

After rebuking Channa in many ways, the Buddha spoke in dis- 1.30
praise of being difficult to support ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

'If a monk speaks evasively, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.33

Second sub-story

Later, when Channa was again being examined about an offense 2.1
in the midst of the Sangha, he thought, "By speaking evasively I'll commit an offense," and he instead harassed the Sangha by remaining silent.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "When 2.3
he's examined about an offense in the midst of the Sangha, how can Venerable Channa harass the Sangha by remaining silent?" ... "Is it true, Channa, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 2.6

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do 2.7
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." After rebuking him ... he gave a teaching and addressed the monks: "Well then, monks, the Sangha should charge Channa with harassment. And he is to be charged like this. A competent and capable monk should inform the Sangha:

'Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The monk Channa, 2.15
when examined about an offense in the midst of the Sangha, harasses the Sangha by remaining silent. If the Sangha is ready, it should charge the monk Channa with harassment. This is the motion.

- 2.19 Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The monk Channa, when examined about an offense in the midst of the Sangha, harasses the Sangha by remaining silent. The Sangha is charging the monk Channa with harassment. Any monk who approves of charging the monk Channa of harassment should remain silent. Any monk who doesn't approve should speak up.
- 2.24 The Sangha has charged the monk Channa with harassment. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus.”
- 2.26 After rebuking Channa in many ways, the Buddha spoke in dispraise of being difficult to support ... “And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk speaks evasively or harasses, he commits an offense entailing confession.’¹⁵⁸

Definitions

One who speaks evasively: when being examined in the midst of the Sangha about an action that was the basis for an offense or about the class of an offense, he speaks evasively because he does not want to talk about it or reveal it, saying, “Who has committed an offense? What offense was committed? In regard to what was it committed? How was it committed? Who are you talking about? What are you talking about?”—this is called “one who speaks evasively”.

One who harasses: when being examined in the midst of the Sangha about an action that was the basis for an offense or about the class of an offense, he harasses the Sangha by remaining silent because he does not want to talk about it or reveal it—this is called “one who harasses”.

158. There is no equivalent of the “or” in the Pali, but it is implied by the origin story, which gives a separate offense for speaking evasively.

Permutations

If he has not been charged with evasive speech, but he is being examined in the midst of the Sangha about an action that was the basis for an offense or about the class of an offense, and he then speaks evasively because he does not want to talk about it or reveal it, saying, “Who has committed an offense? What offense was committed? In regard to what was it committed? How was it committed? Who are you talking about? What are you talking about?” then he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 3.1.5.1

If he has not been charged with harassment, but he is being examined in the midst of the Sangha about an action that was the basis for an offense or about the class of an offense, and he then harasses the Sangha by remaining silent because he does not want to talk about it or reveal it, then he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 3.1.7

If he has been charged with evasive speech, and he is being examined in the midst of the Sangha about an action that was the basis for an offense or about the class of an offense, and he then speaks evasively because he does not want to talk about it or reveal it, saying, 3.1.8

“Who has committed an offense? What offense was committed? In regard to what was it committed? How was it committed? Who are you talking about? What are you talking about?” then he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.1.9

If he has been charged with harassment, and he is being examined in the midst of the Sangha about an action that was the basis for an offense or about the class of an offense, and he then harasses the Sangha by remaining silent because he does not want to talk about it or reveal it, then he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.1.10

If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, and he speaks evasively or he harasses, he commits an offense entailing confession.¹⁵⁹ If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure 3.2.1

159. The legal procedure referred to here is the procedure of charging the monk with evasive speech or harassment of the Sangha. Sp 2.101: *Dhammakamme dhammakammasaññitādisu yaṃ taṃ aññavāḍakavihesakaropanakammaṃ ka-*

of it, and he speaks evasively or he harasses, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he speaks evasively or he harasses, he commits an offense entailing confession.

- 3.2.4 If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legitimate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 3.3.1 There is no offense: if he asks because he does not know; if he does not speak because he is sick; if he does not speak because he thinks there will be quarrels or disputes in the Sangha; if he does not speak because he thinks there will be a fracture or schism in the Sangha; if he does not speak because he thinks the legal procedure will be illegitimate, done by an incomplete assembly, or done to one who does not deserve a legal procedure; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on speaking evasively, the second, is finished.

tañ, “In regard to *dhammakamme dhammakammasaññī* etc.: the legal procedure done to charge (a monk) with evasive speech or harassment.”

13. Complaining

Ujjhāpanaka

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrel sanctuary. At that time Venerable Dabba the Mallian was assigning the dwellings and designating the meals, and the monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka were newly ordained. They had little merit, getting inferior dwellings and meals. They then complained about Dabba to other monks, “Dabba the Mallian assigns dwellings and designates meals based on favoritism.” 1.1

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How can the monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka complain about Venerable Dabba to other monks?”... “Is it true, monks, that you do this?” 1.7

“It’s true, sir.” 1.10

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.11

Preliminary ruling

‘If a monk complains, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.16

Second sub-story

Knowing that the Buddha had prohibited complaining, the monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka thought of other ways of getting the monks to hear about their grievances. They then criticized Dabba the 2.1

Mallian in the vicinity of other monks, “Dabba assigns dwellings and designates meals based on favoritism.”

2.4 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How can the monks Mettiya and Bhūmajaka criticize Venerable Dabba?”... “Is it true, monks, that you do this?”

2.7 “It’s true, sir.”

2.8 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk complains or criticizes, he commits an offense entailing confession.’¹⁶⁰

Definitions

Complaining: when someone who is fully ordained is the assigner of dwellings or the designator of meals or the distributor of congee or the distributor of fruit or the distributor of fresh foods or the distributor of minor requisites, and he has been appointed by the Sangha as such, then if a monk complains about him or criticizes him to one who is fully ordained—desiring to disparage him, desiring to give him a bad reputation, desiring to humiliate him—he commits an offense entailing confession.¹⁶¹

Permutations

3.1.3.1 If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, and he complains or criticizes, he commits an offense entailing confes-

160. There is no equivalent of the “or” in the Pali, but it is implied by the origin story, which gives a separate offense for complaining.

161. According to Sp 2.615 (commenting on the *sekhiya* rules) *khajja/khajjaka* refers to all fresh foods: *Ettha mūlakhādānīyādi sabbam gahetabbam*, “Here the fresh foods which are roots, etc., may all be taken.”

sion.¹⁶² If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, and he complains or criticizes, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he complains or criticizes, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he complains or criticizes him to one who is not fully ordained, 3.2.1
he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

When someone who is fully ordained is the assigner of dwellings 3.2.2
or the designator of meals or the distributor of congee or the distributor of fruit or the distributor of fresh foods or the distributor of minor requisites, but he has not been appointed by the Sangha as such, then if a monk complains about him or criticizes him to one who is fully ordained or to one who is not fully ordained—desiring to disparage him, desiring to give him a bad reputation, desiring to humiliate him—he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

When someone who is not fully ordained is the assigner of 3.2.3
dwellings or the designator of meals or the distributor of congee or the distributor of fruit or the distributor of fresh foods or the distributor of minor requisites, whether he has been appointed by the Sangha as such or not, then if a monk complains about him or criticizes him to one who is fully ordained or to one who is not fully ordained—desiring to disparage him, desiring to give him a bad reputation, desiring to humiliate him—he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legiti- 3.2.4
mate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

162. The legal procedure referred to here is the procedure of making a monk an officer of the Sangha. Sp 2.106: *Dhammakamme dhammakammasaññītiādisu yaṃ tassa upasampannassa sammutikammaṃ kataṃ*, “In regard to *dhammakamme dhammakammasaññī* etc.: the legal procedure done to approve a fully ordained person.”

Non-offenses

- 3.3.1 There is no offense: if he complains about or criticizes one who regularly acts out of favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on complaining, the third, is finished.

14. Leaving furniture outside

Mañcasanthāraṇa

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery during winter, the monks put furniture out in the
open in order to warm themselves in the sun. But when the time for
departure was announced, they departed without putting it away,
having it put away, or informing anyone.¹⁶³ The furniture was rained
on.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.1.4
could those monks put furniture out in the open and then depart
without putting it away, having it put away, or informing anyone?
The furniture was rained on."

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.1.6
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: "Is it true, monks, that you did this?" ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk takes a bed, a bench, a mattress, or a stool belonging to
the Sangha and puts it out in the open or has it put out in the open,
and he then departs without putting it away, having it put away, or
informing anyone, he commits an offense entailing confession.'**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.1.10

163. For the meaning of *senāsana*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

Second sub-story

- 1.2.1 Soon afterwards, monks who had stayed out in the open brought the furniture back even though it was not the rainy season. The Buddha saw this. After giving a teaching, he addressed the monks:

“Monks, during the eight months outside of the rainy season, I allow you to store furniture under a roof cover or at the foot of a tree or wherever crows or ravens don’t leave droppings.”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Belonging to the Sangha: given to the Sangha, given up to the Sangha.

A bed: there are four kinds of beds: one with legs and frame, called *masāraka*; one with legs and frame, called *bundikābaddha*; one with crooked legs; one with detachable legs.¹⁶⁴

A bench: there are four kinds of benches: one with legs and frame, called *masāraka*; one with legs and frame, called *bundikābaddha*; one with crooked legs; one with detachable legs.

A mattress: there are five kinds of mattresses: a mattress stuffed with wool, a mattress stuffed with cloth, a mattress stuffed with bark, a mattress stuffed with grass, a mattress stuffed with leaves.

A stool: one made of bark, one made of vetiver grass, one made of reed. It is upholstered and then bound together.¹⁶⁵

Puts it: puts it oneself.

164. For a discussion of these and those below, see Appendix of Furniture.

165. I have rendered *muñja*-reed and *pabbaja*-reed with the single word “reed”. I am not aware that these different kinds of reed can be distinguished in English.

Has it put: gets another to put it. If he gets one who is not fully ordained to put it, it is the responsibility of the monk. If he gets one who is fully ordained to put it, it is the responsibility of the one who puts it.

Departs without putting it away: he does not put it away himself.

Having it put away: he does not get another to put it away.

Or informing anyone: if he does not inform a monk, a novice monk, or a monastery worker, then when he goes beyond the distance of a stone's throw of an average man, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it belongs to the Sangha, and he perceives it as such, and he puts it out in the open or has it put out in the open, and he then departs without putting it away or having it put away or informing anyone, he commits an offense entailing confession.¹⁶⁶ If it belongs to the Sangha, but he is unsure of it ... If it belongs to the Sangha, but he perceives it as belonging to an individual, and he puts it out in the open or has it put out in the open, and he then departs without putting it away or having it put away or informing anyone, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If it is a mat underlay, a bedspread, a floor cover, a straw mat, a hide, a foot-wiping cloth, or a plank bench, and he puts it out in the open or has it put out in the open, and he then departs without putting it away or having it put away or informing anyone, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.¹⁶⁷ 2.2.4

If it belongs to an individual, but he perceives it as belonging to the Sangha, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to 2.2.5

166. "Out in the open" renders *ajjhokāsa*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

167. Sp-yoj 2.112: *Cammakhaṇḍoti ettha cammaṇḍeva ante khaṇḍattā chinnattā cammakhaṇḍoti vuccati*, "Here *cammakhaṇḍa* is just a hide. Because it is cut up within and made of pieces, it called a *cammakhaṇḍa*." For the meaning of *cimilikā*, "a mat underlay", see Appendix of Furniture.

an individual, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to an individual, and he perceives it as such, but that individual is not himself, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to himself, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he departs after putting it away; if he departs after having it put away; if he departs after informing someone; if he departs while he is sunning it; if the furniture is obstructed;¹⁶⁸ if there is an emergency;¹⁶⁹ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on leaving furniture outside, the fourth, is finished.

168. Sp 2.113: *Kenaci palibuddhaṃ hotīti senāsanaṃ kenaci upaddutaṃ hotīti attho*, “*Kenaci palibuddhaṃ hoti*: the meaning is that the furniture is controlled by something.”

169. “Emergency” renders *āpadāsu*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

15. Not putting away bedding

Seyyasanthāraṇa

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of seventeen were friends. They lived together, and when going some-
where they would leave together. On one occasion they put out
bedding in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, but then departed
without putting it away, having it put away, or informing anyone.
The furniture was eaten by termites.¹⁷⁰

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.6
could those monks from the group of seventeen put out bedding in
a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, and then depart without putting
it away, getting it put away, or informing anyone? The furniture was
eaten by termites."

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.8
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: "Is it true, monks, that those monks did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.10

The Buddha rebuked them ... "How could those foolish men do 1.11
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk puts out bedding in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha,
or has it put out, and he then departs without putting it away,
having it put away, or informing anyone, he commits an offense
entailing confession.'**

170. For the meaning of *senāsana*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A dwelling belonging to the Sangha:¹⁷¹ given to the Sangha, given up to the Sangha.

Bedding: a mattress, a mat underlay, a bedspread, a floor cover, a straw mat, a hide, a sitting mat, a sheet, a spread of grass, a spread of leaves.¹⁷²

Puts out: puts out oneself.

Has put out: gets another to put out.

Departs without putting it away: he does not put it away himself.

Having it put away: he does not get another to put it away.

Or informing anyone: if he does not inform a monk, a novice monk, or a monastery worker, and he crosses the boundary of an enclosed monastery, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he goes beyond the vicinity of an unenclosed monastery, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it belongs to the Sangha, and he perceives it as such, and he puts out bedding there or has it put out, and he then departs without putting it away or having it put away or informing anyone, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it belongs to the Sangha, but

171. I render *vihāra* as “dwelling”, the idea that it is a monastic dwelling being implied. In later usage, especially in the commentaries, *vihāra* comes to refer to entire monasteries, rather than individual dwellings. The commentaries seem to agree that in its early usage the word refers to a dwelling. Sp 1.493: *Vihāro nivesanasadiso*, “A *vihāra* is like a house.”

172. Sp-yoj 2.112: *Cammakhaṇḍoti ettha cammaṇṇyeva ante khaṇḍattā chinnattā cammakhaṇḍoti vuccati*, “Here *cammakhaṇḍa* is just a hide. Because it is cut up within and made of pieces, it is called a *cammakhaṇḍa*.”

he is unsure of it, and he puts out bedding there or has it put out, and he then departs without putting it away or having it put away or informing anyone, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it belongs to the Sangha, but he perceives it as belonging to an individual, and he puts out bedding there or has it put out, and he then departs without putting it away or having it put away or informing anyone, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he puts out bedding, or has it put out, in the vicinity of a dwelling, in the assembly hall, under a roof-cover, or at the foot of a tree, and he then departs without putting it away or having it put away or informing anyone, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.4
If he puts out a bed or a bench, or has it put out, in a dwelling, in the vicinity of a dwelling, in the assembly hall, under a roof cover, or at the foot of a tree, and he then departs without putting it away or having it put away or informing anyone, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If it belongs to an individual, but he perceives it as belonging to the Sangha, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.6
If it belongs to an individual, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to an individual, and he perceives it as such, but that individual is not himself, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to himself, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he departs after putting it away; if he departs after having it put away; if he departs after informing someone; if the bedding is obstructed;¹⁷³ if he abandons his intention to return, and at that spot informs anyone; if he is obstructed; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

173. Sp 2.118: *Kenaci palibuddham hotīti vuḍḍhatarabhikkhūissariyayakkhasī-havālamigakanhasappādisu yena kenaci senāsanam palibuddham hoti*, “*Kenaci palibuddham hoti*: by whatever the furniture is obstructed, such as the authority of more senior monks, a spirit, a lion, a wild beast, or a black snake.”

The training rule on not putting away bedding, the fifth, is finished.

16. Encroaching on a monk

Anupakhajja

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha- 1.1
piṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six had taken
possession of the best sleeping places. When the senior monks
evicted them, they thought, "How can we get to stay here during
the rainy season?" They then arranged their sleeping places so as to
encroach on the senior monks, thinking, "Whoever feels crowded
will leave."

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.7
could the monks from the group of six arrange their sleeping places
so as to encroach on the senior monks?"

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.9
Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the
monks: "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.11

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do 1.12
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If, in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, a monk arranges his
sleeping place in a way that encroaches on a monk that he knows
arrived there before him, with the intention that anyone who feels
crowded will leave, and he does so only for this reason and no
other, he commits an offense entailing confession.'**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A dwelling belonging to the Sangha: given to the Sangha, given up to the Sangha.

He knows: he knows that he is senior, he knows that he is sick, he knows that it was given to him by the Sangha.

To encroach on: enters after.

Arranges his sleeping place: if he puts out his sleeping place at the access to the bed, the bench, the entrance, or the exit, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he sits down or lies down on it, he commits an offense entailing confession.

He does so only for this reason and no other: there is no other reason for arranging his sleeping place in a way that encroaches.

Permutations

2.2.1 If it belongs to the Sangha, and he perceives it as such, and he arranges his sleeping place there in a way that encroaches, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it belongs to the Sangha, but he is unsure of it, and he arranges his sleeping place there in a way that encroaches, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it belongs to the Sangha, but he perceives it as belonging to an individual, and he arranges his sleeping place there in a way that encroaches, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.4 If he puts out his sleeping place, or has it put out, anywhere apart from the access to the bed, the bench, the entrance, or the exit, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he sits down or lies down on it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he puts out his sleeping place, or has it put out, in the vicinity of a dwelling, in an assembly hall, under a roof cover, at the foot of a tree, or out in the open, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he sits down or lies down on it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If it belongs to an individual, but he perceives it as belonging to the Sangha, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to an individual, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to an individual, and he perceives it as such, but that individual is not himself, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to himself, there is no offense. 2.2.8

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he enters because he is sick; if he enters because he is feeling cold or hot; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on encroaching on a monk, the sixth, is finished.

17. Evicting a monk

Nikkāḍḍhana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of seventeen were repairing a large dwelling nearby, intending to stay there for the rainy season. The monks from the group of six saw this and said, "These monks from the group of seventeen are repairing a dwelling. Let's throw them out." But some of them said, "Let's wait until they've finished repairing it."
- 1.10 Soon afterwards the monks from the group of six said to those from the group of seventeen, "Leave, this dwelling is ours."
- 1.12 "Shouldn't you have told us beforehand? We would've repaired another one."
- 1.13 "Doesn't this dwelling belong to the Sangha?"
- 1.14 "Yes, it does."
- 1.15 "Well then, leave! This dwelling is ours."
- 1.16 "The dwelling is large. You can stay here and so can we."
- 1.18 But they said, "Leave, this dwelling is ours," and they grabbed them by the necks and threw them out in anger.
- 1.19 The monks from the group of seventeen cried. When other monks asked them why, they told them what had happened.
- 1.22 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How could the monks from the group of six angrily throw other monks out of a dwelling belonging to the Sangha?"
- 1.24 After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"
- 1.26 "It's true, sir."

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.27

Final ruling

‘If a monk, in anger, throws a monk out of a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, or has him thrown out, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk: another monk.

In anger: discontent, having hatred, hostile.

A dwelling belonging to the Sangha: given to the Sangha, given up to the Sangha.

Throws out: if he takes hold of him in a room and throws him out to the entryway, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he takes hold of him in the entryway and throws him outside, he commits an offense entailing confession. Even if he makes him go through many doors with a single effort, he commits one offense entailing confession.

Has thrown out: if he asks another, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he only asks once, then even if the other makes him go through many doors, he commits one offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it belongs to the Sangha, and he perceives it as such, and in anger he throws him out, or has him thrown out, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it belongs to the Sangha, but he is unsure of it, and in anger he throws him out, or has him thrown out, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it belongs to the Sangha, but he perceives it as belonging to an individual, and in anger he throws him out, or has him thrown out, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If he throws out one of his requisites, or he has it thrown out, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he throws him out, or has him thrown out, from the vicinity of a dwelling, from an assembly hall, from under a roof cover, from the foot of a tree, or from a space out in the open, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he throws out one of his requisites from any of these places, or he has it thrown out, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he throws out one who is not fully ordained, or has them thrown out, from a dwelling, from the vicinity of a dwelling, from an assembly hall, from under a roof cover, from the foot of a tree, or from a space out in the open, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he throws out one of their requisites from any of these places, or has it thrown out, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.9 If it belongs to an individual, but he perceives it as belonging to the Sangha, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to an individual, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to an individual, and he perceives it as such, but that individual is not himself, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to himself, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he throws out one who is shameless, or has him thrown out; if he throws out one of the requisites belonging to that person, or has them thrown out; if he throws out one who is

insane, or has him thrown out; if he throws out one of the requisites belonging to that person, or has them thrown out; if he throws out one who is quarrelsome and argumentative, who creates legal issues in the Sangha, or has them thrown out; if he throws out one of the requisites belonging to that person, or has them thrown out; if he throws out a pupil or student who is not conducting himself properly, or has him thrown out; if he throws out one of the requisites belonging to such a person, or has them thrown out; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on evicting a monk, the seventh, is finished.

18. Sitting down on an upper story

Vehāsakuṭi

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time two monks were staying in a dwelling with an upper story belonging to the Sangha, one staying below and one above. The monk above sat down hastily on a bed with detachable legs. A leg fell off and hit the monk below on the head. He cried out. Monks rushed up and asked him why, and he told them what had happened.
- 1.9 The monks of few desires complained and criticized him,
- 1.10 "How could a monk sit down hastily on a bed with detachable legs on an upper story in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha?"
- 1.11 After rebuking that monk in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: "Is it true, monk, that you did this?"
- 1.13 "It's true, sir."
- 1.14 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk sits down or lies down on a bed or a bench with detachable legs on an upper story in a dwelling belonging to the Sangha, he commits an offense entailing confession.'¹⁷⁴

174. I am here taking *kuṭi* to refer to the upper story itself, rather than the whole building, which already has the separate name *vihāra*.

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A dwelling belonging to the Sangha: given to the Sangha, given up to the Sangha.

An upper story: a man of average height does not hit his head.

A bed with detachable legs: it stands after inserting the limbs.

A bench with detachable legs: it stands after inserting the limbs.

Sits down: if he sits down on it, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Lies down: if he lies down on it, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it belongs to the Sangha, and he perceives it as such, and he sits down or lies down on a bed or a bench with detachable legs on an upper story, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it belongs to the Sangha, but he is unsure of it ... If it belongs to the Sangha, but he perceives it as belonging to an individual, and he sits down or lies down on a bed or a bench with detachable legs on an upper story, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If it belongs to an individual, but he perceives it as belonging to the Sangha, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to an individual, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to an individual, and he perceives it as such, but that individual is not himself, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it belongs to himself, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if there is no upper story; if the upper story is so low that one hits the head; if the lower story is not in use; if the upper story has floorboards; if the legs are fastened by bolts; if he stands on it to get hold of something or to put something up;¹⁷⁵ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on sitting down on
an upper story, the eighth, is finished.*

175. Sp 2.133: *Tasmim̐ ñhitoti āhaccapādake mañce vā piñhe vā ñhito upari nā-gadantakādīsū laggitakam̐ cīvaram̐ vā kiñci vā gañhāti vā, aññam̐ vā laggeti, tassāpi anāpatti*, “*Tasmim̐ ñhito*: standing on the bed or bench with detachable legs, he takes hold of a robe or anything else hanging from a wall peg, etc., above, or he puts something up; for this too there is no offense.”

19. Applying excessive materials to a large dwelling

Mahallakavihāra

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Kosambi in Ghosita's 1.1
Monastery, a government official who was Venerable Channa's sup-
porter was making him a dwelling. When the dwelling was fin-
ished, Channa had it roofed and plastered over and over. Being
overloaded, the dwelling collapsed. Then, while collecting grass and
sticks, Channa spoiled the barley field belonging to a certain brah-
min. That brahmin complained and criticized him, "How can the
venerables spoil my barley field?"

The monks heard the complaints of that brahmin, and the monks 1.8
of few desires complained and criticized Channa, "How could Ven-
erable Channa have a finished dwelling roofed and plastered over
and over until it collapsed from overloading?"

After rebuking him in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon 1.11
afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned Channa: "Is
it true, Channa, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.13

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do 1.14
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'When a monk is building a large dwelling, then standing where
there are no cultivated plants, he may apply two or three layers of
roofing material, taking it as far as the doorcase and using it for
fixing the door and for treating the window openings. If he applies**

more than that, even if he stands where there are no cultivated plants, he commits an offense entailing confession.”

Definitions

A large dwelling: one with an owner is what is meant.

A dwelling: plastered inside or plastered outside or plastered both inside and outside.

Is building: building it himself or having it built.

As far as the doorcase: a distance of an arm’s reach next to the door frame.

For fixing the door:¹⁷⁶ for the fixing of the door.

For treating the window openings: for treating the window openings there is white color, black color, and treating with red ocher; and there is making a garland pattern, a creeper pattern, a shark-teeth pattern, and the fivefold pattern.¹⁷⁷

Standing where there are no cultivated plants, he may apply two or three layers of roofing material: cultivated plants: grain

176. Sp 3.135: *Aggaḷaṭṭhapanāyāti sakavāṭakadvārabandhaṭṭhapanāya; sakavāṭakassa dvārabandhassa niccalabhāvattāyāti attho*, “*Aggaḷaṭṭhapanāya*: for the fixing of the doorframe together with the door panel. It is for the purpose of making the doorframe together with the door panel stable: this is the meaning.”

177. “A shark-teeth pattern” renders *makaradantaka*, literally, “with teeth like a *makara*”. In later Buddhism the *makara* is the name of a mythological marine animal, but what it refers to in this context is not clear. According to Sp-yoj 4.243 *makara* is the name of a certain species of fish: *Makaradantaketi makaranāmaka-ssa macchassa dantasadise dante*, “Teeth like the teeth of a fish called *makara*.” Vin-vn-ṭ 3048, *Makaradantakanti girikūṭākāraṃ*, “*Makaradantaka* means making (a design) like the peak of a hill.” PED suggests “the tooth of a swordfish”, but apparently swordfish do not have teeth. Given that the *makara* were fearsome creatures and that their teeth looked like the peak of a hill, presumably meaning that their teeth were pointed, “shark teeth” seems like a reasonable approximation. | “The fivefold pattern” renders *pañcapaṭṭika*. Vmv 4.299: *Pāḷiyam pañcapaṭṭikanti jātiādipaṇcappakāravaṇṇamaṭṭham*, “*Pañcapaṭṭika* in the canonical text means the fivefold appearance, starting with jasmine.” The meaning is not clear. It seems unlikely, however, that it should refer to colors, since such have just been listed.

and vegetables; if he applies it while standing where there are cultivated plants, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For someone covering by the line, after covering with two layers, he may ask for a third layer, and he should then leave.¹⁷⁸ For someone covering by the layer, after covering with two layers, he may ask for a third layer, and he should then leave.¹⁷⁹

If he applies more than that, even if he stands where there are no cultivated plants: if he is covering with bricks, then for every brick, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is covering with slate, then for every piece of slate, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is covering with plaster, then for every lump, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is covering with grass, then for every handful, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is covering with leaves, then for every leaf, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it is more than two or three layers, and he perceives it as more, 2.2.1
and he applies it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is
more than two or three layers, but he is unsure of it, and he applies it,
he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is more than two or
three layers, but he perceives it as less, and he applies it, he commits
an offense entailing confession.

If it is less than two or three layers, but he perceives it as more, 2.2.4
he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than two or

178. “By the line” renders *maggena*. Sp 2.136: *Aparikkhipitvā ujukameva chādanam*, “Not encircling, just straight covering.” As for “two layers”, *dve magge*, the context requires that this refers to lines on top of each other rather than next to each other. The implied purpose of “leave”, *pakkamitabbam*, according to Sp 2.136, is to show that he may not keep on asking: *Sace na pakkamati, tuṇḥibhūtena ṭhātabbam*, “If he does not leave, he should stand in silence.”

179. Sp 3.126: *Pariyāyenāti parikkhepena*, “*Pariyāya*: by encircling.” However, since the word *pariyāya* is used in the sense of “layer” just before, I am assuming the meaning must be the same here.

three layers, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than two or three layers, and he perceives it as less, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he applies two or three layers; if he applies less than two or three layers; if it is a shelter; if it is a cave;¹⁸⁰ if it is a grass hut; if it is for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if it is anything apart from a dwelling; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on applying excessive materials to a large dwelling, the ninth, is finished.

180. For the rendering of *guhā* as “cave”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

20. Pouring water with living beings in it

Sappāṇaka

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Āḷavī at the Aggāḷava Shrine, the monks there were doing building work. They poured water that they knew contained living beings onto grass and clay, and they had others do the same. The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How can the monks at Āḷavī pour water that they know contains living beings onto grass and clay, and have others do the same?” 1.1

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that you do this?” 1.5

“It’s true, sir.” 1.7

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.8

Final ruling

‘If a monk pours water that he knows contains living beings onto grass or clay, or has it poured, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him.

Pours: if he pours it himself, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Has poured: if he asks another, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he only asks once, then even if the other pours a lot, he commits one offense entailing confession.¹⁸¹

Permutations

2.2.1 If it contains living beings, and he perceives it as such, and he pours it onto grass or clay, or he has it poured, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it contains living beings, but he is unsure of it, and he pours it onto grass or clay, or he has it poured, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it contains living beings, but he does not perceive it as such, and he pours it onto grass or clay, or he has it poured, there is no offense.

2.2.4 If it does not contain living beings, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it does not contain living beings, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it does not contain living beings, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

2.3.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on pouring water with
living beings in it, the tenth, is finished.*

The second subchapter on plants is finished.

181. “A lot” renders *bahukam*. This is based on the commentary to Bu Pc 10, Sp 2.86: *Sakim āṇatto bahukampi khaṇatīti sacepi sakaladivasam khaṇati, āṇāpakassa ekamyeva pācittiyam*, “*Sakim āṇatto bahukampi khaṇatīti*: there is only one offense entailing confession for the one who asks, even if the other digs the entire day.”

20. POURING WATER WITH LIVING BEINGS IN IT

This is the summary:

“Plant, with evasion, complaining,
The two with departing;
Before, throwing out, detachable,
Door, and containing living beings.”

2.3.10

21. Instructing nuns without approval

Ovāda

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the senior monks who were instructing the nuns received robe-cloth, almsfood, dwellings, and medicinal supplies. When the monks from the group of six found out about this, they thought, "Well then, let's instruct the nuns." They then went to the nuns and said, "Come to us, sisters, and we too will instruct you."
- 1.7 Soon afterwards those nuns went to the monks from the group of six, bowed, and sat down. But after giving just a short teaching, those monks spent the day on worldly talk. They then dismissed the nuns, saying, "Go, sisters."
- 1.10 The nuns went to the Buddha and bowed, and the Buddha said to them, "Nuns, I hope the instruction was effective?"
- 1.11 "Sir, how could the instruction be effective? After giving just a short teaching, the monks from the group of six spent the day on worldly talk, and then dismissed us."
- 1.13 The Buddha instructed, inspired, and gladdened those nuns with a teaching. The nuns bowed, circumambulated the Buddha with their right sides toward him, and left.
- 1.15 Soon afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks from the group of six: "Is it true, monks, that you acted like this?"
- 1.17 "It's true, sir."
- 1.18 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you act like this? This will affect people's confidence ..." After rebuking them ... he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, you should appoint an instructor of the nuns.¹⁸² And 1.23
he should be appointed like this. First a monk should be asked and
then a competent and capable monk should inform the Sangha:

‘Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. If the Sangha is 1.27
ready, it should appoint monk so-and-so as an instructor of the nuns.
This is the motion.

Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. The Sangha appoints 1.30
monk so-and-so as an instructor of the nuns. Any monk who ap-
proves of appointing monk so-and-so as an instructor of the nuns
should remain silent. Any monk who doesn’t approve should speak
up.

For the second time, I speak on this matter. ... For the third 1.34
time, I speak on this matter. Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to
listen. The Sangha appoints monk so-and-so as an instructor of the
nuns. Any monk who approves of appointing monk so-and-so as an
instructor of the nuns should remain silent. Any monk who doesn’t
approve should speak up.

The Sangha has appointed monk so-and-so as an instructor of the 1.40
nuns. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember
it thus.’”

Then, after rebuking the monks from the group of six in many 1.42
ways, the Buddha spoke in dispraise of being difficult to support ...
“And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**‘If a monk who has not been appointed instructs the nuns, he
commits an offense entailing confession.’”**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.45

182. “Should” renders *anujānāmi*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discus-
sion.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 After being appointed to do so, the senior monks who instructed the nuns still received robe-cloth, almsfood, dwellings, and medicinal supplies. When they found out about this, the monks from the group of six said, “Well then, let’s go outside the monastery zone, appoint each other as instructors of the nuns, and then instruct them.” After doing just that, they again went to the nuns and said, “Sisters, we too have been appointed. Come to us, and we will instruct you.”
- 2.7 Once again the nuns went to the monks from the group of six and everything unfolded as before.
- 2.16 The Buddha then had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks from the group of six: “Is it true, monks, that you acted like this?”
- 2.20 “It’s true, sir.”
- 2.21 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you act like this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” After rebuking them ... he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- 2.26 “Monks, you may appoint a monk who possesses eight qualities as an instructor of the nuns:¹⁸³
1. 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. He undertakes and trains in the training rules.
 2. 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.

183. This set of eight qualities is also found at AN 8.52:2.1.

3. 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.
4. He is well-spoken and has a good voice.
5. He is generally liked by and pleasing to the nuns.
6. He is capable of instructing the nuns.
7. He has never committed a heavy offense against a Buddhist nun.
8. He has been fully ordained for at least twenty years.

Monks, you may appoint a monk who possesses these eight qualities as an instructor of the nuns.” 2.35

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Who has not been appointed: who has not been appointed through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements.

The nuns: they have been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

Instructs: if he instructs in the eight important principles, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he instructs in any other teaching, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he instructs a nun who is fully ordained only on one side, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 3.1.10

The monk who has been appointed should sweep the yard, set out water for drinking and water for washing, prepare a seat, get hold of a companion, and then sit down.¹⁸⁴ The nuns should go 3.1.13

184. For the rendering of *pariveṇa* as “yard”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

there, bow down to the monk, and sit down. The monk should then ask them, “Are you all here, sisters?”¹⁸⁵

3.1.17 If they say, “We’re all here, venerable,” he should say, “Are you keeping the eight important principles?”

3.1.18 If they say, “We are,” he should say, “This is the instruction.”¹⁸⁶

3.1.19 If they say, “We’re not,” he should recite the important principles:¹⁸⁷

1. “A nun who has been fully ordained for a hundred years should bow down to a monk who was given the full ordination on that very day, and she should stand up for him, raise her joined palms to him, and do acts of respect toward him.”¹⁸⁸ This principle is to be honored and respected all one’s life, and is not to be breached.
2. A nun shouldn’t spend the rainy-season residence in a monastery without monks.¹⁸⁹ This principle too is to be honored and respected all one’s life, and is not to be breached.
3. Every half-month a nun should seek two things from the Sangha of monks: asking it about the observance day and going to it for the instruction. This principle too is to be honored and respected all one’s life, and is not to be breached.

185. “Are you all here” renders *samaggāttha*, literally, “Are you united”. Sp 2.149: *Samaggātthāti sabbā āgatattthāti attho*, “Are you united: the meaning is, ‘Have you all come?’”

186. For the meaning of *niyyādetabbo* in this context, see the usage in the origin story to the next rule, Bu Pc 22:1.9. Sp 2.149: *Niyyādetabboti appetabbo ... Ovādaṃ aniyyādetvāti eso bhagīniyo ovādoti avatvā*, “*Niyyādetabbo*: should display it. ... *Ovādaṃ aniyyādetvā*: not having said, ‘Sisters, this is the instruction.’”

187. Sp 2.149: *Osāretabboti pāḷi vattabbā*, “*Osāretabbo*: the Canonical text is to be spoken.”

188. “Acts of respect” renders *sāmīcikkammaṃ*. Sp 2.149: *sāmīcikkammanti maggasampadānabījanapāṇiyāpucchānādikaṃ anucchavikavattaṃ*, “*Sāmīcikkammaṃ* means appropriate duties such as giving way, fanning, offering drinking water, etc.”

189. The Pali word behind the translation “monastery” is *āvāsa*. This refers to the area of the *simā*, the monastery zone, as established through a legal procedure. This area may be much larger than the space occupied by any actual buildings.

4. A nun who has completed the rainy-season residence should invite correction from both Sanghas in regard to three things: what has been seen, heard, or suspected. This principle too is to be honored and respected all one's life, and is not to be breached.
5. A nun who has committed a heavy offense must undertake a trial period for a half-month toward both Sanghas.¹⁹⁰ This principle too is to be honored and respected all one's life, and is not to be breached.
6. A trainee nun who has trained for two years in the six rules may seek for full ordination in both Sanghas. This principle too is to be honored and respected all one's life, and is not to be breached.
7. A nun may not in any way abuse or revile a monk. This principle too is to be honored and respected all one's life, and is not to be breached.
8. From today onwards, nuns may not correct monks, but monks may correct nuns.¹⁹¹ This principle too is to be honored and respected all one's life, and is not to be breached."

If they say, "We're all here, venerable," and he instructs them with another teaching, then he commits an offense of wrong conduct.¹⁹² If they say, "We're not all here, venerable," and he instructs them in the eight important principles, then he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he does not give the instruction,

3.1.38

190. Heavy offense, *garudhamma*, here refers to the *saṅghādisesa* offenses, the offenses entailing suspension.

191. "Correct" renders *vacanapatha*. For the meaning of this word, see Bhikkhu Sujato, "Bhikkhuni Vinaya Studies", pp. 73–76.

192. It is not entirely clear how this offense comes about, but it must somehow relate to what we find in segment 3.1.17 above. It seems the text here assumes that the nuns reply "no" to the follow-up question in segment 3.1.17 of whether they are keeping the important principles, in which case the appointed monk is supposed to recite them. Only if he does not do so at this point, does he incur an offense of wrong conduct under this rule.

but he gives them another teaching, then he commits an offense of wrong conduct.¹⁹³

Permutations

- 3.2.1 If it is an illegitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession.¹⁹⁴ If it is an illegitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he perceives it as complete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 3.2.4 If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he perceives it as complete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 3.2.7 If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as legitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete and he perceives it as

193. “He does not give the instruction” renders *ovādaṃ aniyyādetvā*. Sp 2.149: *Ovādaṃ aniyyādetvāti eso bhaginiyo ovādoti avatvā* “He does not give the instruction: not having said, ‘Sisters, this is the instruction.’” This seems a bit contrived, but in light of segment 3.1.18 above and the origin story to Bu Pc 22:1.9 perhaps it is nevertheless the right interpretation.

194. The legal procedure in question is the one that gives approval to a monk to instruct the nuns. Sp 2.150: *Adhammakammetiādisu bhikkhunovādakasammukkamman kammani veditabbaṃ*, “Adhammakamme: the legal procedure that gives approval to instruct the nuns should be understood.”

such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as legitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as legitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he perceives it as complete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If it is an illegitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, 3.2.10
and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he perceives it as incomplete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is complete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the 3.2.13
Sangha of nuns is complete but he perceives it as incomplete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is complete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as legit- 3.2.16
imate, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he perceives it as incomplete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as legitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure but he

perceives it as legitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is complete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession.

3.2.19 If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as illegitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as illegitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as illegitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he perceives it as complete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

3.2.22 If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he perceives it as complete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

3.2.25 If it is a legitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is incomplete but he perceives it as complete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

3.2.28 If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as illegitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he perceives it as incomplete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of

wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as illegitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he perceives it as illegitimate, and the Sangha of nuns is complete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he perceives it as incomplete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure but he is unsure of it, and the Sangha of nuns is complete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 3.2.31

If it is a legitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he perceives it as incomplete, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is complete but he is unsure of it, then if he instructs those nuns, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure and he perceives it as such, and the Sangha of nuns is complete and he perceives it as such, then if he instructs those nuns, there is no offense. 3.2.34

Non-offenses

- 3.3.1 There is no offense: if he recites; if he tests them;¹⁹⁵ if he recites when asked to do so;¹⁹⁶ if he asks a question; if he replies when asked a question; if he is speaking for the benefit of someone else and the nuns listen in; if it is to a trainee nun; if it is to a novice nun; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on instructing nuns
without approval, the first, is finished.*

195. “Testing” renders *paripuccha*. The basic meaning of *paripucchā* is “to question” or “to ask”, as used for instance in Bu Pc 71. Often, however, as in the present case, it refers to a teacher questioning his student, in the sense of finding out how much the student knows. In such cases I render the word as “testing”.

196. That *osāreti* must mean “recite” can be seen from Bu Pc 4:2.3.5 where there is no offense if *osārentaṃ opādeti*, “he prompts one who is *osārentaṃ*.” The difference between *uddesaṃ deti* and *osāreti* is not clear to me.

22. Instructing nuns after sunset

Atthaṅgata

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, the senior monks were taking turns instructing
the nuns. Then, on one occasion, it was Venerable Cūḷapanthaka's
turn. The nuns said, "Today the instruction won't be effective. Ven-
erable Cūḷapanthaka will just be repeating the same thing over and
over."

Soon afterwards those nuns went to Cūḷapanthaka, bowed, and sat 1.4
down. Cūḷapanthaka then said to them, "Are you all here, sisters?"¹⁹⁷

"We're all here, venerable." 1.6

"Are you keeping the eight important principles?" 1.7

"We are." 1.8

After saying, "This is the instruction," he uttered the same heartfelt 1.9
exclamation again and again:

"For the heedful one possessed of the higher mind, 1.10
For the sage training on the path to sagacity—
There are no sorrows for such a one,
The peaceful one, who is always mindful."

And the nuns said, "Didn't we say that the instruction wouldn't 1.14
be effective, that Venerable Cūḷapanthaka would just be repeating
the same thing over and over?" Cūḷapanthaka overheard that con-
versation between the nuns. He then rose up into the air, walked
back and forth in space, and he stood, sat down, and lay down there.
He emitted smoke and fire, and he disappeared, all the while uttering

197. "Are you all here" renders *samaggāṭṭha*, literally, "are you united". Sp 2.149: *Samaggāṭṭhāti sabbā āgatattṭhāti attho*, "Are you united: the meaning is 'Have you all come?'"

the same heartfelt exclamation and many other sayings by the Buddha. The nuns said, “It’s astonishing and amazing! No previous instruction has been as effective as this one from Venerable Cūḷapanthaka!” And Cūḷapanthaka kept on instructing those nuns until the dark of night and then dismissed them, saying, “Go, sisters.”

1.21 But because the gates to town were closed, those nuns spent the night outside and only entered early in the morning. People complained and criticized them, “These nuns aren’t celibate. They spend the night in the monastery with the monks and only now do they enter town.”

1.24 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized Cūḷapanthaka, “How could Venerable Cūḷapanthaka instruct the nuns after the sun has set?”... “Is it true, Cūḷapanthaka, that you did this?”

1.28 “It’s true, sir.”

1.29 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Cūḷapanthaka, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘Even if he has been appointed, if a monk instructs the nuns after sunset, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

Has been appointed: has been appointed through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements.

After sunset: after the sun has gone down.

The nuns: they have been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

Instructs: if he instructs in the eight important principles or he gives any other teaching, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If the sun has set, and he perceives that it has, and he instructs the nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the sun has set, but he is unsure of it, and he instructs the nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the sun has set, but he perceives that it has not, and he instructs the nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If he instructs a nun who is fully ordained only on one side, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the sun has not set, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the sun has not set, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the sun has not set, and he perceives that it has not, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he recites; if he tests them; if he recites when asked to do so;¹⁹⁸ if he asks a question; if he replies when asked a question; if he is speaking for the benefit of someone else and the nuns listen in; if it is to a trainee nun; if it is to a novice nun; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on instructing nuns after sunset, the second, is finished.

198. That *osāreti* must mean “recite” can be seen from Bu Pc 4:2.3.5 where there is no offense if *osārentaṃ opāṭeti*, “he prompts one who is *osārentaṃ*.” The difference between *uddesaṃ deti* and *osāreti* is not clear to me.

23. Instructing nuns in a nunnery

Bhikkhunupassaya

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying in the Sakyan country in the Banyan Tree Monastery at Kapilavatthu, the monks from the group of six went to the nunnery and instructed the nuns from the group of six.¹⁹⁹
- 1.3 Soon afterwards, other nuns said to the nuns from the group of six, “Come, venerables, let’s go to the instruction.”
- 1.5 “There’s no need. The monks from the group of six came and instructed us right here.”
- 1.6 The nuns complained and criticized the monks from the group of six, “How could the monks from the group of six go to the nunnery and instruct the nuns?” Then those nuns told the monks.
- 1.9 The monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How could those monks do this?”... “Is it true, monks, that you did this?”
- 1.12 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.13 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

199. “Nunnery” renders *upassaya*. According to the word definition below, this includes any place where a nun stays. In other words, it spans anything from a single hut, see Bi Pc 35, to a monastery. The Jain text *The Ācārāṅga-sūtra*, contains a passage that describes an *upassaya* as including a grassy area, that is, it must have been a compound of buildings or a monastery: “A layman might, for the sake of a mendicant ... cutting and clipping the grass outside or within the upāśraya (= *upassaya*).” See Jacobi, Hermann, trans. “Jaina Sutras Part I”. Motilal Babarsidass, 1964, p. 94.

Preliminary ruling

‘If a monk goes to a nunnery and instructs the nuns, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.18

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards Mahāpajāpati Gotamī became sick. The senior 2.1 monks went to see her and said, “We hope you’re bearing up, Gotamī, we hope you’re getting better?”

“I’m not bearing up, venerables, and I’m not getting better. Please 2.5 give me a teaching.”

“It’s not allowable for us to go a nunnery and teach the nuns.” And 2.7 being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not teach her.

Soon afterwards, after robing up in the morning, the Buddha took 2.8 his bowl and robe and went to Mahāpajāpati Gotamī where he sat down on the prepared seat. He said to her, “I hope you’re bearing up, Gotamī, I hope you’re getting better?”

“Previously, sir, the senior monks would come and teach me, and 2.11 because of that I would be comfortable. But now that this has been prohibited by the Buddha, they don’t teach because they’re afraid of wrongdoing. Because of that I’m not comfortable.”

After instructing, inspiring, and gladdening her with a teaching, 2.15 the Buddha got up from his seat and left. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, I allow you to go a nunnery and instruct a sick nun.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.18

Final ruling

‘If a monk goes to a nunnery and instructs the nuns, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. This is the appropriate occasion: a nun is sick.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A nunnery: wherever nuns stay, even for a single night.

Goes to: goes there.

The nuns: they have been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

Instructs: if he instructs about the eight important principles, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Except on an appropriate occasion: unless it is an appropriate occasion.

A sick nun: she is not able to go to the instruction or to a formal meeting of the community.²⁰⁰

Permutations

- 3.2.1 If she is fully ordained, and he perceives her as such, and he goes to the nunnery and instructs her, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If she is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he goes to the nunnery and instructs her, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If she is fully ordained, but he does not perceive her as such, and he goes to the nunnery and instructs her, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 3.2.4 If he instructs her with another teaching, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he instructs a nun who is fully ordained only on one side, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is not

200. “A formal meeting of the community”, *saṁvāsa*, is defined at Bu Pc 69:2.1.21, as the observance-day ceremony, the invitation ceremony, or a legal procedure.

fully ordained, but he perceives her as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive her as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is an appropriate occasion; if he recites; if he 3.3.1
tests them; if he recites when asked to do so;²⁰¹ if he asks a question;
if he replies when asked a question; if he is speaking for the benefit
of someone else and the nuns listen in; if it is to a trainee nun; if it is
to a novice nun; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on instructing nuns in a nunnery, the third, is finished.

201. That *osāreti* must mean “recite” can be seen from Bu Pc 4:2.3.5 where there is no offense if *osārentaṃ opāṭeti*, “he prompts one who is *osārentaṃ*.” The difference between *uddesaṃ deti* and *osāreti* is not clear to me.

24. Accusing monks of teaching nuns for profit

Āmisa

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the senior monks who were instructing the nuns received robe-cloth, almsfood, dwellings, and medicinal supplies. And the monks from the group of six said this about them, "The senior monks aren't instructing the nuns as a service, but for the sake of worldly gain."
- 1.5 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How can the monks from the group of six say that the senior monks aren't instructing the nuns to render a service, but for the sake of worldly gain?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you say this?"
- 1.10 "It's true, sir."
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you say this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk says that the senior monks are instructing the nuns for the sake of worldly gain, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

For the sake of worldly gain: for the sake of robe-cloth, for the sake of almsfood, for the sake of a dwelling, for the sake of medicinal supplies, for the sake of honor, for the sake of respect, for the sake of deference, for the sake of veneration, for the sake of worship.

Says: if, concerning one who is fully ordained and who has been appointed by the Sangha as an instructor of nuns—desiring to disparage him, desiring to give him a bad reputation, desiring to humiliate him—he says, “He instructs for the sake of robe-cloth,” “... for the sake of almsfood,” “... for the sake of a dwelling,” “... for the sake of medicinal supplies,” “... for the sake of honor,” “... for the sake of respect,” “... for the sake of deference,” “... for the sake of veneration,” “... for the sake of worship,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, and he says such a thing, he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁰² 2.2.1

If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, and he says such a thing, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he says such a thing, he commits an offense entailing confession.

When someone who is fully ordained is an instructor of nuns, but he has not been appointed by the Sangha as such, and a monk—desiring to disparage him, desiring to give him a bad reputation, desiring to humiliate him—says, “He instructs for the sake of robe-cloth,” “... for the sake of almsfood,” “... for the sake of a dwelling,” “... for the sake of medicines,” “... for the sake of honor,” “... for the sake of respect,” “... for the sake of deference,” “... for the sake of 2.2.4

202. The legal procedure in question is the one that gives approval to a monk to instruct the nuns. Sp 2.150: *Adhammakammetiādāsu bhikkhunovādakasammuditakammaṃ kammanti veditabbaṃ*, “Adhammakamme: the legal procedure that gives approval to instruct the nuns should be understood.”

veneration,” “... for the sake of worship,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When someone who is not fully ordained is an instructor of nuns, whether or not he has been appointed by the Sangha as such, and a monk—desiring to disparage him, desiring to give him a bad reputation, desiring to humiliate him—says, “He instructs for the sake of robe-cloth,” “... for the sake of almsfood,” “... for the sake of a dwelling,” “... for the sake of medicinal supplies,” “... for the sake of honor,” “... for the sake of respect,” “... for the sake of deference,” “... for the sake of veneration,” “... for the sake of worship,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

- 2.2.8 If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legitimate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he says it to one who regularly gives the instruction for the sake of robe-cloth, ... for the sake of almsfood, ... for the sake of a dwelling, ... for the sake of medicinal supplies, ... for the sake of honor, ... for the sake of respect, ... for the sake of deference, ... for the sake of veneration, ... for the sake of worship; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on accusing monks of teaching nuns for profit, the fourth, is finished.

25. Giving robe-cloth to a nun

Cīvaradāna

Origin story

First sub-story

On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha- 1.1
piṇḍika’s Monastery, a certain monk was walking for almsfood along
a street in Sāvattthī, as was a certain nun. That monk said to that nun,
“Go to such-and-such a place, sister, and you’ll get alms,” and she said
the same to him. And because they met frequently, they became
friends.

Just then robe-cloth belonging to the Sangha was being dis- 1.6
tributed. Then, after going to the instruction, that nun went to that
monk and bowed. He then said to her, “Sister, will you accept my
share of the robe-cloth?”

“Yes, venerable, my robes are worn.” 1.9

And he gave his robe-cloth to that nun. As a consequence, his 1.10
robes, too, became worn. Other monks said to him, “Why don’t you
make a robe for yourself?” And he told them what had happened.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, “How 1.14
could a monk give robe-cloth to a nun?” ... “Is it true, monk, that
you did this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.17

“Is she a relative of yours?” 1.18

“No.” 1.19

“Foolish man, a man and a woman who are unrelated don’t know 1.20
what’s appropriate and inappropriate, what’s good and bad, in dealing
with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people’s
confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited
like this:

Preliminary ruling

‘If a monk gives robe-cloth to an unrelated nun, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

- 1.25 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Once this had happened, the monks did not even give robe-cloth to the nuns in exchange, being afraid of wrongdoing. The nuns complained and criticized them, “How can they not give us robe-cloth in exchange?”
- 2.4 The monks heard the complaints of those nuns and they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- “Monks, I allow you to give things in exchange to five kinds of people: monks, nuns, trainee nuns, novice monks, and novice nuns.**
- 2.10 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk gives robe-cloth to an unrelated nun, except in exchange, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one's male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother's side or on the father's side.²⁰³

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

Robe-cloth: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.²⁰⁴

Except in exchange: unless there is an exchange.

Permutations

If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he gives her robe-cloth, except in exchange, he commits an offense entailing confession. If she is unrelated, but he is unsure of it, and he gives her robe-cloth, except in exchange, he commits an offense entailing confession. If she is unrelated, but he perceives her as related, and he gives her robe-cloth, except in exchange, he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.2.1

If he gives robe-cloth to a nun who is fully ordained only on one side, except in exchange, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, but he perceives her as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, but he is unsure of it, 3.2.4

203. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmaha-ssa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pali phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers”, that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one's grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2's father; (4) 3's father; (5) 4's father; (6) 5's father; and (7) 6's father. This applies to both one's paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

204. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4 the size mentioned here is no smaller than 8 by 4 *sugataṅgula*, “standard fingerbreadths”. For an explanation of *sugataṅgula*, the idea of *vikappanā*, and the rendering of *cīvara* as “robe-cloth”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related and he perceives her as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 3.3.1 There is no offense: if she is related; if much is exchanged with little or little is exchanged with much; if the nun takes it on trust;²⁰⁵ if she borrows it; if he gives any requisite apart from robe-cloth; if it is a trainee nun; if it is a novice nun; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on giving robe-cloth to a nun, the fifth, is finished.

205. This refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

26. Sewing a robe for a nun

Cīvarasibbana

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time Venerable Udāyī had be-
come skilled in making robes. On one occasion a certain nun went
to Udāyī and said to him, "Venerable, would you please sew me a
robe?"

He then sewed a robe for that nun, well-dyed and beautifully 1.5
made, and he drew a picture in the middle of it. He then folded it
and put it aside.²⁰⁶ Soon afterwards that nun went to Udāyī and said,
"Sir, where's the robe?"

"Now, sister, take this robe as it's folded and put it aside. When 1.8
the Sangha of nuns goes to the instruction, then put it on and follow
right behind the other nuns."

And that nun did just that. People complained and criticized her, 1.9
"How indecent these nuns are, what shameless scoundrels, in drawing
pictures on their robes!"

The nuns asked her, "Who did this?" 1.12

"Venerable Udāyī." 1.14

"This sort of work would not even make an indecent, shameless 1.15
scoundrel look good, let alone Venerable Udāyī."

The nuns told the monks, and the monks of few desires com- 1.16
plained and criticized him, "How could Venerable Udāyī sew a robe
for a nun?" ... "Is it true, Udāyī, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.20

206. "Picture" renders *paṭibhānacittam*. Sp 2.175: *Paṭibhānacittanti attano pa-
ṭibhānena katacittam, so kira cīvaram rajitvā tassa majjhe nānāvaṇṇehi vip-
pakatamethunam itthipurisarūpamakāsi*, "Paṭibhānacitta: a picture made through
one's own impromptu imagination. After dyeing the robe, he made a multi-
colored picture in the middle of a man and a woman having sexual intercourse."

- 1.21 “Is she a relative of yours?”
 1.22 “No.”
 1.23 “Foolish man, a man and a woman who are unrelated don’t know what’s appropriate and inappropriate, what’s inspiring and uninspiring, in dealing with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk sews a robe for an unrelated nun, or has one sewn, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one’s male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother’s side or on the father’s side.²⁰⁷

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

A robe: one of the six kinds of robes.²⁰⁸

207. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmahassa yugam pitāmahayugam*, “In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*.” So the Pali phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means “as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers”, that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one’s grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2’s father; (4) 3’s father; (5) 4’s father; (6) 5’s father; and (7) 6’s father. This applies to both one’s paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

208. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6.

Sews: if he sews it himself, then for each stitch he commits an offense entailing confession.

Has sewn: if he asks another, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he only asks once, then even if the other sews a lot, he commits one offense entailing confession.²⁰⁹

Permutations

If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he sews her a robe or has one sewn, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1
If she is unrelated, but he is unsure of it, and he sews her a robe or has one sewn, he commits an offense entailing confession. If she is unrelated, but he perceives her as related, and he sews her a robe or has one sewn, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he sews a robe, or has one sewn, for a nun who is fully ordained only on one side, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.4
If she is related, but he perceives her as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related and he perceives her as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if she is related; if he sews any requisite apart from a robe, or has it sewn; if it is a trainee nun; if it is a novice nun; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on sewing a robe for a nun, the sixth, is finished.

209. “A lot” renders *bahukamāṃ*. Sp 2.176: *Bahukampi sibbatīti sacepi sabbaṃ sūcikkammaṃ pariyosāpetvā cīvaraṃ niṭṭhāpeti, ekameva pācittiyaṃ*, “Bahukampi sibbatī: even if he finishes the robe after completing all the needle work, there is just one offense entailing confession.”

27. Traveling with a nun

Samvidhāna

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six traveled by arrangement with nuns. People complained and criticized them, "Just as we walk about with our wives, so these Sakyan monastics walk about by arrangement with nuns."
- 1.5 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the monks from the group of six travel by arrangement with the nuns?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.9 "It's true, sir."
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

'If a monk travels by arrangement with a nun, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

- 1.15 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards a number of monks and nuns were traveling from Sāketa to Sāvattthī. The nuns said to the monks, "Let's go together."
- 2.4 "Sisters, it's not allowable for us to travel by arrangement with nuns. Either you go first, or we will."
- 2.6 "You have the higher status, venerables. Please go first."

But because the nuns went behind, they were robbed and raped 2.8
by bandits.²¹⁰ When they arrived at Sāvattihī, they told the nuns
there what had happened. The nuns then told the monks, who in
turn told the Buddha.

Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the 2.12
monks:

**“Monks, I allow you to travel by arrangement with a nun if it’s
a risky and dangerous road that should be traveled with a group.**

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.14

Final ruling

**‘If a monk travels by arrangement with a nun, even just to the next
inhabited area, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits
an offense entailing confession. This is the appropriate occasion:
the road is considered risky and dangerous and should be traveled
with a group.’²¹¹**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one
motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to
stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

With: together.

By arrangement: if he makes an arrangement like this: he says,
“Let’s go, sister,” and she replies, “Yes, let’s go, venerable;” or she
says, “Let’s go, venerable,” and he replies, “Yes, let’s go, sister;” or

210. For the rendering of *dūsesum* as “raped”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

211. “Group” renders *sattha*, often translated as “caravan”. Sp-ṭ 1.489: *Satthoti jaṅghasattho sakaṭasattho vā*, “*Sattho*: a *sattha* of travelers on foot or a *sattha* of carts.”

he says, “Let’s go today,” “Let’s go tomorrow,” “Let’s go the day after tomorrow,” then he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Even just to the next inhabited area:²¹² when the inhabited areas are a chicken’s flight apart, then for every next inhabited area he commits an offense entailing confession. When it is an uninhabited area, a wilderness, then for every six kilometers he commits an offense entailing confession.²¹³

Except on an appropriate occasion: unless it is an appropriate occasion.

The road should be traveled with a group: it is not possible to travel without a group.

Risky: a place has been seen along that road where criminals are camping, eating, standing, sitting, or lying down.

Dangerous: criminals have been seen along that road, injuring, robbing, or beating people. If they go together thinking it is dangerous, but then see that it is not, the nuns are to be dismissed, “Go, sisters.”

Permutations

- 3.2.1 If there is an arrangement, and he perceives that there is, and he travels with a nun, even just to the next inhabited area, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If there is an arrangement, but he is unsure of it, and he travels with a nun, even just to the next inhabited area, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If there is an arrangement, but he does not perceive that there is, and he travels with a nun, even just to the next inhabited area, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 3.2.4 If the monk makes an arrangement, but the nun does not express her agreement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is

212. For the rendering of *gāma* as “inhabited area”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

213. For a discussion of the *yojana*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

no arrangement, but he perceives that there is, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is no arrangement, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is no arrangement, and he does not perceive that there is, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is an appropriate occasion; if he goes without an arrangement; if the nun has made an arrangement, but he has not expressed his agreement; if they go, but not according to the arrangement; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 3.3.1

The training rule on traveling with a nun, the seventh, is finished.

28. Traveling on a boat with a nun

Nāvābhiruhana

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were boarding boats by arrangement with nuns. People complained and criticized them, "Just as we enjoy ourselves on boats with our wives, so these Sakyan monastics make arrangements with the nuns and then enjoy themselves on boats."
- 1.5 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the monks from the group of six board boats by arrangement with nuns?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.9 "It's true, sir."
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

'If a monk boards a boat by arrangement with a nun, either to go upstream or downstream, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

- 1.15 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards a number of monks and nuns were traveling from Sāketa to Sāvattthī. On the way they needed to cross a river. The nuns said to the monks, "Let's cross together."

“Sisters, it’s not allowable for us to board a boat by arrangement with a nun. Either you cross first, or we will.” 2.5

“You have the higher status, venerables. Please go first.” 2.7

But because the nuns crossed afterwards, they were robbed and raped by bandits. When they arrived at Sāvathī they told the nuns there what had happened. The nuns then told the monks, who in turn told the Buddha. 2.9

Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 2.13

“Monks, I allow you to board a boat by arrangement with a nun if it’s for the purpose of crossing.”

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.15

Final ruling

‘If a monk boards a boat by arrangement with a nun, either to go upstream or downstream, except for the purpose of crossing, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

With: together.

By arrangement: if he makes an arrangement like this: he says, “Let’s board, sister,” and she replies, “Yes, let’s board, venerable,” or she says, “Let’s board, venerable,” and he replies, “Yes, let’s board, sister,” or he says, “Let’s board today,” “Let’s board tomorrow,” “Let’s board the day after tomorrow,” then he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the monk boards when the nun has already boarded, he commits an offense entailing confession. If

the nun boards when the monk has already boarded, he commits an offense entailing confession. If they both board together, he commits an offense entailing confession.

To go upstream: for the purpose of going against the stream.

To go downstream: for the purpose of going with the stream.

Except for the purpose of crossing: unless it is to go across.

- 3.1.20 When the inhabited areas are a chicken's flight apart, then for every next inhabited area he commits an offense entailing confession. When it is an uninhabited area, a wilderness, then for every six kilometers he commits an offense entailing confession.²¹⁴

Permutations

- 3.2.1 If there is an arrangement, and he perceives that there is, and he boards a boat with a nun, either to go upstream or downstream, except for the purpose of crossing, he commits an offense entailing confession. If there is an arrangement, but he is unsure of it, and he boards a boat with a nun, either to go upstream or downstream, except for the purpose of crossing, he commits an offense entailing confession. If there is an arrangement, but he does not perceive that there is, and he boards a boat with a nun, either to go upstream or downstream, except for the purpose of crossing, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 3.2.4 If the monk makes an arrangement, but the nun does not express her agreement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is no arrangement, but he perceives that there is, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is no arrangement, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there is no arrangement, and he does not perceive that there is, there is no offense.

214. "Six kilometers" renders *addhayaṇa*, "half a *yojana*". For further discussion of the *yojana*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is for the purpose of crossing; if they board 3.3.1
without an arrangement; if the nun has made an arrangement, but
he has not expressed his agreement; if they board, but not according
to the arrangement; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is
the first offender.

*The training rule on traveling on a
boat with a nun, the eighth, is finished.*

29. Eating food prepared on a nun's instruction

Paripācita

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrel sanctuary. At that time the nun Thullanandā was associating with a family from which she received a regular meal.
- 1.3 Now on one occasion the head of that family had invited some senior monks. On the same day, the nun Thullanandā robed up in the morning, took her bowl and robe, and went to that family. And she asked the head of the family, “Why have you prepared so much food?”
- 1.6 “Cause, venerable, I’ve invited the senior monks.”
- 1.7 “But who are those senior monks?”
- 1.8 “Venerable Sāriputta, Venerable Mahāmoggallāna, Venerable Mahākaccāna, Venerable Mahākoṭṭhika, Venerable Mahākappina, Venerable Mahācunda, Venerable Anuruddha, Venerable Revata, Venerable Upāli, Venerable Ānanda, and Venerable Rāhula.”
- 1.9 “But why do you invite such inferior monks instead of the great ones?”
- 1.10 “Who are these great monks?” “Venerable Devadatta, Venerable Kokālika, Venerable Kaṭamodakatissaka, Venerable Khaṇḍadeviyāputta, and Venerable Samuddadatta.”
- 1.12 While this conversation was taking place, the senior monks entered. Thullanandā said, “Is it true that you’ve invited these great monks?”
- 1.14 “Just before you called them inferior and now you call them great.” And he threw her out of the house and made an end of her regular meal.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized Devadatta, 1.16
 “How could Devadatta eat almsfood knowing that a nun had it prepared?” ... “Is it true, Devadatta, that you did this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.19

The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you do 1.20
 this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this
 training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

**‘If a monk eats almsfood knowing that a nun had it prepared, he
 commits an offense entailing confession.’”**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.25

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards a monk who had earlier left Rājagaha returned to 2.1
 see his family. Because it was a long time since he had last returned,
 people prepared food for him respectfully. And the nun who was
 associating with that family said to them, “Give food to that monk.”
 The monk thought, “The Buddha has prohibited us from eating
 almsfood knowing that a nun had it prepared,” and being afraid of
 wrongdoing, he did not accept it. And because he was unable to
 walk for alms, he missed his meal.

After returning to the monastery, he told the monks what had 2.8
 happened, and they in turn told the Buddha.

Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the 2.10
 monks:

**“Monks, I allow you to eat almsfood knowing that a nun had it
 prepared if the householder had intended to prepare it anyway.**

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.12

Final ruling

‘If a monk eats almsfood knowing that a nun had it prepared, except if the householder had intended to prepare it anyway, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Knowing: he knows by himself or others have told him or the nun has told him.²¹⁵

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

Has it prepared: if she says to those who do not already want to give or want to prepare, “This monk is a reciter,” “This monk is learned,” “This monk is an expert on the discourses,” “This monk is an expert on the Monastic Law,” “This monk is an expounder of the Teaching,” “Give to this monk,” “Prepare for this monk”—this is called “has it prepared”.

Almsfood: any of the five cooked foods.

Except if the householder had intended to prepare it anyway: unless the householder had intended to prepare it.

The householder had intended to prepare it: they are relatives or they have invited or they give regularly.

3.1.17 If he receives it with the intention of eating it, except if the householder had intended to prepare it anyway, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession.

215. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *sā vā āroceti*, presumably refers to the nun telling the monk directly.

Permutations

If a nun had it prepared, and he perceives it as such, and he eats it, 3.2.1
except if the householder had intended to prepare it anyway, he com-
mits an offense entailing confession. If a nun had it prepared, but he
is unsure of it, and he eats it, except if the householder had intended
to prepare it anyway, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If a
nun had it prepared, but he does not perceive it as such, and he eats
it, except if the householder had intended to prepare it anyway, there
is no offense.

If a nun who is fully ordained only on one side had it prepared, 3.2.4
and he eats it, except if the householder had intended to prepare it
anyway, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If a nun did not
have it prepared, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense
of wrong conduct. If a nun did not have it prepared, but he is unsure
of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If a nun did not have
it prepared, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if the householder had intended to prepare 3.3.1
it anyway; if a trainee nun has it prepared; if a novice nun has it
prepared; if it is anything apart from the five cooked foods; if he is
insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on eating food prepared
on a nun's instruction, the ninth, is finished.*

30. Sitting alone with a nun

Rahonisajja

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Udāyī's ex-wife became a nun. She often went to see Udāyī, and he often went to see her. And Udāyī would sit down in private alone with that nun.
- 1.5 The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How can Venerable Udāyī sit down in private alone with a nun?" ... "Is it true, Udāyī, that you do this?"
- 1.8 "It's true, sir."
- 1.9 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk sits down in private alone with a nun, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

With: together.

Alone: just the monk and the nun.

In private: private to the eye and private to the ear.

Private to the eye: one is unable to see them winking, raising an eyebrow, or nodding.

Private to the ear: one is unable to hear ordinary speech.

Sits: if the monk sits down or lies down next to the seated nun, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the nun sits down or lies down next to the seated monk, he commits an offense entailing confession. If both are seated or both are lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it is private, and he perceives it as such, and he sits down alone with a nun, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is private, but he is unsure of it, and he sits down alone with a nun, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is private, but he does not perceive it as such, and he sits down alone with a nun, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If it is not private, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not private, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not private, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he has a companion who understands; if he stands and does not sit down; if he is not seeking privacy; if he sits down preoccupied with something else;²¹⁶ if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on sitting alone with a nun, the tenth, is finished.

The third subchapter on the instruction is finished.

216. Sp 5.467: *Aññavihitoti aññaṃ cintayamāno*, “*Aññavihita*: thinking of something else.”

This is the summary:

- 2.3.11 “Not appointed, set,
 Dwelling place, worldly gain, and with giving;
 He sews, a road, a boat, should eat,
 Alone: those are the ten.”

31. Eating excessively at a public guesthouse

Āvasathapiṇḍa

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, a certain association was preparing an almsmeal
at a public guesthouse not far from Sāvattthī.

Then, after robing up in the morning, the monks from the group of 1.3
six took their bowls and robes and entered Sāvattthī for alms. Not get-
ting anything, they went to that public guesthouse. Because it was a
long time since they had been there, people served them respectfully.

A second and a third day those monks did the same thing. Then 1.5
they thought, "What's the point of returning to the monastery? To-
morrow we'll just have to come back here." So they stayed on and
on right there, eating alms at the guesthouse, while the monastics of
other religions left. People complained and criticized them, "How
can the Sakyan monastics stay on and on, eating alms at the guest-
house? We don't prepare the almsfood just for them; we prepare it
for everyone."

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.15
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How could
the monks from the group of six stay on and on, eating alms at a
public guesthouse?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.19

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do 1.20
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats more than one almsmeal at a public guesthouse, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

- 1.25 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards Venerable Sāriputta was traveling through the Kosalan country on his way to Sāvattihī when he came to a public guesthouse. Because it was a long time since he had been there, people served him respectfully. After he had eaten, Sāriputta became severely ill, and he was unable to leave that guesthouse.
- 2.4 On the second day, too, those people said to him, “Please eat, venerable.” But since he knew that the Buddha had prohibited eating alms at a public guesthouse after staying on and on, and because he was afraid of wrongdoing, he did not accept. As a consequence, he missed his meal.
- 2.9 When he arrived at Sāvattihī, he told the monks what had happened, and they in turn told the Buddha.
- 2.11 Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
“Monks, I allow a sick monk to stay on at a public guesthouse and eat alms there.
- 2.13 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk who is not sick eats more than one almsmeal at a public guesthouse, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

Who is not sick: he is able to leave that public guesthouse.

Who is sick: he is unable to leave that public guesthouse.

Almsmeal at a public guesthouse: as much as one needs of any of the five cooked foods, prepared for the general public, in a building, under a roof cover, at the foot of a tree, or out in the open.²¹⁷ A monk who is not sick may eat there once. If he receives food beyond that with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he is not sick, and he perceives himself as not sick, and he eats more than one almsmeal at a public guesthouse, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is not sick, but he is unsure of it, and he eats more than one almsmeal at a public guesthouse, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is not sick, but he perceives himself as sick, and he eats more than one almsmeal at a public guesthouse, he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.2.1

If he is sick, but he perceives himself as not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he is sick, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he is sick, and he perceives himself as sick, there is no offense. 3.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he is sick; if he is not sick and he eats once; if he eats while coming or going;²¹⁸ if he eats after being invited by the owners; if the food is prepared specifically for him; if there is not as 3.3.1

217. For the rendering of *sālā* as “building”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

218. Sp 2.208: *Gacchanto vāti yo gacchanto antarāmagge ekadivasam gataṭṭhāne ca ekadivasam bhuñjati, tassāpi anāpatti. Āgacchantepi eseva nayo. Gantvā pa-ccāgacchantopi antarāmagge ekadivasam āgataṭṭhāne ca ekadivasam bhuñjitum labhati*, “Or going means: whoever is going, if he eats one day on the road and one day at the place he has gone to, there is no offense. The same method applies for one who is coming. After going, even when returning, he may eat one day on the road and one day at the place returned to.” The point seems to be that one may return to the same guesthouse even after one day of traveling.

much as he needs; if it is anything apart from the five cooked foods;
if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on eating excessively at
a public guesthouse, the first, is finished.*

32. Eating in a group

Gaṇabhojana

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrel sanctuary. At that time, because of his loss of material support and honor, Devadatta and his followers had to ask families repeatedly to get invited to meals. People complained and criticized him, “How can the Sakyan monastics repeatedly ask families to get invited to meals? Who doesn’t like nice food? Who doesn’t prefer tasty food?” 1.1

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can Devadatta and his followers repeatedly ask families to get invited to meals?” ... “Is it true, Devadatta, that you do this?” 1.6

“It’s true, sir.” 1.10

The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.11

First preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats in a group, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.16

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards people invited sick monks to a meal. But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating in a group and being afraid 2.1

of wrongdoing, they did not accept. They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, I allow a sick monk to eat in a group.

- 2.6 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Second preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats in a group, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. This is the appropriate occasion: he is sick.’”

- 2.9 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Third sub-story

- 3.1 Soon afterwards, during the robe-giving season, people prepared a meal together with robe-cloth and then invited the monks, saying, “We wish to offer a meal and then give robe-cloth.” But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating in a group and being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not accept. As a result, they only got a small amount of robe-cloth. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to eat in a group during the robe-giving season.

- 3.7 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Third preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats in a group, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: he is sick; it is the robe-giving season.’”

- 3.10 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Fourth sub-story

- 4.1 Soon afterwards people invited the robe-making monks for a meal. But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating in a group and

being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not accept. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to eat in a group at a time when you are making robes.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 4.5

Fourth preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats in a group, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: he is sick; it is the robe-giving season; it is a time of making robes.’

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 4.8

Fifth sub-story

Soon afterwards some monks went traveling with a group of people. 5.1
The monks said to those people, “Please wait a moment while we walk for alms.” They replied, “Venerables, please eat right here.” But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating in a group and being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not accept. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to eat in a group when you’re traveling.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 5.9

Fifth preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats in a group, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: he is sick; it is the robe-giving season; it is a time of making robes; he is traveling.’

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 5.12

Sixth sub-story

- 6.1 Soon afterwards some monks were traveling by boat with a group of people. The monks said to those people, “Please go to the shore for a moment while we walk for alms.” They replied, “Venerables, please eat right here.” But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating in a group and being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not accept. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to eat in a group when on board a boat.

- 6.7 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Sixth preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats in a group, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: he is sick; it is the robe-giving season; it is a time of making robes; he is traveling; he is on a boat.’

- 6.10 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Seventh sub-story

- 7.1 Soon afterwards monks who had completed the rainy-season residence in various regions were coming to Rājagaha to visit the Buddha. People saw those monks who had come from various countries and invited them for a meal. But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating in a group and being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not accept. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to eat in a group on big occasions.

- 7.6 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Seventh preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats in a group, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: he is sick; it is the robe-giving season; it is a

time of making robes; he is traveling; he is on a boat; it is a big occasion.”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 7.9

Eighth sub-story

Soon afterwards a relative of King Seniya Bimbisāra of Magadha who 8.1
had gone forth with the Ājīvaka ascetics went to the king and said,
“Great king, I wish to make a meal for the monastics of all religions.”

“That’s fine, sir, if you first feed the Sangha of monks headed by 8.2
the Buddha.”

“I’ll do that.” 8.3

And he sent a message to the monks: “Please accept a meal from 8.4
me tomorrow.” But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating
in a group and being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not accept. That
Ājīvaka ascetic then went to the Buddha, exchanged pleasantries
with him, and said, “Good Gotama has gone forth and so have I.
One who has gone forth should receive alms from another who has
gone forth. Good Gotama, please accept a meal from me tomor-
row together with the Sangha of monks.” The Buddha consented
by remaining silent. The Ājīvaka understood that the Buddha had
consented, and he left.

Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the 8.12
monks:

**“Monks, I allow you to eat in a group when the meal is given
by a monastic.**

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 8.14

Final ruling

**‘If a monk eats in a group, except on an appropriate occasion, he
commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropri-
ate occasions: he is sick; it is the robe-giving season; it is a time of
making robes; he is traveling; he is on a boat; it is a big occasion;
it is a meal given by a monastic.’”**

Definitions

Eats in a group: wherever four monks, after being invited, eat any of the five cooked foods—this is called “eats in a group”.

Except on an appropriate occasion: unless it is an appropriate occasion.

He is sick: even if he has cracked feet, he may eat in a group.

It is the robe-giving season: if he has not participated in the robe-making ceremony, he may eat in a group during the last month of the rainy season. If he has participated in the robe-making ceremony, he may eat in a group during the five month period.²¹⁹

It is a time of making robes: when he is making robes, he may eat in a group.²²⁰

He is traveling: he may eat in a group if he intends to travel at least six kilometers, while traveling, and after traveling.²²¹

He is on a boat: he may eat in a group if he intends to board a boat, while on board, and after disembarking.

It is a big occasion: if two or three monks can get by on walking for alms, but not a group of four, he may eat in a group.

It is a meal given by a monastic: if any kind of wanderer is making the meal, he may eat in a group.

9.1.19 If he receives something intending to eat it, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession.

219. “Robe-making ceremony” refers to the *kathina saṅghakamma*, the making of the *kathina* robe, and the rejoicing in the process, all three together represented by the words (*an*)*atthate kathine*. “The five month period” is the last month of the rainy season plus the four months of the cold season. See also *kathina* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

220. Sp 2.218 says: *Yo tattha cīvare kattabbaṃ yaṅkiñci kammaṃ karoti, mahāpaccariyaṇhi “antamaso sūcivedhanako”tipi vuttaṃ, tena cīvarakārasamayoti bhuñjitabbaṃ*, “Whoever does any work to be done in regard to the robe—the Mahāpaccariya says, ‘Even one who just threads the needle’—may eat in a group because he is making a robe.”

221. For a discussion of the *yojana*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

Permutations

If he eats in a group, and he perceives it as such, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he eats in a group, but he is unsure of it, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he eats in a group, but he does not perceive it as such, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. 9.2.1

If he does not eat in a group, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he does not eat in a group, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he does not eat in a group, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense. 9.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is an appropriate occasion; if two or three eat together; if they eat together after walking for alms; if it is a regular meal invitation; if it is a meal for which lots are drawn; if it is a half-monthly meal;²²² if it is on the observance day; if it is on the day after the observance day; if it is anything apart from the five cooked foods; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 9.3.1

The training rule on eating in a group, the second, is finished.

222. Sp-ṭ 1.30: *Ekasmim pakkhe ekadivasam dātabbam bhaddam pakkhikam*, “Pakkhikam means: meal to be given one day in one half-month.”

33. Eating meals in succession

Paramparabhojana

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying in the house with the peaked roof in the Great Wood near Vesālī, a succession of fine meals had been arranged in Vesālī. A certain poor worker thought, “Why don’t I prepare a meal? It must be really worthwhile, seeing as these people prepare a meal with such respect.”
- 1.4 He then went to his boss Kira and said, “Sir, I wish to prepare a meal for the Sangha of monks headed by the Buddha. Please give me my salary.” Because Kira also had faith and confidence, he gave the worker his salary and much extra. Soon afterwards that worker went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down, and said, “Sir, please accept a meal from me tomorrow together with the Sangha of monks.”
- 1.10 “The Sangha is large.”
- 1.11 “No problem! I’ve prepared much jujube, supplemented with jujube drinks.” The Buddha consented by remaining silent, and the worker understood.
- 1.14 He got up from his seat, circumambulated the Buddha with his right side toward him, and left.
- 1.15 The monks heard that a poor worker had invited the Sangha of monks headed by the Buddha on the following day for a meal supplemented with jujube drinks. And so they ate in the morning after walking for alms.
- 1.17 When people heard that a poor worker had invited the Sangha of monks headed by the Buddha for a meal, they brought much food of various kinds to him. The following morning that worker prepared his food, and then had the Buddha informed that the meal was ready.

The Buddha robed up, took his bowl and robe and, together with the Sangha of monks, went to the house of that poor worker where he sat down on the prepared seat in the dining hall. The worker served the monks, but they kept saying, “Give just a little.” 1.19

“Venerables, don’t accept so little because you think I’m just a poor worker. I’ve prepared much food of various kinds. Please accept as much as you like.” 1.22

“We’re not accepting so little because of that, but because we ate in the morning after walking for alms.” 1.25

That poor worker complained and criticized them, “How could the venerables eat elsewhere when invited by me? Am I not able to give as much as they need?” 1.27

The monks heard the complaints of that worker, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How could those monks eat elsewhere when invited for a meal?” ... “Is it true, monks, that monks did this?” 1.30

“It’s true, sir.” 1.34

The Buddha rebuked them ... “How could those foolish men do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.35

First preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats a meal before another, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.40

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards a certain monk became sick. Another monk took some almsfood, went to that monk, and told him to eat it. 2.1

“I can’t. I’m expecting another meal.” 2.3

But since that almsfood only arrived at midday, that monk did not get to eat as much as he had intended. They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 2.4

“Monks, I allow a sick monk to eat a meal before another.

- 2.8 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Second preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats a meal before another, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. This is the appropriate occasion: he is sick.’”

- 2.11 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Third sub-story

- 3.1 Soon afterwards, during the robe-giving season, people prepared a meal together with robe-cloth and then invited the monks, saying, “We wish to offer a meal and give robe-cloth.” But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating a meal before another and being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not accept. As a result, they only got a small amount of robe-cloth. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to eat a meal before another during the robe-giving season.

- 3.6 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Third preliminary ruling

‘If a monk eats a meal before another, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: he is sick; it is the robe-giving season.’”

- 3.9 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Fourth sub-story

- 3.10.1 Soon afterwards people invited the robe-making monks for a meal. But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating a meal before another and being afraid of wrongdoing, they did not accept. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to eat a meal before another at a time when you are making robes.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 3.14

Final ruling

‘If a monk eats a meal before another, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: he is sick; it is the robe-giving season; it is a time of making robes.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 3.17

Fifth sub-story

Soon afterwards, after robing up in the morning, the Buddha took his bowl and robe and went to a certain family with Venerable Ānanda as his attendant. He sat down on the prepared seat, and the people there gave cooked food. Being afraid of wrongdoing, Ānanda did not accept it. The Buddha said, “Accept it, Ānanda.” 4.1

“I can’t, sir, I’m expecting another meal.” 4.5

“Well then, Ānanda, assign that meal to someone else and then receive this.” 4.6

Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 4.7

“Monks, I allow you to eat a meal before another if you assign the other meal to someone else.

And, monks, this is how it should be assigned: ‘I give my expected meal to so-and-so.’” 4.9

Definitions

Eats a meal before another: if he has been invited to eat any of the five cooked foods, and he then eats any of the five cooked foods elsewhere—this is called “eats a meal before another”.

Except on an appropriate occasion: unless it is an appropriate occasion.

He is sick: if he is not able to eat as much as he needs in one sitting, he may eat a meal before another.

It is the robe-giving season: if he has not participated in the robe-making ceremony, he may eat a meal before another during the last month of the rainy season. If he has participated in the robe-making ceremony, he may eat a meal before another during the five month period.²²³

It is a time of making robes: when he is making robes, he may eat a meal before another.

- 5.1.11 If he receives food with the intention of eating it, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 5.2.1 If it is a meal before another, and he perceives it as such, and he eats it, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a meal before another, but he is unsure of it, and he eats it, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a meal before another, but he does not perceive it as such, and he eats it, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 5.2.4 If it is not a meal before another, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a meal before another, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a meal before another, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

223. "The five month period" is the last month of the rainy season plus the four months of the cold season. "Robe-making procedure" refers to the *kathina saṅghakamma*, here represented by the words (*an*)*atthate kathine*.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is an appropriate occasion; if he assigns his 5.3.1
 other meal to someone else and then eats; if he eats the food from
 two or three invitational meals together; if he eats the meals in the
 same order that the invitations were received; if he is invited by a
 whole village and he eats anywhere in that village; if he is invited
 by a whole association and he eats anywhere that belongs to that
 association; if, when being invited, he says, "I'll get almsfood;" if it
 is a regular meal invitation; if it is a meal for which lots are drawn;
 if it is a half-monthly meal; if it is on the observance day; if it is on
 the day after the observance day; if it is anything apart from the five
 cooked foods; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on eating meals in succession, the third, is finished.

34. Accepting more than three bowlfuls

Dvittipattapūrapaṭiggahana

Origin story

- 1.1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattihī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time there was a female lay follower Kāṇamātā who had faith and confidence. She had a daughter, Kāṇā, who had been given in marriage to a man in a certain village.
- 1.1.4 On one occasion Kāṇā went to her mother's house on some business. Kāṇā's husband sent her a message: "Please come, Kāṇā, I want you back." Kāṇamātā thought, "It's shameful to go empty-handed," and she baked some cookies. Just when the cookies were finished, an alms-collecting monk entered Kāṇamātā's house, and she gave him some. After leaving, he told another monk, and he too was given cookies. And the same happened a third time. At that, all the cookies were gone.
- 1.1.11 A second time Kāṇā's husband sent her the same message, and everything unfolded as before.
- 1.1.18 A third time he sent the same message, adding, "If Kāṇā doesn't come, I'll find another wife." But once again all the cookies were given to monks. Kāṇā's husband found another wife, and when Kāṇā heard what had happened, she cried.
- 1.1.28 Soon afterwards, after robing up in the morning, the Buddha took his bowl and robe and went to Kāṇamātā's house where he sat down on the prepared seat. Kāṇamātā approached the Buddha, bowed, and sat down. The Buddha asked her why Kāṇā was crying, and she told him what had happened. After instructing, inspiring, and gladdening her with a teaching, the Buddha got up from his seat and left.
- 1.2.1 Soon afterwards a certain caravan was ready to go south from Rājagaha. An alms-collecting monk went up to that caravan to get alms-

food, and a lay follower gave him flour products.²²⁴ After leaving, that monk told another monk, and he too was given flour products. And the same happened a third time. At that, all his provisions were gone.

That lay follower said to the other people in the caravan, “Sirs, 1.2.7
please wait one day. I’ve given my provisions to the monks. I need to prepare more.”

“We can’t wait. The caravan is already on its way.” And they left. 1.2.10

After preparing provisions, that lay follower followed after the car- 1.2.11
avan, but he was robbed by thieves. People complained and criticized them, “How can the Sakyan monastics receive without moderation? This man gave to them, and then because he was following after the caravan he was robbed by thieves.”

The monks heard the complaints of those people and they told 1.2.15
the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks: “Well then, monks, I will lay down a training rule 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. And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk goes to a family and is invited to take cookies or crackers, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he wishes. If he accepts more than that, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he accepts two or three bowlfuls, he should take it away and share it with the monks. This is the proper procedure.’”

224. “Flour products” renders *sattu*. See discussion in Appendix of Technical Terms.

Definitions

A monk goes to a family: a family: there are four kinds of families: the aristocratic family, the brahmin family, the merchant family, the worker family.

Goes to: he has gone there.

Cookies: whatever has been prepared for the purpose of sending away.²²⁵

Crackers: whatever has been prepared as provisions for a journey.²²⁶

Is invited to take: “Take as much as you like.”

If he wishes: if he desires.

He may accept two or three bowlfuls: two or three bowlfuls can be accepted.

If he accepts more than that: when he accepts more than that, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he accepts two or three bowlfuls: leaving that place and seeing a monk, he should tell him, “I’ve accepted two or three bowlfuls from such-and-such a place; don’t accept anything from there.” If he sees a monk, but does not tell him, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the one who is told accepts from there regardless, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.²²⁷

He should take it away and share it with the monks: he should take it away when returning from almsround and then share it.

This is the proper procedure: this is the right method.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is more than two or three bowlfuls, and he perceives it as more, and he accepts it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is more than two or three bowlfuls, but he is unsure of it, and he

225. “Cookies” renders *pūva*. See discussion in Appendix of Technical Terms.

226. “Crackers” renders *mantha*. See discussion in Appendix of Technical Terms.

227. That is, the one who is told commits the offense.

accepts it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is more than two or three bowlfuls, but he perceives it as less, and he accepts it, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If it is less than two or three bowlfuls, but he perceives it as more, 2.2.4 he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than two or three bowlfuls, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than two or three bowlfuls, and he perceives it as less, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he accepts two or three bowlfuls; if he accepts 2.3.1 less than two or three bowlfuls; if they give anything that has not been prepared for sending away or as provisions for a journey; if they give the leftovers from what was prepared for sending away or as provisions for a journey; if they give after the plans to travel have been canceled; if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on accepting more than
three bowlfuls, the fourth, is finished.*

35. Eating more after refusing an invitation

Pavāraṇā

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, a certain brahmin had invited the monks for a meal. When the monks had finished and refused an invitation to eat more, they went to their respective families, where some ate and some took away almsfood.
- 1.4 Soon afterwards that brahmin said to his neighbors, "The monks have been satisfied by me. Come, and I'll satisfy you, too." "How could you satisfy us? Those monks who were invited by you came to our houses. Some of them ate there and some took away almsfood."
- 1.9 That brahmin complained and criticized those monks, "How could the venerables eat in our house and afterwards eat elsewhere? Am I not able to give them as much as they need?"
- 1.12 The monks heard the complaints of that brahmin, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How could those monks finish their meal and refuse an invitation to eat more, and then eat elsewhere?" ... "Is it true, monks, that monks did this?"
- 1.16 "It's true, sir."
- 1.17 The Buddha rebuked them ... "How could those foolish men do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

‘If a monk has finished his meal and refused an invitation to eat more, and then eats fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession.’²²⁸

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.22

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards the monks were bringing back fine almsfood for the sick monks. But because the sick monks were unable to eat as much as they had intended, the monks threw the leftovers away. When the Buddha heard the loud sound of crows cawing, he asked Venerable Ānanda, “Ānanda, why is there this loud sound of crows cawing?” Ānanda told him what had happened, and the Buddha said,

“But Ānanda, don’t the monks eat the leftovers from those who are sick?” 2.8

“No, sir.” 2.9

Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 2.10

“Monks, I allow you to eat the leftovers both from those who are sick and from those who are not sick.

And, monks, this is how you make food left over: ‘I’ve had enough.’ 2.12
And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk has finished his meal and refused an invitation to eat more, and then eats fresh or cooked food that is not left over, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

228. I normally render *pavārita* as “invited”, but the word also means “satisfied”. In the present case, the contextual meaning (see below) is that the monk has expressed his satisfaction after being invited to take more, thus “refused an invitation to eat more”.

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Has finished his meal: has eaten any of the five cooked foods, even what fits on the tip of a blade of grass.

Refused an invitation to eat more:²²⁹ there is eating; there is cooked food; they stand within arm's reach; there is an offering; there is a refusal.²³⁰

Not left over: the making it left over is done with food that is unallowable;²³¹ it is done with food that has not been received;²³² it is done with food that is not held in hand;²³³ it is done by one who is not within arm's reach; it is done by one who has not finished his meal; it is done by one who has finished his meal, who has refused an invitation to eat more, but who has risen from his seat; "I've had enough," has not been said; it is not left over from one who is sick—this is called "not left over".

Left over: the making it left over is done with food that is allowable; it is done with food that has been received; it is done with food that is held in hand; it is done by one who is within arm's reach; it is done by one who has finished his meal; it is done by one who has finished his meal, who has refused an invitation to eat more, and who has not risen from his seat; "I've had enough," has been said; it is left over from one who is sick—this is called "left over".

229. For a discussion of the word *pavāreti*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

230. The punctuation of the Pali is wrong. According to Pvr 17:66.1 there are five aspects to such a refusal, and thus an additional comma is required between *thito* and *abhiharati*. "They" refers to the donor, whether male or female.

231. Literally, "It is done with what is unallowable."

232. The "it," both here and below, refers to the ceremony of making it left over.

233. Literally, "It is not done lifted."

Fresh food: apart from the five cooked foods, the post-midday tonics, the seven-day tonics, and the lifetime tonics, the rest is called “fresh food”.²³⁴

Cooked food:²³⁵ there are five kinds of cooked food: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.

If he receives it intending to eat it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.1.33

Permutations

If it is not left over, and he does not perceive it as such, and he eats fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is not left over, but he is unsure of it, and he eats fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is not left over, but he perceives it as such, and he eats fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.2.1

If he receives post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics for the purpose of food, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 3.2.4

If it is left over, but he does not perceive it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is left over, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is left over, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense. 3.2.6

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he eats it after having it made left over; if he receives it with the intention of having it made left over and then 3.3.1

234. “Fresh food” renders *khādanīya*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

235. “Cooked food” renders *bhojanīya*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

eating it; if he is taking food for the benefit of someone else; if he eats the leftovers from a sick person; if, when there is a reason, he uses post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on eating more after refusing an invitation, the fifth, is finished.

36. Encouraging a monastic to eat after refusing an invitation

Dutiyapavāraṇā

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time two monks were traveling
through the Kosalan country on their way to Sāvattthī. One monk
misbehaved and the other said to him, "Don't do that! It's not allow-
able." Because of that the first monk became resentful. They then
carried on to Sāvattthī.

Soon afterwards an association in Sāvattthī was offering a meal 1.8
to the Sangha. When the second monk had finished his meal and
refused an invitation to eat more, the resentful monk brought back
some almsfood from his own family. He then said to the other,
"Please eat!"

"There's no need. I'm full." 1.12

"The almsfood is nice, please eat." 1.13

And because he was pressured, he ate the almsfood. The resentful 1.14
monk then said to him, "Who are you to correct me when you eat
food that's not left over even though you have finished your meal
and refused an invitation to eat more?"

"Shouldn't you have told me?"²³⁶ 1.17

"Shouldn't you have asked?" 1.18

The second monk told the monks what had happened, and the 1.19
monks of few desires complained and criticized the other, "How
could a monk invite another monk to eat food that's not left over,
when the other has finished his meal and refused an invitation to eat
more?" ... "Is it true, monk, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.23

236. That is, why did he not say that the food was not left over.

1.24 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk invites a monk, whom he knows has finished his meal and refused an invitation to eat more, to eat fresh or cooked food that is not left over, saying, “Here, monk, eat,” aiming to criticize him, then when the other has eaten, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk: another monk.

Whom has finished his meal: whom has eaten any of the five cooked foods, even what fits on the tip of a blade of grass.

Refused an invitation to eat more: there is eating; there is cooked food; they stand within arm’s reach; there is an offering; there is a refusal.²³⁷

Not left over: the making it left over is done with food that is unallowable;²³⁸ it is done with food that has not been received;²³⁹ it is done with food that is not held in hand;²⁴⁰ it is done by one who is not within arm’s reach; it is done by one who has not

237. As with the previous rule, the punctuation of the Pali is wrong. An additional comma is required between *ñhito* and *abhiharati*. “They” refers to the donor, whether male or female.

238. Literally, “It is done with what is not allowable.”

239. The “it,” both here and below, refers to the ceremony of making it left over.

240. Literally, “It is not done lifted.”

finished his meal; it is done by one who has finished his meal, who has refused an invitation to eat more, but who has risen from his seat; “I’ve had enough,” has not been said; it is not left over from one who is sick—this is called “not left over”.

Fresh food: apart from the five cooked foods, the post-midday tonics, the seven-day tonics, and the lifetime tonics, the rest is called “fresh food”.

Cooked food: there are five kinds of cooked food: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.

Invites to eat: saying, “Take as much as you like.”

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him or the monk has told him.²⁴¹

Aiming to criticize him: if he offers it to him, thinking, “With this I’ll accuse him,” “I’ll remind him,” “I’ll counter accuse him,” “I’ll counter remind him,” “I’ll humiliate him,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If, because of what he says, the other monk receives it with the intention of eating it, then the donor commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, the donor commits an offense of wrong conduct. When the other monk has finished eating, the donor commits an offense entailing confession. 2.1.31

Permutations

If the other monk has refused an invitation to eat more, and the donor perceives that he has, and he invites him to eat fresh or cooked 2.2.1

241. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?)”. Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it simply refers to the recipient telling the resentful monk directly.

food that is not left over, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the other monk has refused an invitation to eat more, but the donor is unsure of it, and he invites him to eat fresh or cooked food that is not left over, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other monk has refused an invitation to eat more, but the donor does not perceive that he has, and he invites him to eat fresh or cooked food that is not left over, there is no offense.

2.2.4 If he invites him to eat post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics for the purpose of food, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, because of what he says, the other monk receives it with the intention of eating it, then the donor commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, the donor commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.7 If the other monk has not refused an invitation to eat more, but the donor perceives that he has, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other monk has not refused an invitation to eat more, but the donor is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other monk has not refused an invitation to eat more, and the donor does not perceive that he has, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

2.3.1 There is no offense: if he gives it after having it made left over; if he gives it, saying, “Have it made left over and then eat it;” if he gives it, saying, “Take this food for the benefit of someone else;” if he gives the leftovers from a sick person; if he gives, saying, “When there’s a reason, use these post-midday tonics,” “... use these seven-day tonics,” “... use these lifetime tonics;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The second training rule on encouraging a monastic to eat after refusing an invitation, the sixth, is finished.

37. Eating at the wrong time

Vikālabhojana

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, there was a hilltop fair in Rājagaha, which the monks from the group of seventeen went to see. When people saw the monks, they bathed them, anointed them, fed them cooked food, and gave them fresh food. They took that food and brought it back to the monastery. And they said to the monks from the group of six, “Help yourselves!” 1.1

“But where did you get this food?” And they told them what had happened. 1.7

“So, do you eat at the wrong time?” 1.9

“Yes.” 1.10

The monks from the group of six complained and criticized them, “How can those monks from the group of seventeen eat at the wrong time?” 1.11

They told the monks, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How can the monks from the group of seventeen eat at the wrong time?” ... “Is it true, monks, that you do this?” 1.13

“It’s true, sir.” 1.17

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.18

Final ruling

‘If a monk eats fresh or cooked food at the wrong time, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

At the wrong time: when the middle of the day has passed, until dawn.

Fresh food: apart from the five cooked foods, the post-midday tonics, the seven-day tonics, and the lifetime tonics, the rest is called “fresh food”.

Cooked food: there are five kinds of cooked food: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.

- 2.1.11 If he receives fresh or cooked food with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is the wrong time, and he perceives it as such, and he eats fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is the wrong time, but he is unsure of it, and he eats fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is the wrong time, but he perceives it as the right time, and he eats fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession.

- 2.2.4 If he receives post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics for the purpose of food, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

- 2.2.6 If it is the right time, but he perceives it as the wrong time, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is the right time, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is the right time, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if, when there is a reason, he uses post-midday 2.3.1
 tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics; if he is insane; if he is the
 first offender.

The training rule on eating at the wrong time, the seventh, is finished.

38. Eating stored food

Sannidhikāraka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time Venerable Belaṭṭhasīsa, Venerable Ānanda's preceptor, was staying in the wilderness. After walking for alms, he brought plain cooked rice back to the monastery where he dried and stored it. Whenever he got hungry, he moistened and ate it. As a result, he only went the village for alms after a long time.
- 1.5 The monks asked him, "Why do you only go for alms after such a long time?" And he told them.
- 1.8 "But do you eat food that you've stored?"
- 1.9 "Yes."
- 1.10 The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How can Venerable Belaṭṭhasīsa eat food that he has stored?" ... "Is it true, Belaṭṭhasīsa, that you do this?"
- 1.13 "It's true, sir."
- 1.14 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Belaṭṭhasīsa, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk eats fresh or cooked food that he has stored, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one

motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

That he has stored: received today and eaten on the following day.

Fresh food: apart from the five cooked foods, the post-midday tonics, the seven-day tonics, and the lifetime tonics, the rest is called “fresh food”.

Cooked food: there are five kinds of cooked food: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.

If he receives fresh or cooked food with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.1.11

Permutations

If it has been stored, and he perceives that it has, and he eats the fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1
If it has been stored, but he is unsure of it, and he eats the fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it has been stored, but he does not perceive that it has, and he eats the fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he receives post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics for the purpose of food, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.4

If it has not been stored, but he perceives that it has, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has not been stored, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has not been stored, and he does not perceive that it has, there is no offense. 2.2.6

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he both stores and eats it during the right time; if he both stores and eats post-midday tonics during the remainder of the day; if he both stores and eats seven-day tonics during the 2.3.1

seven-day period; if he uses lifetime tonics when there is a reason; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on eating stored food, the eighth, is finished.

39. Asking for fine foods

Paṇṭabhojana

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were eating fine
foods that they had requested for themselves. People complained
and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan monastics eat fine foods
that they have requested for themselves? Who doesn't like nice food?
Who doesn't prefer tasty food?"

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.6
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the
monks from the group of six eat fine foods that they have requested
for themselves?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.10

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.11
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

**'If a monk asks for any of these kinds of fine foods for himself—
that is, ghee, butter, oil, honey, syrup, fish, meat, milk, and curd—
and then eats it, he commits an offense entailing confession.'**"

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.16

Second sub-story

At one time a number of monks were sick. The monks who were 2.1
looking after them asked, "I hope you're bearing up? I hope you're
getting better?"

- 2.4 “Previously we ate fine foods that we had requested ourselves, and then we were comfortable. But now that the Buddha has prohibited this, we don’t request because we’re afraid of wrongdoing. And because of that we’re not comfortable.”
- 2.6 They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
“Monks, I allow a sick monk to eat fine foods that he has requested for himself.
- 2.9 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk who is not sick asks for any of these kinds of fine foods for himself—that is, ghee, butter, oil, honey, syrup, fish, meat, milk, and curd—and then eats it, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

These kinds of fine foods: ghee from cows, ghee from goats, ghee from buffaloes, or ghee from whatever animal whose meat is allowable.

Ghee: butter from those same animals.

Butter: sesame oil, mustard oil, honey-tree oil, castor oil, oil from fat.

Oil: honey from bees.

Honey: from sugarcane.²⁴²

242. “Syrup” renders *phāṇita*. I. B. Horner instead translates it as “molasses”, which doesn’t quite hit the mark. SED defines *phāṇita* as “the inspissated juice of the sugarcane or other plants”, in other words, “cane syrup”. According to the commentary at Sp 1.623 it can be either cooked or uncooked, the difference presumably whether it is raw or concentrated. “Syrup” seems closer to the mark than “molasses”.

Syrup: what lives in water is what is meant.²⁴³

Fish: the meat of those animals whose meat is allowable.

Meat: milk from cows, milk from goats, milk from buffaloes, or milk from whatever animal whose meat is allowable.

Milk: curd from those same animals.

Curd: whoever ...

A: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Monk: such kinds of fine foods.

Any of these kinds of fine foods: who is comfortable without fine foods.

Who is not sick: who is not comfortable without fine foods.

If he is not sick and he requests for himself, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he receives it with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.1.30

Permutations

If he is not sick, and he does not perceive himself as sick, and he eats fine foods that he has requested for himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is not sick, but he is unsure of it, and he eats fine foods that he has requested for himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is not sick, but he perceives himself as sick, and he eats fine foods that he has requested for himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.2.1

If he is sick, but he does not perceive himself as sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he is sick, but he is unsure of it, he 3.2.4

243. Here I follow the alternative reading *udakacaro* found in the PTS version. *Udako* must be an editing mistake.

commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he is sick, and he perceives himself as sick, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 3.3.1 There is no offense: if he is sick; if he asked for it when he was sick, but eats it when he is no longer sick; if he eats the leftovers from one who is sick; if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on asking for fine foods, the ninth, is finished.

40. Eating ungiven food

Dantapona

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying in the house with the peaked 1.1
roof in the Great Wood near Vesālī. At that time a monk who only
used discarded things was staying in a charnel ground. He disliked
receiving things from people. Instead he would take whatever was
offered to the dead at the charnel ground, at the foot of trees, or at
the threshold, and he would use that.²⁴⁴ People complained and crit-
icized him, “How can this monk take the offerings to our ancestors
and use them?”²⁴⁵ This monk is big and strong. He probably eats
human flesh too!”

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.7
of few desires complained and criticized him, “How can this monk
eat food that hasn’t been given?” ... “Is it true, monk, that you do
this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.11

The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how can you do this? 1.12
This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

**‘If a monk eats food that has not been given, he commits an offense
entailing confession.’”**

244. “The threshold”, *ummāra*, would seem to refer the entry point to the charnel ground. Sp-yoj 2.263: *Ummārepīti susānassa indakhīlepi*, “*Ummārepī*: also at the entry post to the charnel ground.”

245. Although this is not specified by the text, such offerings would mostly have been food.

- 1.17 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards the monks did not use water or tooth cleaners because they were afraid of wrongdoing. They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, I allow you to use water and tooth cleaners after taking them yourselves.

- 2.4 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk eats food that has not been given, except for water and tooth cleaners, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

That has not been given: what has not been received is what is meant.

Given: standing within arm’s reach of one giving by body or by what is connected to his body or by releasing, he receives it by body or by what is connected to his body—this is called “given”.

Food: whatever is edible, apart from water and tooth cleaners—this is called “food”.

Except for water and tooth cleaners: apart from water and tooth cleaners.

- 3.1.13 If he takes it with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it has not been received, and he does not perceive it as such, and he eats it, except for water and tooth cleaners, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it has not been received, but he is unsure of it, and he eats it, except for water and tooth cleaners, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it has not been not received, but he perceives it as such, and he eats it, except for water and tooth cleaners, he commits an offense entailing confession. 3.2.1

If it has been received, but he does not perceive it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has been received, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has been received, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense. 3.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is water or tooth cleaners; if, when there is a reason, but there is no attendant, he himself takes the four foul edibles and eats them;²⁴⁶ if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 3.3.1

The training rule on eating ungiven food, the tenth, is finished.

The fourth subchapter on eating is finished.

This is the summary:

“Alms, group, another, cookie,
And two are spoken on invitations;
At the wrong time, store, milk,
With tooth cleaner—those are the ten.” 3.3.9

246. These are dung, urine, ash, and clay, see Kd 6:14.6.4.

41. Giving food to non-Buddhist monastics

Acelaka

Origin story

- 1.1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying in the house with the peaked roof in the Great Wood near Vesālī, the Sangha had an abundance of fresh food. Venerable Ānanda told the Buddha, who said, “Well then, Ānanda, give the cookies to those who take leftovers.”
- 1.1.4 “Yes, sir.” Ānanda had them sit in a row and gave them one cookie each, until he accidentally gave two to a female wanderer. The female wanderers sitting next to her said to her, “This monastic is your lover.”
- 1.1.6 “He’s not. He gave me two, thinking they were one.”
- 1.1.7 And a second time ... And a third time Ānanda gave them one cookie each, until he accidentally gave two to that same female wanderer. Once again the female wanderers sitting next to her said to her, “This monastic is your lover.”
- 1.1.10 “He’s not. He gave me two, thinking they were one.”
- 1.1.11 And they started to argue about whether or not they were lovers.
- 1.2.1 A certain Ājīvaka ascetic, too, went to that distribution of food. A monk mixed rice with a large amount of ghee and gave him a large lump. He took it and left. Another Ājīvaka asked him, “Where did you get that lump?”
- 1.2.5 “From the food distribution of the ascetic Gotama, that shaven-headed householder.”
- 1.2.6 Some lay followers overheard that conversation between those Ājīvaka ascetics. They then went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down, and said, “Sir, these monastics of other religions want to disparage the Buddha, the Teaching, and the Sangha. It would be good if the monks didn’t personally give anything to the monastics of other religions.”
- 1.2.10 After the Buddha had instructed, inspired, and gladdened those lay followers with a teaching, they got up from their seats, bowed

down, circumambulated him with their right sides toward him, and left. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: “Well then, monks, I will lay down a training rule 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. And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk personally gives fresh or cooked food to a naked ascetic, to a male wanderer, or to a female wanderer, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A naked ascetic: any wanderer who is naked.

A male wanderer: any male wanderer apart from Buddhist monks and novice monks.

A female wanderer: any female wanderer apart from Buddhist nuns, trainee nuns, and novice nuns.

Fresh food: apart from the five cooked foods, water, and tooth cleaners, the rest is called “fresh food”.

Cooked food: there are five kinds of cooked food: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.

Gives: if he gives by body or by what is connected to the body or by releasing, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is a monastic of another religion, and he perceives them as such, and he personally gives them fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a monastic of another religion, but he is unsure of it, and he personally gives them fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a monastic of another religion, but he does not perceive them as such, and he personally gives them fresh or cooked food, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If he gives water or a tooth cleaner, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a monastic of another religion, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a monastic of another religion, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a monastic of another religion, and he does not perceive them as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he does not give, but has it given; if he gives by placing it near the person; if he gives ointments for external use; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on giving food to non-Buddhist monastics, the first, is finished.

42. Dismissing a monk during almsround

Uyyojana

Origin story

On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in A- 1.1
nāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan said to
his brother’s student, “Come, let’s go to the village for alms.” Then,
without getting him any food, he sent him away, saying, “Go away!
I’m not comfortable talking or sitting with you, but only if I talk and
sit by myself.” But since the right time for eating was coming to an
end, the student was unable to walk for alms. As he returned to the
monastery, there was nobody offering food, and so he missed his
meal.

He then went to the monastery and told the monks what had 1.7
happened. The monks of few desires complained and criticized
Upananda, “How could Venerable Upananda say to a monk, ‘Come,
let’s go to the village for alms,’ and then send him away without
getting him any food?” ... “Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.11

The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you do 1.12
this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**‘If a monk says 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,
sends him away, saying, “Go away! I’m not comfortable talking
or sitting with you, but only if I talk and sit by myself,” and he
does so only for this reason and no other, he commits an offense
entailing confession.’”**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

To a monk: to another monk.

Come ... to the village or town: a village, also a town, also a city; both a village and a town.

He has had food given to him: he has had congee, a meal, fresh food, or cooked food given to him.

Not: he has not had anything given to him.

Sends away: if, wanting to laugh with a woman, wanting to enjoy himself with her, wanting to sit down in private with her, wanting to misbehave with her, he says, “Go away! I’m not comfortable talking or sitting with you, but only if I talk and sit by myself,” and he sends him away, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the second monk is in the process of going beyond sight or beyond hearing, the first monk commits an offense of wrong conduct. When the second monk has gone beyond, the first monk commits an offense entailing confession.

He does so only for this reason and no other: there is no other reason for sending him away.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If the second monk is fully ordained, and the first monk perceives him as such, and he sends him away, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the second monk is fully ordained, but the first monk is unsure of it, and he sends him away, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the second monk is fully ordained, but the first monk does not perceive him as such, and he sends him away, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he puts him down, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.²⁴⁷ 2.2.4
 If he sends away one who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he puts him down, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If the other is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, 2.2.7
 he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he sends him away, thinking, “Together we 2.3.1
 won’t get enough;” if he sends him away, thinking, “If he sees these valuable goods, he’ll become greedy;” if he sends him away, thinking, “If he sees this woman, he’ll become lustful;” if he sends him away, saying, “Take congee or a meal or fresh food or cooked food to the one who is sick or to the one who is left behind or to the one who is guarding the dwellings;” if he does not want to misbehave; if he sends him away when there is something to be done; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on dismissing a monk
 during almsround, the second, is finished.*

247. “Puts him down” renders *kalisāsanam āropeti*. Sp 2.277: *Kalisāsanam āropeti* “*kali*”*ti* *kodho*; *tassa sāsanam āropeti*; *kodhassa āṇam āropeti*; *kodhavasena ṭhānanisajjādīsu dosam dassetvā* “*passatha bho imassa ṭhānam, nisajjam ālokitam vilokitam khāṇuko viya tiṭṭhati, sunakho viya nisīdati, makkato viya ito cito ca viloketi*”*ti evam amanāpavacanam vadati* “*appeva nāma imināpi ubbāḷho paḷkameyyā*”*ti*. “*Kalisāsanam āropeti*: *kali* means anger. He inflicts a teaching because of that; he inflicts punishment because of anger. He finds faults because of anger in regard to the standing, sitting, etc., saying, ‘See how he stands, sits, looks this way and that. He stands like a post, sits like a dog, looks here and there like a monkey.’ He speaks such unpleasant speech hoping he will depart in a huff.”

43. Intruding on a lustful couple

Sabhojana

Origin story

- 1.1 On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan went to the house of a friend and sat down with his wife in their bedroom. The husband approached Upananda, bowed, and sat down. He then said to his wife, "Please give him alms." And she did so.
- 1.6 Soon afterwards he said, "Please leave, sir, the alms have been given."
- 1.7 But the woman, knowing that her husband was lustful, said, "Please sit, sir, don't go."
- 1.8 A second time and a third time he repeated his request, and both times his wife repeated hers.
- 1.11 He then left the house and complained to the monks, "Venerables, Venerable Upananda is seated with my wife in our bedroom. When I ask him to leave because we're busy, he doesn't want to go."
- 1.15 The monks of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, "How could Venerable Upananda sit down intruding on a lustful couple?" ... "Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?"
- 1.18 "It's true, sir."
- 1.19 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk sits down intruding on a lustful couple, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A lustful couple: both a woman and a man are present. The woman and the man have not both left, and both are not without lust.

Intruding on: enters after.

Sits down: in a large house, if he sits down more than one arm's reach inside the door frame, he commits an offense entailing confession. In a small house, if he sits down beyond the ridge beam, he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁴⁸

Permutations

If it is a bedroom, and he perceives it as such, and he sits down intruding on a lustful couple, he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁴⁹ If it is a bedroom, but he is unsure of it, and he sits down intruding on a lustful couple, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a bedroom, but he does not perceive it as such, and he sits down intruding on a lustful couple, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If it is not a bedroom, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a bedroom, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a bedroom, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense. 2.2.4

248. "Ridge beam" renders *piṭṭhivaṃsa*. Sp 2.280: *Piṭṭhivaṃsaṃ atikkamitvāti iminā majjhātikkamaṃ dasseti*; "*Piṭṭhivaṃsaṃ atikkamitvā*: by this going beyond the middle is shown."

249. "Bedroom" renders *sayanighara*, literally, "house for sleeping". Kkh-pt: *Sayanigharanti sayanīyagharaṃ, vāsagehanti attho*, "Bedroom: a house to be slept in. The meaning is a house for living in."

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if, in a large house, he sits down, but not more than one arm's reach inside the door frame; if, in a small house, he sits down, but not beyond the ridge beam; if he has a companion monk; if both have left; if both are without lust; if it is not a bedroom; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on intruding on a lustful couple, the third, is finished.

44. Sitting with a woman in a concealed place

Rahopatiṭṭhanna

Origin story

On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattṭhī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan went to the house of a friend and sat down in private on a concealed seat with his wife. The husband complained and criticized him, "How could Venerable Upananda sit down in private on a concealed seat with my wife?" 1.1

The monks heard the complaints of that man, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, "How could Venerable Upananda sit down in private on a concealed seat with a woman?" ... "Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?" 1.5

"It's true, sir." 1.9

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.10

Final ruling

'If a monk sits down in private on a concealed seat with a woman, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A woman: a human female, not a female spirit, not a female ghost, not a female animal; even a girl born on that very day, let alone an older one.

With: together.

In private: private to the eye and private to the ear.

Private to the eye: one is unable to see them winking, raising an eyebrow, or nodding.

Private to the ear: one is unable to hear ordinary speech.

A concealed seat: it is concealed by a wall, a screen, a door, a cloth screen, a tree, a pillar, a grain container, or anything else.

Sits down: if the monk sits down or lies down next to the seated woman, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the woman sits down or lies down next to the seated monk, he commits an offense entailing confession. If both are seated or both are lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

2.2.1 If it is a woman, and he perceives her as such, and he sits down in private on a concealed seat with her, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a woman, but he is unsure of it, and he sits down in private on a concealed seat with her, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a woman, but he does not perceive her as such, and he sits down in private on a concealed seat with her, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.4 If he sits down in private on a concealed seat with a female spirit, a female ghost, a *paṇḍaka*, or a female animal in the form of a woman, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.²⁵⁰ If it is not a woman, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

250. The Pali reads *tiracchānagatāya vā manussaviggahitthiyā vā*, but it is not clear what *manussaviggahitthiyā* would refer to in this context, and so I take this to be an editing mistake. I here follow the PTS reading, *tiracchānagatamanussaviggahitthiyā vā*, which makes better sense and is consistent with the following rule.

If it is not a woman, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, and he does not perceive them as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he has a male companion who understands; if 2.3.1 he stands and does not sit down; if he is not seeking privacy; if he sits down preoccupied with something else;²⁵¹ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on sitting with a woman
in a concealed place, the fourth, is finished.*

251. Sp 5.467: *Aññavihitoti aññaṃ cintayamāno*, “*Aññavihita*: thinking of something else.”

45. Sitting alone with a woman

Rahonisajja

Origin story

- 1.1 On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan went to the house of a friend and sat down in private alone with his wife. The husband complained and criticized him, “How could Venerable Upananda sit down in private alone with my wife?”
- 1.5 The monks heard the complaints of that man, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, “How could Venerable Upananda sit down in private alone with a woman?” ... “Is it true, Upananda, that you did this?”
- 1.9 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk sits down in private alone with a woman, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A woman: a human female, not a female spirit, not a female ghost, not a female animal. She understands and is capable of discerning good and bad speech, what is decent and what is indecent.

With: together.

Alone: just the monk and the woman.

In private: private to the eye and private to the ear.

Private to the eye: one is unable to see them winking, raising an eyebrow, or nodding.

Private to the ear: one is unable to hear ordinary speech.

Sits down: if the monk sits down or lies down next to the seated woman, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the woman sits down or lies down next to the seated monk, he commits an offense entailing confession. If both are seated or both are lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it is a woman, and he perceives her as such, and he sits down in private alone with her, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If it is a woman, but he is unsure of it, and he sits down in private alone with her, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a woman, but he does not perceive her as such, and he sits down in private alone with her, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he sits down in private alone with a female spirit, a female ghost, a *paṇḍaka*, or a female animal in the form of a woman, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.4

If it is not a woman, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, and he does not perceive them as such, there is no offense. 2.2.5

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he has a male companion who understands; if he stands and does not sit down; if he is not seeking privacy; if he 2.3.1

sits down preoccupied with something else;²⁵² if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on sitting alone with a woman, the fifth, is finished.

252. Sp 5.467: *Aññavihitoti aññaṃ cintayamāno*, “*Aññavihita*: thinking of something else.”

46. Visiting families before a meal

Cāritta

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, a family that was supporting Venerable Upananda the Sakyan had invited him to a meal, and they had invited other monks too. But since Upananda was visiting other families before that meal, the other monks said to that family, “Please give the meal.” 1.1

“Please wait, sirs, until Venerable Upananda arrives.” 1.7

A second time ... A third time those monks said, “Please give the meal before it is too late.” 1.8

“But we prepared the meal because of Venerable Upananda. Please wait until he arrives.” 1.11

Then, after visiting those families, Upananda arrived late, and those monks did not eat as much as they had intended. The monks of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, “How can Venerable Upananda visit families first when invited to a meal?” ... “Is it true, Upananda, that you do this?” 1.13

“It’s true, sir.” 1.18

The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.19

First preliminary ruling

‘If a monk who has been invited to a meal visits families beforehand, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.24

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards a family that was supporting Upananda sent fresh food to the Sangha. They instructed that the food should be shown to Upananda and then given to the Sangha.
- 2.3 But on that occasion Upananda had gone to the village for alms. When those people arrived at the monastery, they asked for Upananda, and they were told where he was. They said, “Venerables, after showing it to Venerable Upananda, this fresh food is to be given to the Sangha.” The monks told the Buddha, who then gave a teaching and addressed the monks: “Well then, monks, receive it and put it aside until Upananda returns.”
- 2.11 When he heard that the Buddha had prohibited visiting families before the meal, Upananda visited them after the meal instead. As a consequence, he returned late to the monastery, and the food had to be returned to the donors.
- 2.12 The monks of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, “How can Venerable Upananda visit families after the meal?” ... “Is it true, Upananda, that you do this?”
- 2.15 “It’s true, sir.”
- 2.16 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Second preliminary ruling

‘If a monk who has been invited to a meal visits families beforehand or afterwards, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

- 2.21 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Third sub-story

- 3.1 Soon afterwards it was the robe-giving season. But being afraid of wrongdoing, the monks did not visit families. As a result, they only got a small amount of robe-cloth. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to visit families during the robe-giving season.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 3.5

Third preliminary ruling

‘If a monk who has been invited to a meal visits families beforehand or afterwards, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. This is the appropriate occasion: it is the robe-giving season.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 3.8

Fourth sub-story

Soon afterwards the monks were making robes, and they needed a 4.1
needle, thread, and scissors. But being afraid of wrongdoing, they
did not visit families. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to visit families at a time of making robes.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 4.5

Fourth preliminary ruling

‘If a monk who has been invited to a meal visits families beforehand or afterwards, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: it is the robe-giving season; it is a time of making robes.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 4.8

Fifth sub-story

Soon afterwards there were sick monks who needed medicines. But 5.1
being afraid of wrongdoing, the monks did not visit families. They
told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to visit families after informing an available monk.

5.5 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk who has been invited to a meal visits families beforehand or afterwards without informing an available monk, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: it is the robe-giving season; it is a time of making robes.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Invited: invited to eat any of the five cooked foods.

To a meal: the invitation includes a meal.

An available monk: he is able to inform and then enter.

No available monk: he is not able to inform and then enter.

Beforehand: he has not yet eaten what he has been invited to eat.

Afterwards: even if he has just eaten what fits on the tip of a blade of grass from what he has been invited to eat.

A family: there are four kinds of families: the aristocratic family, the brahmin family, the merchant family, the worker family.

Visits families: if he enters the vicinity of someone else’s house, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he crosses the threshold with the first foot, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he crosses the threshold with the second foot, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Except on an appropriate occasion: unless it is an appropriate occasion.

It is the robe-giving season: for one who has not participated in the robe-making ceremony, it is the last month of the rainy season.

For one who has participated in the robe-making ceremony, it is the five-month period.²⁵³

It is a time of making robes: when he is making robes.

Permutations

If he has been invited, and he perceives that he has, and he visits families beforehand or afterwards without informing an available monk, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has been invited, but he is unsure of it, and he visits families beforehand or afterwards without informing an available monk, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has been invited, but he does not perceive that he has, and he visits families beforehand or afterwards without informing an available monk, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. 6.2.1

If he has not been invited, but he perceives that he has, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has not been invited, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has not been invited, and he does not perceive that he has, there is no offense. 6.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is an appropriate occasion; if he enters after informing an available monk; if, when there is no available monk, he enters without informing anyone; if the road passes someone else's house; if the road passes the vicinity of someone else's house; if he is going between monasteries; if he is going to a nunnery; if he is going to the dwelling place of the monastics of another religion; if 6.3.1

253. "Robe-making ceremony" refers to the *kathina saṅghakamma*, the making of the *kathina* robe, and the rejoicing in the process, all three together represented by the words *(an)atthate kathine*. "The five month period" is the last month of the rainy season plus the four months of the cold season. See also *kathina* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

he is returning to the monastery; if he is going to the house where he has been invited;²⁵⁴ if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on visiting families before a meal, the sixth, is finished.

254. Sp 2.302: *Bhattiyagharanti nimantitagharaṃ vā salākabhattādidāyākānaṃ vā gharaṃ*, “*Bhattiyaghara*: the house where he has been invited or the house of donors of a meal drawn by lots, etc.”

47. Accepting an invitation of more than four months

Catumāsapaccayapavāraṇā

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying in the Sakyan country in the Banyan Tree Monastery at Kapilavatthu, Mahānāma the Sakyan had an abundance of tonics.²⁵⁵ He went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down, and said, “Sir, I wish to invite the Sangha to ask for tonics for four months.” 1.1.1

“Good, good, Mahānāma. Please do so.” 1.1.5

But the monks were afraid of wrongdoing and did not accept. They then told the Buddha what had happened. ... 1.1.7

“Monks, I allow you to accept an invitation to ask for tonics for four months.”

Yet the monks only asked Mahānāma for a small amount of tonics, and so he still had an abundance. A second time he went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down, and said, “Sir, I wish to invite the Sangha to ask for tonics for a further four months.” 1.2.1

“Good, good, Mahānāma. Please do so.” 1.2.4

Again the monks were afraid of wrongdoing and did not accept. They told the Buddha. ... 1.2.6

“Monks, I allow you to accept a further invitation.”

Once again the monks only asked Mahānāma for a small amount of tonics, and so he still had an abundance. A third time he went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down, and said, “Sir, I wish to invite the Sangha to ask for tonics for life.” 1.3.1

255. “Tonics” renders *bhesajja*. In the origin story below *bhesajja* seems to refer to the five standard tonics, and I translate it accordingly. The commentary at Sp 2.306 glosses *bhesajja* with *sappitelādisu*, “Ghee, oil, etc.,” which lends some support to this view. In the actual rule, however, the word *paccaya* is used, which suggests a broader meaning. See comment to the actual rule below.

1.3.4 “Good, good, Mahānāma. Please do so.”

1.3.6 Yet again the monks were afraid of wrongdoing and did not accept. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to accept a permanent invitation.”

1.4.1 At that time the monks from the group of six were shabbily dressed and improper in appearance. Mahānāma criticized them, “Venerables, why are you shabbily dressed and improper in appearance? Shouldn’t one who has gone forth be suitably dressed and proper in appearance?”

1.4.4 The monks from the group of six developed a grudge against Mahānāma. Thinking of ways to humiliate him, it occurred to them, “Mahānāma has invited the Sangha to ask for tonics. Let’s ask him for ghee.”

1.4.7 They then went to Mahānāma and said, “We need a *doṇa* measure of ghee.”²⁵⁶

1.4.8 “Please wait until tomorrow. People have gone to the cow-pen to get ghee. You may come and get it in the morning.”

1.4.11 A second time and a third time the monks from the group of six said the same thing, and Mahānāma replied as before. They then said, “Why do you give an invitation if you don’t wish to give?”

1.4.17 Mahānāma complained and criticized them, “How can they not wait for one day when asked?”

1.4.18 The monks heard the complaints of Mahānāma, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How could the monks from the group of six not wait for one day when asked by Mahānāma?” ... “Is it true, monks, that you acted like this?”

1.4.22 “It’s true, sir.”

1.4.23 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you act like this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

256. According T. W. Rhys Davids in “On the Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon: with a discussion of the Ceylon date of the Buddha’s death”, p. 18, one *doṇa* is equivalent to 64 handfuls. This is perhaps roughly equivalent to one liter.

Final ruling

‘A monk who is not sick may accept an invitation to ask for requisites for four months. If he accepts one beyond that limit, except if it is a further invitation or a permanent invitation, he commits an offense entailing confession.’²⁵⁷

Definitions

A monk who is not sick may accept an invitation to ask for requisites for four months: he may accept an invitation to ask for requisites for the sick.

He may also accept a further invitation: he should think, “I’ll ask when I’m sick.”

He may also accept a permanent invitation: he should think, “I’ll ask when I’m sick.”

If he accepts one beyond that limit: there are invitations that have a limit on the tonics, but no limit on the time period; there are invitations that have a limit on the time period, but no limit on the tonics; there are invitations that have a limit on both the tonics and the time period; there are invitations that have neither a limit on the tonics nor on the time period.

Limit on the tonics: the tonics are restricted: “I invite you to ask for these particular tonics.”

257. I render *paccaya* as “requisites”, not as “tonics”. It might seem from the origin story and the word analysis below that this rule deals with tonics or medicines, *bhesajja*. The problem with this view, however, is that *paccaya*, when used alone, never has this meaning in the Vinaya, nor in the four main Nikāyas. When *paccaya* is used by itself, it invariably means cause, condition, foundation, support, or something to this effect. It only refers to medicines in compounds such as *gilāna-ppaccaya-bhesajja-parikkhāra*, “medicines and requisites to support the sick”, where it is the context that gives it its specific reference. In the present rule there is no such context. The meaning of the word remains “support”. Given that the rules must have existed before the Vibhaṅga, the meaning of the rule is independent of it. We can only conclude that the meaning of *paccaya* must be “support”, that is, any material requisite that supports the monastic life. See AN 4.79 for the use of *paccaya* in this sense.

Limit on the time period: the time period is restricted: “I invite you to ask during this particular period of time.”

Limit on both the tonics and the time period: both the tonics and the time period are restricted: “I invite you to ask for these particular tonics during this particular period of time.”

Neither a limit on the tonics nor on the time period: neither the tonics nor the time period is restricted.

2.1.20 When there is a limit on the tonics, if he asks for tonics other than those he has been invited to ask for, he commits an offense entailing confession. When there is a limit on the time period, if he asks outside of the period during which he has been invited to ask, he commits an offense entailing confession. When there is a limit on both the tonics and on the time period, if he asks for tonics other than those he has been invited to ask for or he asks outside of the period during which he has been invited to ask, he commits an offense entailing confession. When there is neither a limit on the tonics nor on the time period, there is no offense.

2.2.1 If he asks for tonics when he has no need for tonics, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he asks for a tonic other than the tonic he needs, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

2.2.3.1 If it is beyond the limit, and he perceives it as such, and he asks for tonics, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is beyond the limit, but he is unsure of it, and he asks for tonics, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is beyond the limit, but he does not perceive it as such, and he asks for tonics, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.6 If it is not beyond the limit, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not beyond the limit, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not beyond the limit, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he asks for those tonics for which he was 2.3.1
 invited to ask; if he asks during the time period for which he was
 invited to ask; if he asks by informing, “You have invited me to ask
 for these tonics, but I need such-and-such a tonic;” if he asks by
 informing, “The time period during which you invited me to ask has
 passed, but I need tonics;” if it is from relatives; if it is from those
 who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of someone else;
 if it is by means of his own property; if he is insane; if he is the first
 offender.

*The training rule on accepting an invitation of
 more than four months, the seventh, is finished.*

48. Going to see a mobilized army

Uyyuttasenā

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattṭhī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, King Pasenadi of Kosala was marching out with the army, and the monks from the group of six went to see it. When King Pasenadi saw the monks coming, he summoned them and said, "Venerables, why have you come here?"
- 1.7 "We wish to see the great king."
- 1.8 "What's the use of seeing me finding pleasure in battle? Shouldn't you see the Buddha?"
- 1.10 And people complained and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan monastics go to see the army? It's our misfortune that we must go out with the army for the sake of our livelihoods and because of our wives and children."
- 1.13 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How could the monks from the group of six go to see the army?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"
- 1.17 "It's true, sir."
- 1.18 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

'If a monk goes to see an army, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

- 1.23 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards a certain monk had a sick uncle in the army. The 2.1
 uncle sent a message to that monk: “I’m with the army and I’m sick.
 Please come, venerable. I want you to come.”

Knowing that the Buddha had laid down a rule against going to 2.6
 see an army, that monk thought, “I have a sick uncle in the army.
 What should I do now?” And he told the Buddha. Soon afterwards
 the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

**“Monks, I allow you to go to the army when there’s a suitable
 reason.**

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.12

Final ruling

**‘If a monk goes to see an army, except if there is a suitable reason,
 he commits an offense entailing confession.’²⁵⁸**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
 unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one
 motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to
 stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

An army: it has left the inhabited area and is either encamped or
 marching.

An army: elephants, horses, chariots, infantry. An elephant has
 twelve men; a horse has three men; a chariot has four men; an
 infantry unit has four men with arrows in hand.

258. “Army” renders *uyyutta sena*, which might be rendered “a mobilized army”.
 At the time of the Buddha it seems armies consisted entirely of reserve troops
 that would then be mobilized at times of war. With the advent of professional
 armies, however, armies are always more or less mobilized. Thus my rendering.

- 3.1.10 If he is on his way to see it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Wherever he stands to see it, he commits an offense entailing confession. Every time he goes beyond the range of sight and then sees it again, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Except if there is a suitable reason: unless there is a suitable reason.

Permutations

- 3.2.1 If it is an army, and he perceives it as such, and he goes to see it, except if there is a suitable reason, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an army, but he is unsure of it, and he goes to see it, except if there is a suitable reason, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an army, but he does not perceive it as such, and he goes to see it, except if there is a suitable reason, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 3.2.4 If he is on his way to see one division of a fourfold army, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Wherever he stands to see it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Every time he goes beyond the range of sight and then sees it again, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 3.2.7 If it is not an army, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not an army, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not an army, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 3.3.1 There is no offense: if he sees it while standing in a monastery; if the army comes to where the monk is standing, sitting, or lying down; if he sees it while walking in the opposite direction; if he has a suitable reason; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

48. GOING TO SEE A MOBILIZED ARMY

The training rule on going to see a mobilized army, the eighth, is finished.

49. Staying more than three days with an army

Senāvāsa

Origin story

- 1.1 On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six went to the army on some business, and they stayed there for more than three nights. People complained and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan monastics stay with the army? It's our misfortune that we must stay with the army for the sake of our livelihoods and because of our wives and children."
- 1.6 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How could the monks from the group of six stay with the army for more than three nights?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"
- 1.10 "It's true, sir."
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If that monk has a reason for going to the army, he may stay with the army for two or three nights. If he stays longer than that, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

Definitions

If that monk has a reason for going to the army: if he has a reason, if he has something to do.

He may stay with the army for two or three nights: he may stay for two or for three nights.

If he stays longer than that: if he is staying with the army at sunset on the fourth day, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it is more than three nights, and he perceives it as more, and he is staying with the army, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If it is more than three nights, but he is unsure of it, and he is staying with the army, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is more than three nights, but he perceives it as less, and he is staying with the army, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If it is less than three nights, but he perceives it as more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than three nights, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is less than three nights, and he perceives it as less, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he stays for two or three nights; if he stays for less than two or three nights; if he stays for two nights, then leaves before dawn on the third night, and then stays again; if he stays because he is sick; if he stays because he has to take care of someone who is sick; if the army is obstructed by an enemy army; if he is obstructed from leaving; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on staying more than three days with an army, the ninth, is finished.

50. Seeing an army in action

Uyyodhika

Origin story

- 1.1 On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha-piṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were staying with the army for two or three nights. They went to see battles, troop reviews, the massing of the army, and troop inspections. One of the monks who went to a battle was struck by an arrow. People teased him, "We hope you had a good battle, venerable. How many targets did you hit?" And because they teased him, he felt humiliated.
- 1.7 People complained and criticized those monks, "How can the Sakyan monastics go to see a battle? It's our misfortune that we must go to battles for the sake of our livelihoods and because of our wives and children."
- 1.10 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How could the monks from the group of six go to see a battle?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"
- 1.14 "It's true, sir."
- 1.15 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk who is staying with an army for two or three nights goes to a battle, a troop review, a massing of the army, or a troop inspection, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

If a monk who is staying with an army for two or three nights:

he is staying for two or for three nights.

A battle: wherever fighting is seen.

A troop review: so many elephants, so many horses, so many chariots, so much infantry.

A massing of the army: the elephants should set out from here; the horses should set out from here; the chariots should set out from here; the infantry should set out from here.

A troop: an elephant troop, a horse troop, a chariot troop, an infantry troop. The smallest troop of elephants is three elephants; the smallest troop of horses is three horses; the smallest troop of chariots is three chariots; the smallest troop of infantry is four men with arrows in hand.

If he is on his way to see it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Wherever he stands to see it, he commits an offense entailing confession. Every time he goes beyond the range of sight and then sees it again, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.1.12

Permutations

If he is on his way to see one division of a fourfold army, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Wherever he stands to see it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Every time he goes beyond the range of sight and then sees it again, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.1

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he sees it while standing in a monastery; if the army comes to where the monk is standing, sitting, or lying down, and he then sees fighting; if he sees it while walking in the opposite direction; if he goes because there is something to be done, and he 2.3.1

then sees it; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on seeing an army in action, the tenth, is finished.

The fifth subchapter on naked ascetics is finished.

This is the summary:

2.3.12 “Cookie, talking, three on Upananda,
And indeed supporting;
Mahānāma, Pasenadi,
Army, and struck: those are the ten.”

51. Drinking alcohol

Surāpāna

Origin story

On one occasion when the Buddha was wandering in the country 1.1
of Ceti on his way to Bhaddavatikā, he was seen by a number of
cowherds, shepherds, farmers, and travelers.²⁵⁹ They said to him,
“Sir, don’t go to Ambatittha. There’s a highly venomous dragon with
supernormal powers there, in the hermitage of a dreadlocked ascetic.
Don’t let it harm you.” The Buddha was silent. They repeated their
request a second and a third time, and the Buddha remained silent.

The Buddha then continued on to Bhaddavatikā, and he stayed 1.13
there.

Just then Venerable Sāgata went to the hermitage of that dread- 1.14
locked ascetic and entered his fire hut. After preparing a spread
of grass, he sat down, crossed his legs, straightened his body, and
established mindfulness in front of him. Seeing that Sāgata had en-
tered the fire hut, the dragon was upset and emitted smoke. Sāgata,
too, emitted smoke. The dragon was not able to contain his rage
and emitted flames. Sāgata entered the fire element and he, too,
emitted flames. Then, after conquering fire with fire, Sāgata went to
Bhaddavatikā.

After staying at Bhaddavatikā for as long as he liked, the Buddha 1.20
set out wandering toward Kosambī.

When he arrived, the lay followers there received him. 1.22

But the lay followers at Kosambī had heard about Sāgata fighting 1.23
the Ambatittha dragon. And so after receiving the Buddha, they went
to see Sāgata. They bowed, stood to one side, and said, “Venerable,
what can we prepare for you that’s delicious but hard to get?”

259. This is a standard group of people also found at MN 50 and MN 86.

- 1.25 The monks from the group of six replied, “There’s a delicious liquor called Kāpotikā, which is hard for the monks to get. Prepare that.”
- 1.26 And the lay followers prepared Kāpotikā in house after house. Then, when they saw that Sāgata had entered the town for alms, they said to him, “Drink, venerable, drink the Kāpotikā liquor.” Sāgata drank that liquor in house after house, and as he was leaving town, he collapsed at the town gate.
- 1.28 Just then the Buddha, together with a number of monks, was also leaving town, and he saw Sāgata at the town gate. He said, “Monks, pick up Sāgata.” Saying, “Yes, sir,” they led him to the monastery, where they put him down with his head toward the Buddha. But Sāgata turned around, pointing his feet toward the Buddha.
- 1.32 The Buddha said, “Previously, monks, wasn’t Sāgata respectful and deferential toward me?”
- 1.33 “Yes.”
- 1.34 “But is he now?”
- 1.35 “Certainly not.”
- 1.36 “Just recently, didn’t Sāgata fight the Ambatittha dragon?”
- 1.37 “Yes.”
- 1.38 “Would he now be able to fight a dragon?”
- 1.39 “Certainly not.”
- 1.40 “So, monks, should one drink that which makes one senseless?”
- 1.41 “Certainly not, sir.”
- 1.42 “It’s not suitable, monks, it’s not proper for Sāgata, it’s not worthy of a monastic, it’s not allowable, it’s not to be done. How could Sāgata drink alcoholic drinks? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk drinks this or that kind of alcoholic drink, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

This kind of alcoholic drink: alcoholic drinks made from flour, alcoholic drinks made from cookies, alcoholic drinks made from rice, those with yeast added, those made from a combination of ingredients.

That kind of alcoholic drink: alcoholic drinks made from flowers, alcoholic drinks made from fruit, alcoholic drinks made from honey, alcoholic drinks made from sugar, those made from a combination of ingredients.

Drinks: if he drinks even what fits on the tip of a blade of grass, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it is an alcoholic drink, and he perceives it as such, and he drinks it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an alcoholic drink, but he is unsure of it, and he drinks it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an alcoholic drink, but he perceives it as non-alcoholic, and he drinks it, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If it is a non-alcoholic drink, but he perceives it as alcoholic, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a non-alcoholic drink, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a non-alcoholic drink, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he drinks a non-alcoholic drink that has the color, smell, or taste of an alcoholic drink; if it is cooked in a bean curry; if it is cooked with meat; if it is cooked with oil; if it is in syrup from emblic myrobalan; if he drinks a drink that is normally alcoholic, but which is actually without alcohol; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on drinking alcohol, the first, is finished.

52. Tickling

Āṅgulipatodaka

Origin story

On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha- 1.1
piṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six tickled one
of the monks from the group of seventeen to make him laugh. Not
being able to catch his breath, he died.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.4
could the monks from the group of six tickle a monk to make him
laugh?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.7

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do 1.8
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk tickles someone, he commits an offense entailing con-
fession.'**

Definitions

Tickles someone: if one who is fully ordained makes physical
contact with another who is fully ordained, body to body, with
the aim of making him laugh, he commits an offense entailing
confession.

Permutations

If the other person is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, 2.2.1
and he tickles him to make him laugh, he commits an offense entail-
ing confession. If the other person is fully ordained, but he is unsure

of it, and he tickles him to make him laugh, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the other person is fully ordained, but he does not perceive him as such, and he tickles him to make him laugh, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.4 If, with his own body, he makes physical contact with something connected to the other monk's body, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, with something connected to his own body, he makes physical contact with the other monk's body, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, with something connected to his own body, he makes physical contact with something connected to the other monk's body, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.7 If, by releasing something, he makes physical contact with the other monk's body, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, by releasing something, he makes physical contact with something connected to the other monk's body, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, by releasing something, he makes physical contact with something released by the other monk, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.10 If, with his own body, he makes physical contact with the body of someone who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, with his own body, he makes physical contact with something connected to the body of someone who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, with something connected to his own body, he makes physical contact with the body of someone who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, with something connected to his own body, he makes physical contact with something connected to the body of someone who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.14 If, by releasing something, he makes physical contact with the body of someone who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, by releasing something, he makes physical contact with something connected to the body of someone who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, by

releasing something, he makes physical contact with something released by someone who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If the other person is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.17

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he is not aiming to make him laugh; if he makes physical contact with him when there is a need; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on tickling, the second, is finished.

53. Playing in water

Hasadhamma

Origin story

- 1.1 On one occasion when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha-piṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of seventeen were playing in the water of the river Aciravatī. Just then, while King Pasenadi of Kosala was up in his finest stilt house with Queen Mallikā, he saw the monks from the group of seventeen playing in the river. He said to Queen Mallikā, "Mallikā, these perfected ones are playing in the water."
- 1.7 "Great king, no doubt the Buddha hasn't laid down a rule. Either that, or these monks are ignorant."
- 1.9 King Pasenadi thought, "How can the Buddha find out about these monks playing in the water without me telling him?"
- 1.11 Having sent for those monks, King Pasenadi gave them a large lump of sugar, saying, "Sirs, please give this lump of sugar to the Buddha."
- 1.13 The monks took the lump of sugar, went to the Buddha, and said, "Sir, this lump of sugar is a gift from King Pasenadi."
- 1.16 "But, monks, where did you see the king?"
- 1.17 "From the river Aciravatī, while playing in the water."
- 1.18 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you play in water? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk plays in water, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

Plays in water: if, aiming to have fun, he immerses himself or emerges on the surface or swims in water that is more than ankle deep, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he is playing in water, and he perceives that he is, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is playing in water, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is playing in water, but he does not perceive that he is, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If he is playing in water less than ankle deep, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.4

If he is playing in a boat in water, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.5

If he strikes the water with his hand, with his foot, with a stick, or with a stone, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.6

If he plays with water in a vessel, or with congee, milk, buttermilk, dye, urine, or mud in a vessel, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.7

If he is not playing in water, but he perceives that he is, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he is not playing in water, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he is not playing in water, and he does not perceive that he is, there is no offense. 2.2.8

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he is not aiming to have fun; if, when there is something to be done, he enters the water and then immerses himself or emerges on the surface or swims; if, while crossing a body of water, he immerses himself or emerges on the surface or swims; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on playing in water, the third, is finished.

54. Disrespect

Anādariya

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Kosambi in Ghosita's 1.1
Monastery, Venerable Channa was misbehaving. The monks would
tell him, "Channa, don't do that; it's not allowable," and he just did it
again out of disrespect.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How 1.7
can Venerable Channa act disrespectfully?" ... "Is it true, Channa,
that you do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.10

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how can you do this? 1.11
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk is disrespectful, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

Disrespectful: there are two kinds of disrespect: disrespect for
the person and disrespect for the rule.

Disrespect for the person: if, when corrected by one who is fully
ordained about a rule that has been laid down, he thinks, "They've
been ejected," "They've been reproved," or "They've been cen-
sured," and then, "I won't do what they say," and he acts disrespect-
fully, then he commits an offense entailing confession.

Disrespect for the rule: if, when corrected by one who is fully
ordained about a rule that has been laid down, he thinks, "What
can be done so that this rule is lost?" "What can be done so that

it perishes?” or “What can be done so that it disappears?” or he does not want to train in that rule, and he acts disrespectfully, then he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If the other person is fully ordained, and he perceives them as such, and he acts disrespectfully, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the other person is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he acts disrespectfully, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the other person is fully ordained, but he does not perceive them as such, and he acts disrespectfully, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If, when corrected about something that has not been laid down, he thinks, “This isn’t conducive to self-effacement,” “This isn’t conducive to ascetic practices,” “This isn’t conducive to being inspiring,” “This isn’t conducive to a reduction in things,” or “This isn’t conducive to being energetic,” and he acts disrespectfully, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If, when corrected by one who is not fully ordained, whether or not it has been laid down, he thinks, “This isn’t conducive to self-effacement,” “This isn’t conducive to ascetic practices,” “This isn’t conducive to being inspiring,” “This isn’t conducive to a reduction in things,” or “This isn’t conducive to being energetic,” and he acts disrespectfully, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.8 If the other person is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he says, “This is how we were taught and tested 2.3.1 by our teachers;”²⁶⁰ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on disrespect, the fourth, is finished.

260. “Testing” renders *paripuccha*. The basic meaning of *paripucchā* is “to question” or “to ask”, as used for instance in Bu Pc 71. Often, however, as in the present case, it refers to a teacher questioning his student, in the sense of finding out how much the student knows. In such cases I render the word as “testing”.

55. Scaring a monk

Bhimsāpana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were scaring the monks from the group of seventeen. They cried. Other monks asked them why, and they told them.
- 1.7 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How can the monks from the group of six scare other monks?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.10 "It's true, sir."
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk scares a monk, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk: another monk.

Scares: if one who is fully ordained, wishing to scare another who is fully ordained, arranges a sight, a sound, a smell, a taste, or a physical contact, then whether the other monk is scared or not, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he tells him about a

wilderness inhabited by criminals, predatory animals, or demons, then whether the other monk is scared or not, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If the other person is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, 2.2.1
and he scares him, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the
other person is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he scares
him, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the other person
is fully ordained, but he does not perceive him as such, and he scares
him, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If, wishing to scare someone who is not fully ordained, he arranges 2.2.4
a sight, a sound, a smell, a taste, or a physical contact, then whether
the other person is scared or not, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct. If he tells him about a wilderness inhabited by criminals,
predatory animals, or demons, then whether the other person is
scared or not, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If the other person is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as 2.2.8
such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person
is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense
of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, and he
does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he arranges a sight, a sound, a smell, a taste, 2.3.1
or a physical contact, or he tells about a wilderness inhabited by
criminals, predatory animals, or demons, but not because he wishes
to scare anyone; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on scaring a monk, the fifth, is finished.

56. Lighting a fire

Jotika

Origin story

First sub-story

1.1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying in the Bhagga country at Susumāragira in the Bhesakaḷā Grove, the deer park. At that time, during winter, the monks were warming themselves after setting fire to a hollow log. Heated by the fire, a black snake came out of the log and attacked the monks. The monks ran here and there.

1.1.5 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How could those monks light a fire to warm themselves?” ... “Is it true, monks, that monks did this?”

1.1.8 “It’s true, sir.”

1.1.9 The Buddha rebuked them ... “How could those foolish men do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

First preliminary ruling

‘If a monk lights a fire to warm himself, or has one lit, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

1.1.14 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

1.2.1 At one time a number of monks were sick. The monks who were looking after them asked, “I hope you’re bearing up? I hope you’re getting better?”

1.2.4 “Previously we lit a fire to warm ourselves, and then we were comfortable. But now that the Buddha has prohibited this, we don’t

warm ourselves because we're afraid of wrongdoing. Because of that we're not comfortable."

They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 1.2.7

"Monks, I allow a sick monk to light a fire to warm himself, or to have one lit.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.2.9

Second preliminary ruling

'If a monk who is not sick lights a fire to warm himself, or has one lit, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.2.11

Third sub-story

Soon afterwards the monks did not light lamps, small fires, or saunas because they were afraid of wrongdoing.²⁶¹ They told the Buddha

...

"Monks, I allow you to light a fire, or to have one lit, if there's a suitable reason.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.4

Final ruling

'If a monk who is not sick lights a fire to warm himself, or has one lit, except if there is a suitable reason, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

261. Sp 2.352: *Jotikepīti pattapacanasedakammādisu jotikaraṇe*, "Jotikepi: making a fire to fire a bowl, to make sweat, etc."

Monk: ...The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Who is not sick: who is comfortable without a fire.

Who is sick: who is not comfortable without a fire.

To warm himself: wanting to heat himself.

A fire: flames are what is meant.

Lights: if he lights it himself, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Has one lit: if he asks another, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he only asks once, then even if the other lights many fires, he commits one offense entailing confession.

Except if there is a suitable reason: unless there is a suitable reason.

Permutations

3.2.1 If he is not sick, and he does not perceive himself as sick, and he lights a fire to warm himself, or has one lit, except if there is a suitable reason, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is not sick, but he is unsure of it, and he lights a fire to warm himself, or has one lit, except if there is a suitable reason, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is not sick, but he perceives himself as sick, and he lights a fire to warm himself, or has one lit, except if there is a suitable reason, he commits an offense entailing confession.

3.2.4 If he puts back a burning piece of wood that has fallen off, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.²⁶² If he is sick, but he does not perceive himself as sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he is sick, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong

262. Sp 2.355: *Paṭilātaṃ ukkhipatīti dayhamānaṃ alātaṃ patitaṃ ukkhipati, puna yathāthāne ṭhapetīti attho*, “*Paṭilātaṃ ukkhipati*: he picks up a burning firebrand that has fallen. The meaning is that he puts it back in its original place.”

conduct. If he is sick, and he perceives himself as sick, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he is sick; if he warms himself over a fire lit by another; if he warms himself over flameless coals; if he lights a lamp, a small fire, or a sauna, when there is a suitable reason; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 3.3.1

The training rule on lighting a fire, the sixth, is finished.

57. Bathing too often

Nahāna

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the monks were bathing in the hot springs. Just then King Seniya Bimbisāra of Magadha went to the hot springs, intending to wash his hair. He waited respectfully for the monks to finish, but they kept on bathing until dark. Only then was King Bimbisāra able to wash his hair. And because the town gates had been shut, he had to spend the night outside the city.
- 1.6 In the morning, with his make-up still on, he went to the Buddha, bowed, and sat down.²⁶³ The Buddha said to him, “Great king, why have you come so early in the morning, with your make-up still on?” The king told him what had happened. The Buddha then instructed, inspired, and gladdened him with a teaching, after which the king got up from his seat, bowed down, circumambulated the Buddha with his right side toward him, and left.
- 1.10 Soon afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that monks bathed without moderation, even after seeing the king?”
- 1.12 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.13 The Buddha rebuked them ... “How could those foolish men act in this way? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

263. *Asambhinnena vilepanena* is an unusual expression. Sp-ṭ 2.357: *Asambhinnenāti amakkhitena, anaṭṭhenāti attho*, “*Asambhinnena*: the meaning is ‘with (make-up) not smeared, not lost.’”

First preliminary ruling

‘If a monk bathes at intervals of less than a half-month, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.18

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards, because they were afraid of wrongdoing, the monks 2.1 did not bathe when it was hot or when they had a fever, and they went to sleep covered in sweat. As a consequence, their robes and beds got dirty. They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, if it’s hot or you have a fever, I allow you to bathe at intervals of less than a half-month.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.5

Second preliminary ruling

‘If a monk bathes at intervals of less than a half-month, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. This is the appropriate occasion: it is the two-and-a-half-month period of summer and the fever season, comprising the last one-and-a-half months of summer and the first month of the rainy season.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 2.8

Third sub-story

Soon afterwards some monks were sick. The monks who were look- 3.1 ing after them asked, “I hope you’re bearing up? I hope you’re getting better?”

“Previously we bathed at intervals of less than a half-month, and 3.4 then we were comfortable. But now that the Buddha has prohibited this, we don’t bathe because we’re afraid of wrongdoing. Because of that we’re not comfortable.”

3.6 They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow a sick monk to bathe at intervals of less than a half-month.

3.8 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Third preliminary ruling

‘If a monk bathes at intervals of less than a half-month, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: it is the two-and-a-half-month period of summer and the fever season, comprising the last one-and-a-half months of summer and the first month of the rainy season; he is sick.’”

3.11 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Fourth sub-story

4.1 Soon afterwards the monks were doing building work, but because they were afraid of wrongdoing they did not bathe. As a consequence, they went to sleep covered in sweat, and their robes and beds got dirty. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to bathe at intervals of less than a half-month when you’re working.

4.5 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Fourth preliminary ruling

‘If a monk bathes at intervals of less than a half-month, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: it is the two-and-a-half-month period of summer and the fever season, comprising the last one-and-a-half months of summer and the first month of the rainy season; he is sick; he is working.’”

4.8 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Fifth sub-story

Soon afterwards the monks were traveling, but because they were 5.1
 afraid of wrongdoing they did not bathe. As a consequence, they
 went to sleep covered in sweat, and their robes and beds got dirty.
 They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, I allow you to bathe at intervals of less than a half-month when you’re traveling.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 5.5

Fifth preliminary ruling

‘If a monk bathes at intervals of less than a half-month, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: it is the two-and-a-half-month period of summer and the fever season, comprising the last one-and-a-half months of summer and the first month of the rainy season; he is sick; he is working; he is traveling.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 5.8

Sixth sub-story

Soon afterwards a number of monks were making robes out in the 6.1
 open, when they were hit by dusty winds and fine rain. But because
 they were afraid of wrongdoing, they did not bathe afterwards, and
 they went to sleep while still wet. As a consequence, their robes and
 beds got dirty. They told the Buddha. ...

“Monks, if there is wind and rain, I allow you to bathe at intervals of less than a half-month.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 6.6

Final ruling

‘If a monk bathes at intervals of less than a half-month, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. These are the appropriate occasions: it is the two-and-a-

half-month period of summer and the fever season, comprising the last one-and-a-half months of summer and the first month of the rainy season; he is sick; he is working; he is traveling; there is wind and rain.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

At intervals of less than a half-month: after less than a half-month.

Bathes: if he bathes with bath powder or soap, then for every effort there is an act of wrong conduct.²⁶⁴ When the bath is finished, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Except on an appropriate occasion: unless it is an appropriate occasion.

Summer: the last month-and-a-half of summer.

The fever season: the first month of the rainy season. During the two-and-a-half-month period of summer and the fever season, he may bathe.

He is sick: he is not comfortable without bathing. If he is sick, he may bathe.

He is working: even if he just sweeps the yard of a building. If he is working, he may bathe.

He is traveling: if he intends to travel six kilometers, he may bathe; while traveling, he may bathe; after he has traveled, he may bathe.²⁶⁵

264. For an explanation of the renderings “bath powder” and “soap” for *cunṇa* and *mattika* respectively, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

265. For a discussion of the *yojana*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

There is wind and rain: monks are hit by dusty winds, and two or three drops of rain fall on their bodies. If there is wind and rain, they may bathe.

Permutations

If it is an interval of less than a half-month, and he perceives it as less, and he bathes, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an interval of less than a half-month, but he is unsure of it, and he bathes, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is an interval of less than a half-month, but he perceives it as more, and he bathes, except on an appropriate occasion, he commits an offense entailing confession. 7.2.1

If it is an interval of more than a half-month, but he perceives it as less, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an interval of more than a half-month, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an interval of more than a half-month, and he perceives it as more, there is no offense. 7.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is an appropriate occasion; if he bathes at intervals of a half-month; if he bathes at intervals of more than a half-month; if he bathes while crossing a body of water; if he is outside the central Ganges plain; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 7.3.1

The training rule on bathing too often, the seventh is finished.

58. Not making stains on a new robe

Dubbaṇṇakaraṇa

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, a number of monks and wanderers were robbed while traveling from Sāketa to Sāvattthī. The king's men set out from Sāvattthī and caught the thieves and their loot. They then sent a message to the monks: "Venerables, please come and pick out your own robes." But the monks did not recognize them. The people complained and criticized them, "How can they not recognize their own robes?"
- 1.8 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and they told the Buddha. He had the Sangha gathered, gave a teaching on what is right and proper, and then addressed the monks: "Well then, monks, I will lay down a training rule 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. And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘When a monk gets a new robe, he should apply one of three kinds of stains: blue-green, mud-color, or dark brown. If a monk uses a new robe without applying any of the three kinds of stains, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

New: a mark has not been made is what is meant.

A robe: one of the six kinds of robes.²⁶⁶

He should apply one of three kinds of stains: even if he just applies what fits on the tip of a blade of grass.

Blue-green: there are two kinds of blue-green: the color of copper sulfate and the color of leaves.

Mud-color: watery is what is meant.²⁶⁷

Dark brown: whatever is dark brownish.

If a monk ... without applying any of the three kinds of stains:
if he uses a new robe without first applying one of the three kinds of stains, even just the amount on the tip of a blade of grass, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it has not been applied, and he perceives that it has not, and he uses the robe, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it has not been applied, but he is unsure of it, and he uses the robe, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it has not been applied, but he perceives that it has, and he uses the robe, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If it has been applied, but he perceives that it has not, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has been applied, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has been applied, and he perceives that it has, there is no offense. 2.2.4

266. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6.

267. According to Vin-vn-ṭ 1626 (presumably commenting on *kaddamena* in Kkh): *Kaddamenāti udakānukaddamasukkhakaddamādiṃ saṅgaṇhāti*, “With mud means: water with mud, dry mud, etc., is included.”

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he applies the stain and then uses it; if the mark has disappeared; if the area where the mark was applied is worn; if what had been marked is sewn together with what has not been marked; if it is a patch; if it is a lengthwise border;²⁶⁸ if it is a crosswise border; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on not making stains
on a new robe, the eighth, is finished.*

268. I understand *anuvāta* and *paribhaṇḍa* to refer to long borders and short borders respectively.

59. Using assigned property that has not been relinquished

Vikappana

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan assigned the
ownership of a robe to a monk who was his brother's student. He
then used that robe without that monk having relinquished it. That
monk told the monks, "Venerable Upananda is using a robe that he
had assigned to me, even though I haven't relinquished it."

The monks of few desires complained and criticized Upananda, 1.5
"How could Venerable Upananda use a robe he had assigned to a
monk, without that monk first relinquishing it?" ... "Is it true, Up-
ananda, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.8

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do 1.9
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk himself assigns the ownership of a robe to a monk, a
nun, a trainee nun, a novice monk, or a novice nun, and he then
uses it without the other first relinquishing it, he commits an
offense entailing confession.'**"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one

motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

To a monk: to another monk.

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

A trainee nun: one training for two years in the six rules.

A novice monk: a male training in the ten training rules.

A novice nun: a female training in the ten training rules.

Himself: having himself done the assignment.

A robe: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.²⁶⁹

Assigns the ownership of: there are two kinds of assignment: assignment in the presence of and assignment in the absence of.²⁷⁰

Assignment in the presence of: one should say, “I assign this robe-cloth to you,” or “I assign this robe-cloth to so-and-so.”

Assignment in the absence of: one should say, “I give this robe-cloth to you for the purpose of assigning it.” The other should ask, “Who is your friend or companion?” One should reply, “So-and-so and so-and-so.” The other should say, “I give it to them. Please use their property, give it away, or do as you like with it.”²⁷¹

Without it first being relinquished: if it is not given to him or he uses it without taking it on trust, he commits an offense entailing confession.

269. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4 the size referred to is no smaller than 8 by 4 *sugataṅgula*, “standard fingerbreadths”.

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

271. This seems to be a reference to *vissāsa*, the idea of “taking on trust”. If you have an agreement with a close friend, you may take their belongings on trust. In this particular case, you assign the robe-cloth to such a friend, which then enables you to take the robe-cloth back should you need it. (The place where the robe-cloth is stored seems to be irrelevant.) This explains why the other monk says, “Please use their property, give it away, or do as you like with it.” The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

Permutations

If it has not been relinquished, and he perceives that it has not, and he uses it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it has not been relinquished, but he is unsure of it, and he uses it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it has not been relinquished, but he perceives that it has, and he uses it, he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁷² 2.2.1

If he determines it or gives it away, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has been relinquished, but he perceives that it has not, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has been relinquished, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it has been relinquished, and he perceives that it has, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if the other person gives it or he uses it after taking the other person's property on trust; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on using assigned property that has not been relinquished, the ninth, is finished.

272. The Pali here reads *appaccuddhāraṇasaññī*, which must be an editing mistake. I instead follow the PTS reading, *paccuddhāraṇasaññī*.

60. Hiding a robe

Cīvaraapanidhāna

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. On one occasion when the monks from the group of seventeen had not put away their requisites, the monks from the group of six hid their bowls and robes. The monks from the group of seventeen said to them, “Give us our bowls and robes.” The monks from the group of six laughed, but the monks from the group of seventeen cried.
- 1.7 The monks asked them, “Why are you crying?”
- 1.9 “’Cause the monks from the group of six have hidden our bowls and robes.”
- 1.10 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How could the monks from the group of six hide the bowls and robes of other monks?” ... “Is it true, monks, that you did this?”
- 1.13 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.14 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk hides a monk’s bowl, robe, sitting mat, needle case, or belt, or he has it hidden, even just for a laugh, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one

motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk's: another monk's.

Bowl: there are two kinds of bowls: iron bowls and ceramic bowls.

Robe: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.²⁷³

Sitting mat: one with a border is what is meant.

Needle case: with or without needles.

Belt: there are two kinds of belts: those made from strips of cloth and those made from pigs' intestines.

Hides: if he hides it himself, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Has hidden: if he asks another, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he only asks once, then even if the other hides many things, he commits one offense entailing confession.

Even just for a laugh: aiming to have fun.

Permutations

If the other monk is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, 2.2.1
and he hides his bowl or robe or sitting mat or needle case or belt,
or he has it hidden, even just for a laugh, he commits an offense
entailing confession. If the other monk is fully ordained, but he is
unsure of it, and he hides his bowl or robe or sitting mat or needle
case or belt, or he has it hidden, even just for a laugh, he commits an
offense entailing confession. If the other monk is fully ordained, but
he does not perceive him as such, and he hides his bowl or robe or
sitting mat or needle case or belt, or he has it hidden, even just for a
laugh, he commits an offense entailing confession.

273. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4 the size referred to is no smaller than 8 by 4 *sugataṅgula*, “standard fingerbreadths”. For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

- 2.2.4 If he hides another requisite, or he has it hidden, even just for a laugh, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he hides the bowl or robe or other requisite of someone who is not fully ordained, or he has it hidden, even just for a laugh, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.6 If the other person is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he is not aiming to have fun; if he puts away what has been improperly put away; if he puts something away with the thought, “After giving a teaching, I’ll give it back;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on hiding a robe, the tenth, is finished.

The sixth subchapter on drinking alcohol is finished.

This is the summary:

- 2.3.10 “Alcohol, finger, and laughter,
And disrespect, scaring;
Fire, bathing, stain,
Himself, and with hiding.”

61. Intentionally killing a living being

Saṅcicca

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time Venerable Udāyī was skilled
in archery. And because he disliked crows, he shot them. He cut off
their heads and then set them out in a row impaled on stakes. The
monks asked him, "Who killed these crows?"

"I did. I don't like crows." 1.6

The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How 1.8
can Venerable Udāyī intentionally kill living beings?" ... "Is it true,
Udāyī, that you do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.11

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how can you do this? 1.12
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk intentionally kills a living being, he commits an offense
entailing confession.'**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one
motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to
stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Intentionally: knowing, perceiving, having intended, having de-
cided, he transgresses.

A living being: an animal is what is meant.

Kills: if he cuts off and makes an end of the life faculty, if he destroys its continuity, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is a living being, and he perceives it as such, and he kills it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a living being, but he is unsure of it, and he kills it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a living being, but he does not perceive it as such, and he kills it, there is no offense.
- 2.2.4 If it is not a living being, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a living being, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a living being, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is not aiming at death; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on intentionally killing
a living being, the first, is finished.*

62. Using water with living beings in it

Sappāṇaka

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were using water
that they knew contained living beings.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.3
can the monks from the group of six use water that they know con-
tains living beings?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.6

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.7
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk uses water that he knows contains living beings, he
commits an offense entailing confession.'**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one
motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to
stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him. If he
uses it, knowing that it contains living beings and knowing that
they will die if the water is used, he commits an offense entailing
confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it contains living beings, and he perceives it as such, and he uses it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it contains living beings, but he is unsure of it, and he uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it contains living beings, but he does not perceive it as such, and he uses it, there is no offense.
- 2.2.4 If it does not contain living beings, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it does not contain living beings, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it does not contain living beings, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he does not know that it contains living beings; if he knows that it does not contain living beings; if he uses it knowing that they will not die; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on using water with living beings in it, the second, is finished.

63. Reopening a settled legal issue

Ukkoṭṭana

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattī in the Jeta Grove, A- 1.1
nāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of
six were reopening a legal issue that they knew had been legitimately
settled, saying, "The legal procedure hasn't been done;" "It's been
done badly;" "It should be done again;" "It hasn't been settled;" "It's
been badly settled;" "It should be settled again."²⁷⁴

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.4
can the monks from the group of six reopen a legal issue that they
know has been legitimately settled?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you're
doing this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.7

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.8
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk reopens a legal issue that he knows has been legitimately
settled, he commits an offense entailing confession.'**

274. The Pali appears as a single sentence enclosed in quotes. Yet it is hard to see how this could have been spoken in one go, since some of the constituent clauses are mutually contradictory. For instance, the same legal procedure cannot have been both not done and badly done. I therefore take it that the individual clauses were spoken at different times. This method of putting together a number of independent utterances into a single quote is in fact quite common in the Vinaya Piṭaka. In most such cases I separate out the individual quotes.

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him or the Sangha has told him.²⁷⁵

Legitimately: done according to the Teaching, according to the Monastic Law, according to the Teacher’s instruction—this is called “legitimately”.

A legal issue: 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.

Reopens: if he reopens it, saying, “The legal procedure hasn’t been done;” “It’s been done badly;” “It should be done again;” “It hasn’t been settled;” “It’s been badly settled;” “It should be settled again;” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, and he reopens it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, and he reopens it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal

275. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?)”. Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it refers to the Sangha, or perhaps one of the monks who participated in the *saṅghakamma*, having told him directly.

procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he reopens it, there is no offense.

If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legitimate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he reopens it because he knows that the legal procedure was illegitimate, done by an incomplete assembly, or done against one who did not deserve it; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on reopening a settled legal issue, the third, is finished.

64. Concealing a grave offense

Duṭṭhulla

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan had committed an offense of intentional emission of semen. He told his brother's student about this, adding, "Don't tell anyone."
- 1.5 Soon afterwards another monk also committed an offense of intentional emission of semen. He asked the Sangha for probation, which he got. While he was on probation, he saw Upananda's brother's student and said to him, "I've committed an offense of intentional emission of semen. I asked the Sangha for probation, which I got. I'm now undergoing probation. Please remember me as such."
- 1.9 "Do others who have committed this offense need to do the same?"
- 1.10 "Yes."
- 1.11 "Venerable Upananda committed this offense and told me not to tell anyone."
- 1.12 "So did you conceal it?"
- 1.13 "Yes."
- 1.14 That monk then told other monks. The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How could a monk knowingly conceal a monk's grave offense?" ... "Is it true, monk, that you did this?"
- 1.18 "It's true, sir."
- 1.19 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk knowingly conceals a monk’s grave offense, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk’s: another monk’s.

Knowingly: he knows by himself or others have told him or the offender has told him.²⁷⁶

Grave offense: the four offenses entailing expulsion and the thirteen entailing suspension.

Conceals: thinking, “If they find out about this, they’ll accuse him, remind him, scold him, censure him, humiliate him; I won’t tell,” then by the mere fact of abandoning his duty, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it is a grave offense, and he perceives it as such, and he conceals it, 2.2.1
he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a grave offense,
but he is unsure of it, and he conceals it, he commits an offense of

276. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?)”. Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it simply refers to the other monk telling him directly.

wrong conduct. If it is a grave offense, but he perceives it as minor, and he conceals it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.4 If he conceals a minor offense, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he conceals the grave or minor misconduct of one who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.6 If it is a minor offense, but he perceives it as grave, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.7 If it is a minor offense, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a minor offense, and he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

2.3.1 There is no offense: if he does not tell because he thinks there will be quarrels or disputes in the Sangha; if he does not tell because he thinks there will be a fracture or schism in the Sangha; if he does not tell because he thinks the person he is telling about is cruel and harsh and that he might become a threat to life or to the monastic life; if he does not tell because he does not see any suitable monks; if he does not tell, but not because he wants to conceal; if he does not tell because he thinks the other person will be known through his own actions; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on concealing a grave offense, the fourth, is finished.

65. Ordaining a person under twenty

Ūnavāsativassa

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrel sanctuary. At that time in Rājagaha there was a group of seventeen boys who were friends, with Upāli as their leader. 1.1

Upāli's parents considered, "How can we make sure that Upāli is able to live happily without exhausting himself after we've passed away? He could become a clerk, but then his fingers will hurt. Or he could become an accountant, but then his chest will hurt. Or he could become a banker, but then his eyes will hurt. But these Sakyan monastics have pleasant habits and a happy life. They eat nice food and sleep in beds sheltered from the wind. If Upāli goes forth with them, he'll be able to live happily without exhausting himself after we've passed away." 1.4

Upāli overheard this conversation between his parents. He then went to the other boys and said, "Come, let's go forth with the Sakyan monastics." 1.18

"If you go forth, so will we." 1.21

The boys went each to his own parents and said, "Please allow me to go forth into homelessness." Since the parents knew that the boys all had the same desire and good intention, they gave their approval. The boys then went to the monks and asked for the going forth. And the monks gave them the going forth and the full ordination. 1.22

Soon afterwards they got up early in the morning and cried, "Give us congee, give us a meal, give us fresh food." 1.28

The monks said, "Wait until it gets light. If any of that becomes available then, you can have it. If not, you'll eat after walking for alms." 1.30

But they carried on as before. And they defecated and urinated on the furniture. 1.36

1.39 After rising early in the morning, the Buddha heard the sound of those boys. He asked Venerable Ānanda, who told him what was happening. Soon afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered and questioned the monks: “Is it true, monks, that the monks give the full ordination to people they know are less than twenty years old?”

1.45 “It’s true, sir.”

1.46 The Buddha rebuked them ... “How can those foolish men do this? A person who is less than twenty years old is unable to endure cold and heat; hunger and thirst; horseflies, mosquitoes, wind, and the burning sun; creeping animals and insects; and rude and unwelcome speech. And they are unable to bear up with bodily feelings that are painful, severe, sharp, and destructive of life.²⁷⁷ But a person who’s twenty is able to endure these things. This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk gives the full ordination to a person he knows is less than twenty years old, he commits an offense entailing confession. Moreover, that person has not received the full ordination and those monks are blameworthy.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

277. Sp-ṭ 4.295: *Sarīsapeti ye keci sarante gacchante dīghajātike*, “*Sarīsape*: whatever long creatures are moving by flowing.”

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him or the candidate has told him.²⁷⁸

Less than twenty years old: who has not reached twenty years.

If, intending to give the full ordination, he searches for a group, 2.1.9 a teacher, a bowl, or a robe, or he establishes a monastery zone, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.²⁷⁹ After the motion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.²⁸⁰ After each of the first two announcements, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When the last announcement is finished, the preceptor commits an offense entailing confession, while the group and the teacher commit an offense of wrong conduct.

Permutations

If the other person is less than twenty years old, and he perceives 2.2.1 them as less, and he gives them the full ordination, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the other person is less than twenty years old, but he is unsure of it, and he gives them the full ordination, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is less than twenty years old, but he perceives them as more, and he gives them the full ordination, there is no offense.

278. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?)”. Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it simply refers to the person wrongly ordained telling the monk directly.

279. “Monastery zone” renders *sīmā*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

280. The Pali just says *dukkāṭa*, without specifying that it is an *āpatti*, “an offense”. Yet elsewhere, such as at Bu Ss 10:2.65, the *dukkāṭa* is annulled if you commit the full offense of *saṅghādisesa*. The implication is that in these contexts *dukkāṭa* should be read as *āpatti dukkaṭassa*, “an offense of wrong conduct”.

- 2.2.4 If the other person is more than twenty years old, but he perceives them as less, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is more than twenty years old, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other person is more than twenty years old, and he perceives them as more, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he gives the full ordination to someone less than twenty years old, but he perceives them as more than twenty; if he gives the full ordination to someone more than twenty years old, and he perceives them as more than twenty; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on ordaining a person under twenty, the fifth, is finished.

66. Traveling with thieves

Theyyasattha

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, a certain group of travelers was about to go south
from Rājagaha. A monk said to those people, "Let me travel with
you."

"But we're smuggling goods." 1.5

"That's your business."²⁸¹ 1.6

The customs officers heard about that group of travelers. They 1.7
then blocked the road, caught the group, confiscated the goods, and
asked that monk, "Venerable, why are you knowingly traveling with
a group of thieves?" And they detained him.

After being released, that monk went to Sāvattthī, where he told 1.13
the monks what had happened. The monks of few desires com-
plained and criticized him, "How could a monk knowingly travel by
arrangement with a group of thieves?" ... "Is it true, monk, that you
did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.17

The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do 1.18
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

281. *Pajānāth'āvuso*, literally, "You know, friends." According to the commen-
tary to DN-a 2.436: *Tvaṃ pajānāhīti tvaṃ jāna. Sace gaṇhitukāmosi, gaṇhāhīti*
vuttam hoti, "Tvaṃ pajānāhi: you know. If you wish to take it, please do: this is
what is meant." In other words, it's up to you to do what you like.

Final ruling

‘If a monk knowingly travels by arrangement with a group of thieves, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Knowingly: he knows by himself or others have told him or the group of travelers has told him.²⁸²

A group of thieves: thieves who have done their deed or thieves who have not. They are stealing from the king or smuggling.

With: together.

By arrangement: if he makes an arrangement like this: the monk says, “Let’s go,” and they reply, “Yes, let’s go, venerable;” or they say, “Let’s go, venerable,” and the monk replies, “Yes, let’s go;” or the monk says, “Let’s go today,” “Let’s go tomorrow,” or “Let’s go the day after tomorrow,” then he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Even just to the next inhabited area: when the inhabited areas are a chicken’s flight apart, then for every next inhabited area he commits an offense entailing confession. When it is an uninhab-

282. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?)”. Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it refers to the group of travelers (i.e. the thieves or one of them) telling the monk directly.

ited area, a wilderness, then for every six kilometers he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁸³

Permutations

If it is a group of traveling thieves, and he perceives it as such, and he travels by arrangement with them, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a group of traveling thieves, but he is unsure of it, and he travels by arrangement with them, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a group of traveling thieves, but he does not perceive it as such, and he travels by arrangement with them, even just to the next inhabited area, there is no offense. 2.2.1

If the monk makes an arrangement, but the group does not express its agreement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a group of traveling thieves, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a group of traveling thieves, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a group of traveling thieves, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he goes, but not by arrangement; if the group has made an arrangement, but he has not expressed his agreement; if he goes, but not according to the arrangement; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on traveling with thieves, the sixth, is finished.

283. For a discussion of the *yojana*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

67. Traveling with a woman

Samvidhāna

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, a monk who was traveling through the Kosalan country on his way to Sāvattthī walked through the gateway of a certain village. A woman who had had an argument with her husband walked through the same gateway. When she saw that monk, she asked him, "Venerable, where are you going?"
- 1.5 "I'm going to Sāvattthī."
- 1.6 "May I go with you?"
- 1.7 "Sure."
- 1.8 Soon afterwards that woman's husband also left that village. He asked around, "Have you seen such-and-such a woman?"
- 1.10 "She's walking along with a monastic."
- 1.11 He then followed after them, caught that monk, and gave him a beating. The monk sat down fuming at the foot of a tree. And the woman said to her husband, "This monk didn't make me go; I was the one who went with him. He's innocent. Go and ask his forgiveness." And he did so.
- 1.19 That monk then went to Sāvattthī where he told the monks what had happened. The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How could a monk travel by arrangement with a woman?" ... "Is it true, monk, that you did this?"
- 1.23 "It's true, sir."
- 1.24 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk travels by arrangement with a woman, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A woman: a human female, not a female spirit, not a female ghost, not a female animal. She understands and is capable of discerning good and bad speech, what is decent and what is indecent.

With: together.

By arrangement: if he makes an arrangement like this: he says, “Let’s go,” and she replies, “Yes, let’s go, venerable;” or she says, “Let’s go, venerable,” and he replies, “Yes, let’s go;” or he says, “Let’s go today,” “Let’s go tomorrow,” or “Let’s go the day after tomorrow,” then he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Even just to the next inhabited area: when the inhabited areas are a chicken’s flight apart, then for every next inhabited area he commits an offense entailing confession. When it is an uninhabited area, a wilderness, then for every six kilometers he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁸⁴

Permutations

If it is a woman, and he perceives her as such, and he travels by arrangement with her, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a woman, but he is unsure of it, and he travels by arrangement with her, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a

284. For a discussion of the *yojana*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

woman, but he does not perceive her as such, and he travels by arrangement with her, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.4 If the monk makes an arrangement, but the woman does not express her agreement, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he travels by arrangement with a female spirit, with a female ghost, with a *paṇḍaka*, with a female animal in the form of a woman, even just to the next inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.6 If it is not a woman, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is not a woman, and he does not perceive them as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

2.3.1 There is no offense: if he goes, but not by arrangement; if the woman has made an arrangement, but he has not expressed his agreement; if he goes, but not according to the arrangement; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on traveling with a woman, the seventh, is finished.

68. Not giving up a bad view

Antarāyika

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monk Ariṭṭha, the ex-
vulture-hunter, had the following bad and erroneous view: “As I
understand the Teaching of the Buddha, the things he calls obstacles
are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them.”

A number of monks heard that Ariṭṭha had that view. They went 1.4
to him and asked, “Is it true, Ariṭṭha, that you have such a view?”

“Yes, indeed. As I understand the Buddha’s Teaching, the things 1.11
he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them.”

“No, Ariṭṭha, don’t misrepresent the Buddha, for it’s not good 1.12
to misrepresent him. The Buddha would never say such a thing.
The Buddha has given many discourses about the obstacles being
obstructive and how they obstruct one who indulges in them. The
Buddha has said that the enjoyment provided by worldly pleasures
is small, whereas the suffering and trouble with them are huge, and
so their drawbacks are greater. The Buddha has said that worldly
pleasures are similar to a skeleton ... similar to a piece of meat ...
similar to a grass torch ... similar to a pit of coals ... similar to a
dream ... similar to borrowed goods ... similar to fruits on a tree
... similar to a knife and chopping block ... similar to swords and
stakes ... similar to a snake’s head; the suffering and trouble with
them are huge, and so their drawbacks are greater.”

But even though the monks corrected Ariṭṭha like this, he stub- 1.25
bornly held on to that bad and erroneous view, and continued to
insist on it. Since they were unable to make him give up that view,
they went to the Buddha and told him what had happened. Soon
afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered and questioned
Ariṭṭha: “Is it true, Ariṭṭha, that you have such a view?”

1.31 “Yes indeed, sir.”

1.32 “Foolish man, who do you think I have taught like this? Haven’t I given many discourses about the obstacles being obstructive and how they obstruct one who indulges in them? I have said that the enjoyment provided by worldly pleasures is small, whereas the suffering and trouble with them are huge, and so their drawbacks are greater. I have said that worldly pleasures are similar to a skeleton ... similar to a piece of meat ... similar to a grass torch ... similar to a pit of coals ... similar to a dream ... similar to borrowed goods ... similar to fruits on a tree ... similar to a knife and chopping block ... similar to swords and stakes ... similar to a snake’s head; the suffering and trouble with them are huge, and so their drawbacks are greater. And yet, foolish man, by misunderstanding you have misrepresented me, hurt yourself, and made much demerit. This will be for your long-lasting harm and suffering.

1.47 This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk says, “As I understand the Buddha’s Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them,” then the monks should correct him like this: “No, venerable, don’t misrepresent the Buddha, for it’s not good to misrepresent the Buddha. The Buddha would never say such a thing. In many discourses the Buddha has declared the obstacles to be obstructive and how they obstruct one who indulges in them.” If that monk continues as before, the monks should press him up to three times to make him give up that view. If he then gives it up, all is well. If he does not, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Says: “As I understand the Buddha’s Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them.”

Him: the monk who speaks in that way.

The monks: other monks, those who see it or hear about it. They 2.1.10
 should correct him,²⁸⁵ “No, venerable, don’t misrepresent the
 Buddha, for it’s not good to misrepresent the Buddha. The Bud-
 dha would never say such a thing. In many discourses the Buddha
 has declared the obstacles to be obstructive and how they obstruct
 one who indulges in them.” And they should correct him a second
 and a third time. If he gives up that view, all is well. If he does not,
 he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If those who hear about
 it do not say anything, they commit an offense of wrong conduct.
 That monk, even if he has to be pulled into the Sangha, should be 2.1.18
 corrected like this: “No, venerable, don’t misrepresent the Bud-
 dha, for it’s not good to misrepresent the Buddha. The Buddha
 would never say such a thing. In many discourses the Buddha has
 declared the obstacles to be obstructive and how they obstruct
 one who indulges in them.” And they should correct him a sec-
 ond and a third time. If he gives up that view, all is well. If he
 does not, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. He should
 then be pressed. “And, monks, he should be pressed like this. A
 competent and capable monk should inform the Sangha:
 ‘Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. Monk so-and-so 2.1.28
 has the following bad and erroneous view: “As I understand the
 Buddha’s Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to
 obstruct one who indulges in them.” He is not giving up that view.
 If the Sangha is ready, it should press monk so-and-so to make
 him give it up. This is the motion.

285. See Bu Ss 13:2.16 for the meaning of *suṇanti* in this context.

- 2.1.35 Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. Monk so-and-so has the following bad and erroneous view: “As I understand the Buddha’s Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them.” He is not giving up that view. The Sangha presses monk so-and-so to make him give up that view. Any monk who approves of pressing monk so-and-so to make him give up that view should remain silent. Any monk who doesn’t approve should speak up.
- 2.1.42 For the second time ... For the third time I speak on this matter: Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. Monk so-and-so has the following bad and erroneous view: “As I understand the Buddha’s Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them.” He is not giving up that view. The Sangha presses monk so-and-so to make him give up that view. Any monk who approves of pressing monk so-and-so to make him give up that view should remain silent. Any monk who doesn’t approve should speak up.
- 2.1.51 The Sangha has pressed monk so-and-so to make him give up that view. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus.”
- 2.1.53 After the motion, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.²⁸⁶ After each of the first two announcements, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When the last announcement is finished, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, and he does not give up his view, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, and he does

286. The Pali just says *dukkāṭa*, without specifying that it is an *āpatti*, “an offense”. Yet elsewhere, such as at Bu Ss 10:2.65, the *dukkāṭa* is annulled if you commit the full offense of *saṅghādisesa*. The implication is that in these contexts *dukkāṭa* should be read as *āpatti dukkaṭassa*, “an offense of wrong conduct”.

not give up his view, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he does not give up his view, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legitimate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he has not been pressed; if he gives it up; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.²⁸⁷ 2.3.1

The training rule on not giving up a bad view, the eighth, is finished.

287. By editorial mistake the Pali is missing *ādikammikassa*, “the first offender”. This is a universal exception that applies to all the rules of the Vinaya.

69. Living with an ejected monk

Ukkhittasambhoga

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six lived with the monk Ariṭṭha, and they did formal meetings and shared a sleeping place with him. Yet they knew that he was saying such things, that he had not made amends according to the rule, and that he had not given up that view.²⁸⁸
- 1.3 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How can the monks from the group of six live, do formal meetings, and share a sleeping place with the monk Ariṭṭha, even though they know that he's saying such things, that he hasn't made amends according to the rule, and that he hasn't given up that view?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.6 "It's true, sir."
- 1.7 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk lives, does formal meetings, or shares a sleeping place with a monk who he knows is saying such things, who has not made amends according to the rule, and who has not given up that view, he commits an offense entailing confession.'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

288. "Such things" refers back to the previous rule.

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him or the offender has told him.²⁸⁹

Who is saying such things: one who says this: “As I understand the Buddha’s Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them.”

Who has not made amends according to the rule: who has been ejected and not readmitted.

With a monk who has not given up that view: with a monk who has not given up this view.

Lives with: there are two types of living together: material living together and spiritual living together.

Material living together: if he gives or receives material things, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Spiritual living together: he recites or has the other recite. If he recites or has the other recite by the line, then for every line he commits an offense entailing confession. If he recites or has the other recite by the syllable, then for every syllable he commits an offense entailing confession.

Does formal meetings with: if he does the observance-day ceremony, the invitation ceremony, or a legal procedure with one

289. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?). Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it simply refers to the ejected monk telling him directly.

who has been ejected, he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁹⁰

Shares a sleeping place with: under the same ceiling: if the monk lies down when the one who has been ejected is already lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the monk is already lying down when the one who has been ejected lies down, he commits an offense entailing confession; if they both lie down together, he commits an offense entailing confession; every time they get up and then lie down again, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

2.2.1 If the other monk has been ejected, and he perceives him as such, and he lives or does formal meetings or shares a sleeping place with him, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the other monk has been ejected, but he is unsure of it, and he lives or does formal meetings or shares a sleeping place with him, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other monk has been ejected, but he does not perceive him as such, and he lives or does formal meetings or shares a sleeping place with him, there is no offense.

2.2.4 If the other monk has not been ejected, but he perceives him as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other monk has not been ejected, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the other monk has not been ejected, and he does not perceive him as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

2.3.1 There is no offense: if he knows that he has not been ejected; if he knows that he has been readmitted after being ejected; if he knows that he has given up that view; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

290. "Observance-day ceremony" renders *uposatha*. See Appendix of Technical Terms for discussion.

The training rule on living with an ejected monk, the ninth, is finished.

70. Supporting a novice monk with a bad view

Samañuddesaantarāyika

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the novice monastic Kaṇṭaka had the following bad and erroneous view: "As I understand the Teaching of the Buddha, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them."
- 1.4 A number of monks heard that the novice monastic Kaṇṭaka had that view. They went to see him and asked, "Is it true, Kaṇṭaka, that you have such a view?"
- 1.9 "Yes, indeed. As I understand the Buddha's Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them."
- 1.10 "No, Kaṇṭaka, don't misrepresent the Buddha, for it's not good to misrepresent him. The Buddha would never say such a thing. The Buddha has given many discourses about the obstacles being obstructive and how they obstruct one who indulges in them. The Buddha has said that the enjoyment provided by worldly pleasures is small, whereas the suffering and trouble with them are huge, and so their drawbacks are greater. ..." But even though the monks corrected Kaṇṭaka like this, he stubbornly held on to that bad and erroneous view, and he continued to insist on it.
- 1.15 Since those monks were unable to make him give up that view, they went to the Buddha and told him what had happened. Soon afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered and questioned the Kaṇṭaka: "Is it true, Kaṇṭaka, that you have such a view?"
- 1.19 "Yes indeed, venerable sir."
- 1.20 "Foolish man, who do you think I have taught like this? Haven't I given many discourses about the obstacles being obstructive and how they obstruct one who indulges in them? I have said that the enjoyment provided by worldly pleasures is small, whereas the suf-

fering and trouble with them are huge, and so their drawbacks are greater. I have said that worldly pleasures are similar to a skeleton ... similar to a snake's head; the suffering and trouble with them are huge, and so their drawbacks are greater. And yet, foolish man, by misunderstanding you have misrepresented me, hurt yourself, and made much demerit. This will be for your long-lasting harm and suffering.

This will affect people's confidence, and cause some to lose it." 1.27

Having rebuked him ... the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: "Well then, monks, the Sangha should expel the novice monastic Kaṇṭaka. And this is how he should be expelled: 'From today, Kaṇṭaka, you may not refer to the Buddha as your teacher. And, unlike other novices, you can no longer share a sleeping place with the monks for two or three nights. Go! Away with you!'" The Sangha then expelled Kaṇṭaka. 1.29

Soon afterwards the monks from the group of six befriended Kaṇṭaka, and they were attended on by him, lived with him, and shared a sleeping place with him. Yet they knew that he had been expelled. The monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the monks from the group of six befriend Kaṇṭaka, and be attended on by him, live with him, and share a sleeping place with him, even though they know that he has been expelled?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?" 1.37

"It's true, sir." 1.41

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.42

Final ruling

'Also if a novice monastic says, "As I understand the Buddha's Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them," then the monks should correct him like this: "No, don't misrepresent the Buddha, for it's not good to

misrepresent the Buddha. The Buddha would never say such a thing. In many discourses the Buddha has declared the obstacles to be obstructive and how they obstruct one who indulges in them.” If that novice monastic continues as before, he should be told: “From today on you may not refer to the Buddha as your teacher. And, unlike other novices, you can no longer share a sleeping place with the monks for two or three nights. Go! Away with you!” If a monk befriends that novice monastic, or he is attended on by him, lives with him, or shares a sleeping place with him, even though he knows that he has been expelled in this way, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A novice monastic: a novice monk is what is meant.

Says: “As I understand the Buddha’s Teaching, the things he calls obstacles are unable to obstruct one who indulges in them.”

Him: the novice monastic who speaks in that way.

2.1.8 **The monks:** other monks, those who see it or hear about it. They should correct him, “No, don’t misrepresent the Buddha, for it’s not good to misrepresent the Buddha. The Buddha would never say such a thing.”²⁹¹ In many discourses the Buddha has declared the obstacles to be obstructive and how they obstruct one who indulges in them.”

2.1.10 And they should correct him a second time ... And they should correct him a third time ...

2.1.12 If he gives up that view, all is well. If he does not, he should be told: “From today on you may not refer to the Buddha as your teacher. And, unlike other novices, you can no longer share a sleeping place with the monks for two or three nights. Go! Away with you!”

291. “Should correct” renders *vattabba*, the future passive participle of *vadati*. For a discussion of the verb *vadati* used in the sense of “correct”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him or the offending novice monastic has told him.²⁹²

Expelled in this way: expelled like this.

Novice monastic: novice monk is what is meant.

Befriends: if he befriends him, saying, “I’ll give him a bowl,” “I’ll give him a robe,” “I’ll recite to him,” or “I’ll test him,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Is attended on by: if he accepts bath powder, soap, a tooth cleaner, or water for rinsing the mouth from him, he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁹³

Lives with: there are two types of living together: material living together and spiritual living together.

Material living together: if he gives or receives material things, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Spiritual living together: he recites or has the other recite. If he recites or has the other recite by the line, then for every line he commits an offense entailing confession. If he recites or has the other recite by the syllable, then for every syllable he commits an offense entailing confession.

292. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?)”. Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it simply refers to the novice monk telling the monk directly.

293. For an explanation of the renderings “bath powder” and “soap” for *cunṇa* and *mattika* respectively, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

Shares a sleeping place with: under the same ceiling: if the monk lies down when the expelled novice monastic is already lying down, he commits an offense entailing confession; if the monk is already lying down when the expelled novice monastic lies down, he commits an offense entailing confession; if they both lie down together, he commits an offense entailing confession; every time they get up and then lie down again, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If the novice monastic has been expelled, and he perceives him as such, and he befriends him or is attended on by him or lives with him or shares a sleeping place with him, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the novice monastic has been expelled, but he is unsure of it, and he befriends him or is attended on by him or lives with him or shares a sleeping place with him, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the novice monastic has been expelled, but he does not perceive him as such, and he befriends him or is attended on by him or lives with him or shares a sleeping place with him, there is no offense.
- 2.2.4 If the novice monastic has not been expelled, but he perceives him such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the novice monastic has not been expelled, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the novice monastic has not been expelled, and he does not perceive him as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he knows that he has not been expelled; if he knows that he has given up that view; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on supporting a novice monk with a bad view, the tenth, is finished.

The seventh subchapter on containing living beings is finished.

This is the summary:

“Intentionally killing, containing living beings,
Reopening, concealing what is grave;
Less than twenty, and group of travelers,
Arrangement, on Aritṭha;
Ejected, and Kaṇṭaka:
These ten training rules.”

2.3.9

71. Not accepting legitimate correction

Sahadhammika

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Kosambī in Ghosita’s Monastery, Venerable Channa was misbehaving. The monks told him, “Don’t do that, Channa, it’s not allowable,” and he would reply, “I won’t practice this training rule until I’ve questioned a monk who is an expert on the Monastic Law.”
- 1.8 The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, “How could Venerable Channa say this when legitimately corrected by the monks?” ... “Is it true, Channa, that you said this?”
- 1.13 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.14 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you say this when legitimately corrected by the monks? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk, when legitimately corrected by the monks, says, “I won’t practice this training rule until I’ve questioned a monk who is an expert on the Monastic Law,” he commits an offense entailing confession. A monk who is training should understand, should question, should enquire. This is the proper procedure.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

By the monks: by other monks.

Legitimately: the training rules laid down by the Buddha—this is called “legitimately”. When corrected in regard to this, he says, “I won’t practice this training rule until I’ve questioned a monk who’s an expert on the Monastic Law.” If he says, “I’ll question one who’s wise,” “I’ll question one who’s competent,” “I’ll question one who’s intelligent,” “I’ll question one who’s learned,” “I’ll question an expounder of the Teaching,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If the one who corrects him is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, and he says such a thing, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the one who corrects him is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he says such a thing, he commits an offense entailing confession. If the one who corrects him is fully ordained, but he does not perceive him as such, and he says such a thing, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If he is corrected about something that has not been laid down: 2.2.4
 “This isn’t conducive to self-effacement,” “This isn’t conducive to ascetic practices,” “This isn’t conducive to being inspiring,” “This isn’t conducive to a reduction in things,” “This isn’t conducive to being energetic,” and he says, “I won’t practice this training rule until I’ve questioned a monk who’s competent,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s an expert on the Monastic Law,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s wise,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s intelligent,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s learned,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s an expounder of the Teaching,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If he is corrected by one who is not fully ordained about something that has or has not been laid down: 2.2.6
 “This isn’t conducive to self-effacement,” “This isn’t conducive to ascetic practices,” “This isn’t conducive to being inspiring,” “This isn’t conducive to a reduction

in things,” “This isn’t conducive to being energetic,” and he says, “I won’t practice this training rule until I’ve questioned a monk who’s competent,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s an expert on the Monastic Law,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s wise,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s intelligent,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s learned,” “... until I’ve questioned a monk who’s an expounder of the Teaching,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

- 2.2.8 If the one who corrects him is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the one who corrects him is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the one who corrects him is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

More Definitions

Who is training: who wants to train.

Should understand: should find out.

Should question: should ask, “Venerable, how is this? What’s the meaning of this?”

Should enquire: should reflect, should weigh up.

This is the proper procedure: this is the right method.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he says, “I’ll find out and I’ll train;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on not accepting legitimate correction, the first, is finished.

72. Disparaging the training rules

Vilekhana

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the Buddha gave many
talks about the Monastic Law, spoke in praise of the Monastic Law
and of learning the Monastic Law, and repeatedly praised Venerable
Upāli. When the monks heard this, they thought, "Well then, let's
learn the Monastic Law from Venerable Upāli." And many monks,
both senior and junior, as well as those of middle standing, learned
the Monastic Law from Upāli.

The monks from the group of six considered this and thought, "If 1.6
these monks become well-versed in the Monastic Law, they'll boss
us around as they like. So let's disparage the Monastic Law."

They went to the other monks and said, "What's the point of 1.10
reciting these minor training rules, when they just lead to anxiety,
oppression, and annoyance?"

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.12
can the monks from the group of six disparage the Monastic Law?"
... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.15

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.16
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'When the Monastic Code is being recited, if a monk says, "What's
the point of reciting these minor training rules, when they just
lead to anxiety, oppression, and annoyance?" then in disparaging
the training rules, he commits an offense entailing confession.'**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

When the Monastic Code is being recited: when reciting it, when having it recited, or when practicing it.

Says: “What’s the point of reciting these minor training rules, when they just lead to anxiety, oppression, and annoyance?” If he disparages the Monastic Law to one who is fully ordained, saying, “Those who learn this will be anxious,” “They will feel oppressed,” “They will be annoyed;” “Those who don’t learn this won’t be anxious,” “They won’t feel oppressed,” “They won’t be annoyed;” “It’s better left unrecited,” “It’s better left unlearned,” “It’s better left unstudied,” “It’s better left unmastered;” “May the Monastic Law disappear, or may these monks remain ignorant,” then he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If he disparages the Monastic Law to one who is fully ordained, and he perceives them as fully ordained, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he disparages the Monastic Law to one who is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he disparages the Monastic Law to one who is fully ordained, but he does not perceive them as fully ordained, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If he disparages some other rule, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he disparages the Monastic Law or some other rule to one who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.6 If it is to one who is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is to one who is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of

wrong conduct. If it is to one who is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if, not desiring to disparage, he says, “Listen, ^{2.3.1} learn discourses or verses or philosophy, and later you can learn the Monastic Law;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on disparaging the training rules, the second, is finished.

73. Deception

Mohana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha-piṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were misbehaving. They said to each other, "Let's make the other monks think that we committed these offenses because we didn't know the rules." Then, during the recitation of the Monastic Code, they said, "Just now did we find out that this rule too is included in the Monastic Code and comes up for recitation every half-month."
- 1.4 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How could the monks from the group of six say this during the recitation of the Monastic Code?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you said this?"
- 1.9 "It's true, sir."
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you say this during the recitation of the Monastic Code? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'During the half-monthly recitation of the Monastic Code, a monk might say, "Just now did I find out that this rule too has come down in the Monastic Code, is included in the Monastic Code, and comes up for recitation every half-month." If other monks know that that monk has previously sat through at least two or three recitations of the Monastic Code, then that monk is not let off because of ignorance, and he is to be dealt with according to the rule. Further, he should be charged with deception: "It's a loss for you that you don't pay proper attention during the recitation

of the Monastic Code.” And for the act of deception, he commits an offense entailing confession.”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Half-monthly: on every observance day.

During the recitation of the Monastic Code: during the reciting.

Might say: after misbehaving, he thinks, “Let them think that I committed these offenses because I didn’t know the rules.” If, during the recitation of the Monastic Code, he then says, “Just now did I find out that this rule too has come down in the Monastic Code, is included in the Monastic Code, and comes up for recitation every half-month,” then he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If other monks know that the monk who wants to deceive has previously sat through at least two or three recitations of the Monastic Code, then that monk is not let off because of ignorance, and he is to be dealt with according to the rule. Further, he should be charged with deception. 2.1.13

“And, monks, he is to be charged like this. A competent and capable monk should inform the Sangha: 2.1.14

‘Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. Monk so-and-so did not pay proper attention during the recitation of the Monastic Code. If the Sangha is ready, it should charge monk so-and-so with deception. This is the motion. 2.1.16

Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. Monk so-and-so did not pay proper attention during the recitation of the Monastic Code. The Sangha charges monk so-and-so with deception. Any monk who approves of charging monk so-and-so with deception 2.1.20

should remain silent. Any monk who doesn't approve should speak up.

2.1.25 The Sangha has charged monk so-and-so with deception. The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus.'"

2.1.27 If he deceives, but he has not been charged with deception, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he deceives, and he has been charged with deception, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

2.2.1 If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as legitimate, and he deceives, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, and he deceives, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he deceives, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.4 If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legitimate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

2.3.1 There is no offense: if he has not heard it in full; if he has heard it fewer than two or three times in full; if he does not want to deceive; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on deception, the third, is finished.

74. Hitting in anger

Pahāra

Origin story

At one time the when Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika’s Monastery, the monks from the group of six hit the monks
from the group of seventeen in anger. They cried. Other monks
asked them why, and they told them what had happened.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How 1.7
could the monks from the group of six hit other monks in anger?”
... “Is it true, monks, that you did this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.10

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do 1.11
this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**‘If a monk hits a monk in anger, he commits an offense entailing
confession.’**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one
motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to
stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk: another monk.

In anger: discontent, having hatred, hostile.

Hits: if he hits with his body, with anything connected to his body,
or with anything released, even if just with a water-lily leaf, he
commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is one who is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, and he hits him in anger, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he hits him in anger, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he does not perceive him as such, and he hits him in anger, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If he hits one who is not fully ordained in anger, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he hits in self-defense; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on hitting in anger, the fourth, is finished.

75. Raising a hand in anger

Talasattika

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anātha- 1.1
piṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six raised their
hands in anger against the monks from the group of seventeen. Ex-
pecting to be hit, they cried. Other monks asked them why, and they
told them what had happened.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.7
could the monks from the group of six do this?" ... "Is it true, monks,
that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.10

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do 1.11
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk raises a hand in anger against a monk, he commits an
offense entailing confession.'**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one
motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to
stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Against a monk: against another monk.

In anger: discontent, having hatred, hostile.

Raises a hand: if he raises any part of his body or anything connected to his body, even if just a water-lily leaf, he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁹⁴

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is one who is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, and he raises a hand against him in anger, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he raises a hand against him in anger, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he does not perceive him as such, and he raises a hand against him in anger, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If he raises a hand in anger against one who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 2.2.8.1 There is no offense: if he raises his hand in self-defense; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on raising a hand in anger, the fifth, is finished.

294. *Kāyaṃ uccāreti* literally means, “He raises the body,” but presumably it refers to any part of the body.

76. Making a groundless accusation

Amūlaka

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six groundlessly
charged a monk with an offense entailing suspension.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.3
could the monks from the group of six do this?" ... "Is it true, monks,
that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.6

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do 1.7
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk groundlessly charges a monk with an offense entailing
suspension, he commits an offense entailing confession.'**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one
motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to
stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk: another monk.

Groundless: not seen, not heard, not suspected.

An offense entailing suspension: one of the thirteen.

Charges: if he accuses him or has him accused, he commits an
offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is one who is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, and he groundlessly charges him with an offense entailing suspension, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he groundlessly charges him with an offense entailing suspension, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he does not perceive him as such, and he groundlessly charges him with an offense entailing suspension, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 2.2.4 If he charges someone with failure in conduct or failure in view, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he charges one who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.6 If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he accuses someone, or has someone accused, according to what he has perceived; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on making a groundless accusation, the sixth, is finished.

77. Intentionally making a monk anxious

Saṅcicca

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika’s Monastery, the monks from the group of six intentionally
made the monks from the group of seventeen anxious. They said,
“The Buddha has laid down a rule that a person who is less than twenty
years old shouldn’t be given the full ordination. And you were less
than twenty when you got the full ordination. Could it be that you’re
not fully ordained?” They cried. Other monks asked them why, and
they said, “The monks from the group of six intentionally make us
anxious.”

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How 1.11
can the monks from the group of six do this?” ... “Is it true, monks,
that you do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.14

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.15
This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**‘If a monk intentionally makes a monk anxious, thinking, “In this
way he will be ill at ease at least for a moment,” and he does so
only for this reason and no other, he commits an offense entailing
confession.’**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a
unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one

motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A monk: another monk.

Intentionally: knowing, perceiving, having intended, having decided, he transgresses.

Makes anxious: if he makes him anxious, saying, “It would seem that you were less than twenty years old when you were given the full ordination,” “It would seem that you have eaten at the wrong time,” “It would seem that you have drunk alcohol,” “It would seem that you have been sitting in private with a woman,” he commits an offense entailing confession.

He does so only for this reason and no other: there is no other reason for making him anxious.

Permutations

2.2.1 If it is one who is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, and he intentionally makes him anxious, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he intentionally makes him anxious, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he does not perceive him as such, and he intentionally makes him anxious, he commits an offense entailing confession.

2.2.4 If he intentionally makes one who is not fully ordained anxious, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

2.3.1 There is no offense: if, not wanting to make him anxious, he says, “It would seem that you were less than twenty years old when you were

given the full ordination,” “It would seem that you have eaten at the wrong time,” “It would seem that you have drunk alcohol,” “It would seem that you have been sitting in private with a woman,” and then, “Find out about it, so that you don’t get anxious later;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on intentionally making
a monk anxious, the seventh, is finished.*

78. Eavesdropping

Upassuti

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery, the monks from the group of six were arguing with the good monks. The good monks said, “These monks from the group of six are shameless; it’s not possible to argue with them.”
- 1.6 And the monks from the group of six said, “Why are you slandering us by calling us shameless?”
- 1.8 “How did you know?”
- 1.9 “We were eavesdropping on you.”
- 1.10 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How could the monks from the group of six eavesdrop on monks they are arguing and disputing with?” ...²⁹⁵ “Is it true, monks, that you did this?”
- 1.13 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.14 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk eavesdrops on monks who are arguing and disputing, thinking, “I’ll hear what they say,” and he does so only for this reason and no other, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

295. The Pali might be translated more literally as: “How can the monks from the group of six eavesdrop on monks who are arguing and disputing?” This, however, would not fit the context. Thus my slightly altered rendering.

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

On monks: on other monks.

Who are arguing and disputing: who are engaged in a legal issue.

Eavesdrops: if he is on his way to eavesdrop, thinking, “After hearing what they say, I’ll accuse them,” “... I’ll remind them,” “... I’ll counter accuse them,” “... I’ll counter remind them,” “... I’ll humiliate them,” he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Wherever he stands to listen, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is walking behind someone, and he speeds up with the intention to eavesdrop, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Wherever he stands to listen, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he is walking in front of someone, and he slows down with the intention to eavesdrop, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. Wherever he stands to listen, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he goes to where a monk who is speaking privately is standing, sitting, or lying down, he should clear his throat or make his presence known. If he does not clear his throat or make his presence known, he commits an offense entailing confession.

He does so only for this reason and no other: there is no other reason for eavesdropping.

Permutations

If it is one who is fully ordained, and he perceives him as such, and he eavesdrops on him, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he eavesdrops on him, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is one who is fully ordained, but he does not perceive him as such, and he eavesdrops on him, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

- 2.2.4 If he eavesdrops on one who is not fully ordained, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is one who is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he goes, thinking, “After hearing what they say, I’ll hold back,” “... I’ll abstain,” “... I’ll resolve it,” “... I’ll free myself;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on eavesdropping, the eighth, is finished.

79. Criticizing a legitimate legal procedure

Kammaṇḍibāhana

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in Anātha- 1.1
piṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were misbe-
having, but when a legal procedure was being done against any one
of them, they would object.

On one occasion the Sangha had gathered on some business. The 1.3
monks from the group of six were busy making robes and so they
gave their consent to one among them. When the monks saw that
only one monk from the group of six had come, they did a legal
procedure against him. When he returned to the monks from the
group of six, they asked him, "What did the Sangha do?"

"It did a legal procedure against me." 1.10

"We didn't give our consent for that. If we had known that a 1.11
procedure would be done against you, we wouldn't have given our
consent."

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.14
could the monks from the group of six give their consent to legitimate
legal procedures and then criticize them afterwards?" ... "Is it true,
monks, that you did this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.17

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do 1.18
this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**'If a monk gives his consent to legitimate legal procedures, and
then criticizes them afterwards, he commits an offense entailing
confession.'**

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A legitimate legal procedure: 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; done according to the Teaching, according to the Monastic Law, according to the Teacher's instruction. This is called a "legitimate legal procedure". If he gives his consent, and then criticizes the procedure, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, and he criticizes it after giving his consent, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, and he criticizes it after giving his consent, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he criticizes it after giving his consent, there is no offense.
- 2.2.4 If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legitimate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he criticizes it because he knows that the legal procedure was illegitimate, done by an incomplete assembly, or done

against one who did not deserve it; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The training rule on criticizing a legitimate
legal procedure, the ninth, is finished.*

80. Leaving without giving consent

Chandamadatvāgamana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, the Sangha had gathered on some business. The monks from the group of six were busy making robes and so they gave their consent to one among them.
- 1.4 When the Sangha was ready to do the legal procedure for which it had gathered, it put forward a motion. That monk from the group of six thought, "This is just how they do legal procedures against us one by one, but against who will you do this one?" and without giving his consent, he got up from his seat and left.
- 1.7 The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "When the Sangha is in the middle of a discussion, how could that monk get up from his seat and leave without giving his consent?" ... "Is it true, monk, that you did this?"
- 1.10 "It's true, sir."
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'When the Sangha is in the middle of a discussion, if a monk gets up from his seat and leaves without first giving his consent, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one

motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

When the Sangha is in the middle of a discussion: when the topic has been announced but the discussion has not yet been concluded, or when the motion has been put forward, or when the announcement is still under way.

Gets up from his seat and leaves without first giving his consent: if he leaves, thinking, “How may this legal procedure be disturbed?” or “How may this legal procedure be done by an incomplete assembly?” or “How may this legal procedure not be done?” then he commits an offense of wrong conduct.²⁹⁶ If he is in the process of going beyond arm’s reach of the gathering, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When he has gone beyond arm’s reach, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, and he gets up from his seat and leaves without first giving his consent, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, and he gets up from his seat and leaves without first giving his consent, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he gets up from his seat and leaves without first giving his consent, there is no offense. 2.2.1

If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legitimate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense. 2.2.4

296. I read the Pali as if *kathaṃ idaṃ kammaṃ* is to be distributed over the next three phrases: *kathaṃ idaṃ kammaṃ kuppaṃ assa*, *kathaṃ idaṃ kammaṃ vaggāṃ assa*, *kathaṃ idaṃ kammaṃ na kareyyā*.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if he leaves because he thinks there will be quarrels or disputes in the Sangha; if he leaves because he thinks there will be a fracture or schism in the Sangha; if he leaves because he thinks the legal procedure will be illegitimate, done by an incomplete assembly, or done against one who does not deserve it; if he leaves because he is sick; if he leaves because he has to take care of someone who is sick; if he leaves because he needs to relieve himself; if he leaves with the intention to return, and not because he wants to invalidate the legal procedure; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. *The training rule on leaving without giving consent, the tenth, is finished.*

81. Criticizing a robe distribution

Dubbala

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, Venerable Dabba the Mallian, who was the assigner of dwellings and the designator of meals, had a robe that was worn out. Just then the Sangha had obtained a robe, which it gave to Dabba. The monks from the group of six complained and criticized it, “The monks are diverting the Sangha’s material support according to friendship.” 1.1

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How could the monks from the group of six give out a robe as part of a unanimous Sangha and then criticize it afterwards?” ... “Is it true, monks, that you did this?” 1.8

“It’s true, sir.” 1.11

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 1.12

Final ruling

‘If a monk gives out a robe as part of a unanimous Sangha and then criticizes it afterwards, saying, “The monks are diverting the Sangha’s material support according to friendship,” he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one

motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A unanimous Sangha: belonging to the same Buddhist sect and staying within the same monastery zone.

A robe: one of the six kinds of robe-cloth, but not smaller than what can be assigned to another.²⁹⁷

Gives out: gives out himself.

According to friendship: according to friendship, according to companionship, according to who one is devoted to, according to being a co-student, according to being a co-pupil.

The Sangha's: given to the Sangha, given up to the Sangha.

Material support: robes, almsfood, a dwelling, and medicinal supplies; even a bit of bath powder, a tooth cleaner, or a piece of string.

Criticizes it afterwards: when robe-cloth has been given to someone who is fully ordained and who is the assigner of dwellings or the designator of meals or the distributor of congee or the distributor of fruit or the distributor of fresh foods or the distributor of minor requisites, and he has been appointed by the Sangha as such, then if a monk criticizes the giving, he commits an offense entailing confession.²⁹⁸

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If it is a legitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, and he criticizes the giving of robe-cloth, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of

297. The six are linen, cotton, silk, wool, sunn hemp, and hemp; see Kd 8:3.1.6. According to Kd 8:21.1.4 the size referred to here is no smaller than 8 by 4 *sugataṅgula*, “standard fingerbreadths”. For an explanation of the idea of *vikappanā*, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

298. These are all formally appointed officers of the Sangha. | According to Sp 2.615 (commenting on the *sekhiya* rules) *khajjaka* refers to all fresh foods: *ettha mūlakhādanīyādi sabbaṃ gahetabbam*, “Here the fresh foods which are roots, etc., may all be taken.”

it, and he criticizes the giving of robe-cloth, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is a legitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as illegitimate, and he criticizes the giving of robe-cloth, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he criticizes the giving of another requisite, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When robe-cloth or another requisite has been given to someone who is fully ordained and who is the assigner of dwellings or the designator of meals or the distributor of congee or the distributor of fruit or the distributor of fresh foods or the distributor of minor requisites, but he has not been appointed by the Sangha as such, then if a monk criticizes the giving, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. When robe-cloth or another requisite has been given to someone who is not fully ordained and who is the assigner of dwellings or the designator of meals or the distributor of congee or the distributor of fruit or the distributor of fresh foods or the distributor of minor requisites, whether he has been appointed by the Sangha as such or not, then if a monk criticizes the giving, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.4

If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he perceives it as legitimate, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is an illegitimate legal procedure, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense. 2.2.7

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he criticizes one who regularly acts out of favoritism, ill will, confusion, or fear, saying, “What’s the point of giving it to him—he’ll ruin it or use it inappropriately;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on criticizing a robe distribution, the eleventh, is finished.

82. Diverting gains intended for the Sangha

Pariṇāmana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, an association had prepared a meal together with robe-cloth for the Sangha. They said, "After giving the food, we'll offer the robe-cloth."
- 1.4 But the monks from the group of six went to that association and said, "Please give the robe-cloth to these monks."
- 1.7 "Venerables, we can't do that. We've prepared our annual alms-offering together with robe-cloth for the Sangha."
- 1.9 "The Sangha has many donors and supporters. But since these monks are staying here, they are looking to you for support. If you don't give to them, who will? So give them the robe-cloth." Being pressured by the monks from the group of six, that association gave the prepared robe-cloth to those monks and served the food to the Sangha.
- 1.14 The monks who knew that a meal together with robe-cloth had been prepared for the Sangha, but not that the robe-cloth had been given to those monks from the group of six, said, "You may dedicate the robe-cloth."
- 1.16 "There isn't any. The robe-cloth we had prepared was diverted by the monks from the group of six."
- 1.18 The monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How could the monks from the group of six divert to an individual things they knew were intended for the Sangha?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you did this?"
- 1.21 "It's true, sir."
- 1.22 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk diverts to an individual material support that he knows was intended for the Sangha, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

He knows: he knows by himself or others have told him or the donor has told him.²⁹⁹

For the Sangha: given to the Sangha, given up to the Sangha.

Material support: robe-cloth, almsfood, a dwelling, and medicinal supplies; even a bit of bath powder, a tooth cleaner, or a piece of string.

Intended: if they have said, “We’ll give,” “We’ll prepare,” and he diverts it to an individual, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If it was intended for the Sangha and he perceives it as such, and he diverts it to an individual, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

299. The meaning of the last of these three ways of knowing, *so vā āroceti*, is not clear. CPD suggests: “*sa (sā) āroceti* (?)”. Perhaps this last form is conformable to *sa. ārocayate* med. caus. in the meaning: he or she makes inquiries (of others).” However, this does not fit with the parallel usage at Bu Pc 29:3.1.6 where the text says that she tells (*sā vā āroceti*) him, presumably referring to the nun telling the monk. In this case *āroceti* cannot refer to the monk making inquiries. The commentaries are silent, and I therefore assume that a straightforward meaning is the most likely one. I would suggest, then, that it simply refers to the donor telling the monk directly.

sion. If it was intended for the Sangha, but he is unsure of it, and he diverts it to an individual, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was intended for the Sangha, but he does not perceive it as such, and he diverts it to an individual, there is no offense.

2.2.4 If it was intended for one Sangha and he diverts it to another Sangha or to a shrine, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was intended for one shrine and he diverts it to another shrine or to a sangha or to an individual, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was intended for an individual and he diverts it to another individual or to a sangha or to a shrine, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.2.7 If it was not intended for the Sangha, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was not intended for the Sangha, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it was not intended for the Sangha and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

2.3.1 There is no offense: if being asked, “Where may we give?” he says, “Give where your gift will be useful,” “... where it goes toward repairs,” “... where it will last for a long time,” “... where you feel inspired;” if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on diverting gains intended for the Sangha, the twelfth, is finished.

The eighth subchapter on legitimate correction is finished.

This is the summary:

2.3.9 “Legitimately, and disparaging,
Deception, hitting;
Raising a hand, and groundless,
And intentionally, eavesdropping;
Obstructing, and consent,
And Dabba, diverting.”

83. Entering a royal compound unannounced

Antepura

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, King Pasenadi of Kosala told his park-keeper,
“Go and clean up the park; I'll be going there.”

“Yes, sir.” While cleaning the park, he saw the Buddha seated at 1.1.3
the foot of a tree. He then went to King Pasenadi and said, “The park
is clean, sir, but the Buddha is sitting there.” “Marvelous! I'll visit
him.”

The king went to the park and approached the Buddha, but just 1.1.6
then a lay follower was seated there. When the king saw him, he
became fearful and stopped. But he considered, “This man isn't likely
to be bad, since he's visiting the Buddha,” and so he approached the
Buddha, bowed, and sat down. But when that lay follower, because of
his respect for the Buddha, neither bowed down to the king nor stood
up for him, the king became annoyed. The Buddha realized what
was happening and said to the king, “Great king, this lay follower is
learned, a master of the tradition, and he's free from sensual desire.”

The king thought, “This lay follower doesn't deserve to be in an 1.1.11
inferior position, since even the Buddha praises him.” And he said
to that lay follower, “Please say what you want.”

“Thank you, sir.”³⁰⁰ 1.1.13

The Buddha then instructed, inspired, and gladdened King Pase- 1.1.14
nadi with a teaching, after which the king got up from his seat, bowed
down, circumambulated the Buddha with his right side toward him,
and left.

300. *Suṭṭhu*, *devāti*, literally, “It is good, sir.” The exact contextual meaning is not clear to me.

- 1.1.15 Soon afterwards King Pasenadi was up in his finest stilt house, when he saw that lay follower walking along the street, holding a sunshade. He summoned him and said, “You are a learned Buddhist, a master of the tradition. Please teach my harem.”
- 1.1.18 “Whatever I know, sir, I know because of the monks. They should teach the harem.”
- 1.2.1 Knowing that the lay follower was right, the king went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down, and said, “Sir, please ask a monk to teach my harem.” The Buddha then instructed, inspired, and gladdened King Pasenadi with a teaching, after which the king got up from his seat, paid his respects as before, and left.
- 1.2.4 Soon afterwards, the Buddha said to Venerable Ānanda, “Well then, Ānanda, teach the king’s harem.”
- 1.2.5 “Yes, sir.” And from time to time he would enter the harem and teach.
- 1.2.6 Then, after robing up in the morning, Ānanda took his bowl and robe and went to King Pasenadi’s house.
- 1.2.7 On that occasion the king was in bed with Queen Mallikā. The queen saw Ānanda coming and she quickly got up, but her burnished golden dressing gown fell off. Ānanda turned around right there and returned to the monastery. And he told the monks what had happened.
- 1.2.10 The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, “How could Venerable Ānanda enter the royal compound without first being announced?” ... “Is it true, Ānanda, that you did this?”
- 1.2.13 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.2.14 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Ānanda, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... Having rebuked him ... the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- 1.3.1 “Monks, there are these ten dangers of entering a royal compound.³⁰¹ What ten?

301. For the rendering of *antepura* as “royal compound”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

It may be that a monk enters where the king is sitting with his queen. The queen smiles when she sees the monk or the monk smiles when he sees the queen. The king thinks, 'Surely they've done it, or they're going to.' 1.3.3

Again, because the king is very busy, he does not remember having slept with a certain woman, yet she becomes pregnant because of that. The king thinks, 'Only the monk enters here. Is he responsible for this?' 1.3.9

Again, a gem disappears from the royal compound. The king thinks, 'Only the monk enters here. Is he responsible for this?' 1.3.16

Again, secret discussions in the royal compound are spread outside. The king thinks, 'Only the monk enters here. Is he responsible for this?' 1.3.21

Again, in the royal compound a father longs for his son, or a son longs for his father.³⁰² They think, 'Only the monk enters here. Is he responsible for this?' 1.3.26

Again, the king promotes someone. Those who dislike this think, 'The king is close to the monk. Is he responsible for this?' 1.3.31

Again, the king demotes someone. Those who dislike this think, 'The king is close to the monk. Is he responsible for this?' 1.3.36

Again, the king sends out the army at an inappropriate time. Those who dislike this think, 'The king is close to the monk. Is he responsible for this?' 1.3.41

Again, after sending out the army at an appropriate time, the king orders it to turn back while still en route. Those who dislike this think, 'The king is close to the monk. Is he responsible for this?' 1.3.46

Again, a royal compound is crowded with elephants, horses, and chariots, as well as enticing sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and tangibles that are not suitable for a monk. 1.3.51

Monks, these are the ten dangers of entering a royal compound." 1.3.53

302. This may refer to illegitimate offspring, and the monk acting as an informant.

1.3.54 Then, after rebuking Ānanda in many ways, the Buddha spoke in dispraise of being difficult to support ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk, without first being announced, crosses the threshold to the bedroom of a consecrated aristocrat king, when both the king and the queen are present, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”³⁰³

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Aristocrat: well-born on both his mother’s side and his father’s side, pure in descent, irreproachable and impeccable with respect to birth going back eight generations of male ancestors.³⁰⁴

Consecrated: consecrated with the aristocratic consecration.

The king is present: the king has not left the bedroom.

The queen is present: the queen has not left the bedroom. Or both have not left.

Without first being announced: without first having informed.

The threshold: the threshold to the bedroom is what is meant.

The bedroom: wherever a king’s bed is prepared, even if just enclosed by a cloth screen.

303. The Pali just says threshold: “The threshold of a consecrated king”. To give the rule a more definitive meaning, I have added “bedroom” from the word analysis below.

304. *Pitāmashayuga* refers to “grandfather generation”, thus a total of eight generations back.

Crosses the threshold to the bedroom: if he crosses the threshold with the first foot, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he crosses with the second foot, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he has not been announced, and he perceives that he has not, and he crosses the threshold to the bedroom, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has not been announced, but he is unsure of it, and he crosses the threshold to the bedroom, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has not been announced, but he perceives that he has, and he crosses the threshold to the bedroom, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If he has been announced, but he perceives that he has not, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has been announced, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he has been announced, and he perceives that he has, there is no offense. 2.2.4

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he has been announced; if it is not an aristocrat king; if the king has not been consecrated with the aristocratic consecration; if the king has left the bedroom; if the queen has left the bedroom; if they both have left; if it is not a bedroom; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on entering a royal compound unannounced, the first, is finished.

84. Picking up precious things

Ratana

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, a monk was bathing in the river Aciravatī, when a brahmin, too, came there to bathe. He deposited a bag with five hundred coins on the ground, bathed, forgot about the bag, and left. The monk thought, "This is the bag belonging to that brahmin; it wouldn't be nice if it got lost," and he picked it up.
- 1.4 Soon the brahmin remembered. He hurried back and asked that monk, "Sir, did you see my bag?"
- 1.5 Saying, "I did indeed," he gave it to him.
- 1.6 The brahmin thought, "How can I avoid giving a reward to this monk?" And he said, "I didn't have five hundred coins, I had a thousand!" And he seized hold of that monk.
- 1.8 After being released, that monk went to the monastery and told the monks what had happened. The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, "How could a monk pick up precious things?" ... "Is it true, monk, that you did this?"
- 1.12 "It's true, sir."
- 1.13 The Buddha rebuked him ... "Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

First preliminary ruling

'If a monk picks up something precious or something regarded as precious, or he has it picked up, he commits an offense entailing confession.'

- 1.18 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards there was a celebration in Sāvattthī. People were 2.1
going to the park all dressed up, as did Visākhā Migāramātā. As she
was leaving her village, she thought, “What will I do when I get to
the park? Why don’t I pay a visit to the Buddha!” She then removed
all her ornaments, bound them in a bundle with her upper robe, and
gave it to her slave girl, saying, “Listen, look after this bundle.”

Visākhā then went to the Buddha, bowed, and sat down. And 2.5
the Buddha instructed, inspired, and gladdened her with a teaching,
after which she got up from her seat, bowed down, circumambulated
him with her right side toward him, and left. And the slave girl left
too, forgetting the bundle.

The monks saw it and told the Buddha. “Well then, monks, pick 2.8
it up and put it aside.” Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching
and addressed the monks: “Within a monastery, monks, you should
pick up precious things or what’s regarded as precious, or have it
picked up, and then put it aside with the thought, ‘Whoever owns
it will come and get it.’ And so, monks, this training rule should be
recited like this:

Second preliminary ruling

**‘If a monk picks up something precious or something regarded
as precious, or he has it picked up, except within a monastery, he
commits an offense entailing confession.’”**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 2.13

Third sub-story

At that time the householder Anāthapiṇḍika had a whole village 3.1
working for him in the country of Kāsi, and he had told an apprentice
there that if the monks arrive he should make them a meal. Soon
afterwards a number of monks were wandering in the country of
Kāsi, when they came to that village. When that man saw them

coming, he approached them, bowed, and said, “Venerables, please accept a meal from Anāthapiṇḍika tomorrow.” The monks accepted by remaining silent.

3.6 The following morning, after having various kinds of fine foods prepared, he had the monks informed that it was time for the meal. He removed a ring from his finger and then offered the food to the monks, saying, “Venerables, please leave after you’ve eaten. I have to go to work.” And he left, forgetting his ring.

3.8 The monks saw it and said, “If we just go, this ring will be lost,” and so they stayed right there. When that man returned from work, he saw the monks and said to them, “Why are you still here?” And the monks told him what had happened.

3.11 Those monks then went to Sāvattthī where they told the monks, who in turn told the Buddha.

3.13 After giving a teaching, the Buddha addressed the monks: “Within a monastery, monks, or inside a lodging, you should pick up precious things or what’s regarded as precious, or have it picked up, and then put it aside with the thought, ‘Whoever owns it will come and get it.’ And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk picks up something precious or something regarded as precious, or he has it picked up, except within a monastery or inside a lodging, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he picks up something precious or something regarded as precious, or he has it picked up, within a monastery or inside a lodging, he should put it aside with the thought, “Whoever owns it will come and get it.” This is the proper procedure.’

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Something precious: a pearl, a gem, a beryl, mother-of-pearl, quartz, a coral, silver, gold, a ruby, a cat's eye.³⁰⁵

Something regarded as precious: whatever people regard as valuable or useful—this is called “regarded as precious”.

Except within a monastery or inside a lodging: apart from within a monastery or inside a lodging.

Within a monastery: if the monastery is enclosed, then within the enclosure. If the monastery is unenclosed, then in the vicinity.

Inside a lodging: if the lodging is enclosed, then within the enclosure. If the lodging is unenclosed, then in the vicinity.

Picks up: if he takes hold of it himself, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Has picked up: if he gets someone else to take hold of it, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he picks up something precious or something regarded as precious, or he has it picked up, within a monastery or inside a lodging, he should put it aside: after taking note of its appearance or distinguishing marks, he should put it aside, and then make an announcement: “Whoever has lost anything should come.” If anyone comes, they should be told, “Please describe it.” If they rightly describe its appearance or distinguishing marks, it should be given to them. If they do not, they should be told, “Keep looking.” If that monk is leaving that monastery, he should first place that item into the hands of suitable monks there. If there are no suitable monks, he should place it into the hands of suitable householders there.

305. “Beryl” renders *veḷuriya*. Sp-ṭ 1.281: *Veḷuriyoti vaṃsavaṇṇamaṇi*, “The bamboo-colored gem is called *veḷuriya*.” According to PED *veḷuriya* is lapis lazuli, which cannot be correct because lapis lazuli is blue.

This is the proper procedure: this is the right method.

Non-offenses

- 4.2.1 There is no offense: if he picks up something precious or something regarded as precious, or he has it picked up, within a monastery or inside a lodging, and then puts it aside with the thought, “Whoever owns it will come and get it;” if he takes something regarded as precious on trust or he borrows it or he perceives it as discarded;³⁰⁶ if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on picking up precious things, the second, is finished.

306. “Taking on trust” refers to a situation where you have an agreement with a close friend that you may take their belongings on trust. The conditions for taking on trust are set out at Kd 8:19.1.5.

85. Entering an inhabited area at the wrong time

Vikālagāmappavisana

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattī in the Jeta Grove, A- 1.1
nāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of
six entered the village at the wrong time, sat down in the public meet-
ing hall, and talked about all sorts of worldly things: about kings,
gangsters, and officials; about armies, dangers, and battles; about
food, drink, clothes, and beds; about garlands and perfumes; about
relatives, vehicles, villages, towns, and countries; about women and
heroes; gossip; about the departed; about various trivialities; about
the world and the sea; about the various kinds of existence.

People complained and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan 1.4
monastics enter the village at the wrong time, sit down in the public
meeting hall, and talk about such worldly things? They're just like
householders who indulge in worldly pleasures!"

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.8
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the
monks from the group of six do this?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you
do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.16

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.17
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

First preliminary ruling

**'If a monk enters an inhabited area at the wrong time, he commits
an offense entailing confession.'**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.24

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards a number of monks were walking through the Kosalan country on their way to Sāvattḥī, when one evening they came to a certain village. People saw them and said, “Venerables, please enter the village.” But knowing that entering a village at the wrong time had been prohibited by the Buddha and being afraid of wrongdoing, they declined. And so thieves robbed them.
- 2.7 They then went to Sāvattḥī and told the monks what had happened, who in turn told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- “Monks, I allow you to enter an inhabited area at the wrong time after informing someone.**
- 2.11 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Second preliminary ruling

‘If a monk, without informing anyone, enters an inhabited area at the wrong time, he commits an offense entailing confession.’

- 2.13 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Third sub-story

- 3.1 Soon afterwards a monk was walking through the Kosalan country on his way to Sāvattḥī, when one evening he came to a certain village. People saw him and said, “Venerable, please enter the village.” But knowing that entering a village at the wrong time without informing anyone had been prohibited by the Buddha and being afraid of wrongdoing, he declined. And so thieves robbed him.
- 3.7 He then went to Sāvattḥī and told the monks what had happened, who in turn told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- “Monks, I allow you to enter an inhabited area at the wrong time after informing an available monk.**
- 3.11 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Third preliminary ruling

‘If a monk, when a monk is available, enters an inhabited area at the wrong time without informing him, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 3.13

Fourth sub-story

Soon afterwards a monk was bitten by a snake. Another monk went 4.1 to the village to get fire. He then remembered that the Buddha has prohibited entering a village at the wrong time without informing an available monk. And being afraid of wrongdoing, he did not enter.³⁰⁷ They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, I allow you to enter an inhabited area at the wrong time without informing an available monk if there is some appropriate urgent business.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 4.8

Final ruling

‘If a monk, when another monk is available, enters an inhabited area at the wrong time without informing him, except if there is some appropriate urgent business, he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one

307. The ellipses points are not found in the PTS version. In fact, the ellipses points do not fit, since they imply that the monk gets robbed (as above), which does not fit the context. I therefore follow the PTS punctuation.

motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

An available monk: he is able to inform him and then enter.

No available monk: he is not able to inform anyone and then enter.

At the wrong time: when the middle of the day has passed, until dawn.

Enters an inhabited area: if he crosses the boundary of an enclosed inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he enters the vicinity of an unenclosed inhabited area, he commits an offense entailing confession.

Except if there is some appropriate urgent business: unless there is some appropriate urgent business.

Permutations

- 5.2.1 If it is the wrong time, and he perceives it as such, and he enters an inhabited area without informing an available monk, except if there is some appropriate urgent business, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is the wrong time, but he is unsure of it, and he enters an inhabited area without informing an available monk, except if there is some appropriate urgent business, he commits an offense entailing confession. If it is the wrong time, but he perceives it as the right time, and he enters an inhabited area without informing an available monk, except if there is some appropriate urgent business, he commits an offense entailing confession.
- 5.2.4 If it is the right time, but he perceives it as the wrong time, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is the right time, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If it is the right time, and he perceives it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 5.3.1 There is no offense: if there is some appropriate urgent business; if he enters after informing an available monk; if he enters without

informing anyone when there is no available monk; if he is going between monasteries; if he is going to the nunnery; if he is going to the dwelling place of the monastics of another religion; if he is returning to the monastery; if the road goes via an inhabited area; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on entering an inhabited area at the wrong time, the third, is finished.

86. Making an inappropriate needle case

Sūcighara

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying in the Sakyan country in the Banyan Tree Monastery at Kapilavatthu. At that time an ivory-worker had invited the monks who needed needle cases to ask for one. And the monks asked for many needle cases. Those who had small needle cases asked for large ones, and those who had large needle cases asked for small ones. The ivory-worker was so busy making needle cases for the monks that he was unable to make goods for sale. He could not make a living for himself, and his wives and children suffered. People complained and criticized them, “How can the Sakyan monastics not have any sense of moderation and ask for many needle cases? This ivory-worker is so busy making needle cases for them that he’s unable to make goods for sale. He can’t make a living for himself, and his wives and children are suffering.”
- 1.11 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can those monks not have a sense of moderation and ask for many needle cases?” ... “Is it true, monks, that there are monks who do this?”
- 1.15 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.16 The Buddha rebuked them ... “How can those foolish men do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk has a needle case made from bone, ivory, or horn, it is to be destroyed, and he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Bone: any kind of bone.

Ivory: elephant tooth is what is meant.

Horn: any kind of horn.

Has made: if he makes one or has one made, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets it, it is to be destroyed, and he is then to confess an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.2.1

If he makes one or has one made for the benefit of someone else, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.5

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is a toggle; if it is a fire kindler; if it is a buckle; if it is an ointment box; if it is an ointment stick; if it is a machete handle; if it is a water wiper; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.3.1

The training rule on making an inappropriate needle case, the fourth, is finished.

87. Making an inappropriate bed or bench

Mañcapīṭha

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattṭhī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, Venerable Upananda the Sakyan was sleeping on a high bed. On one occasion, as the Buddha and a number of monks were walking about the dwellings, they came to Upananda's dwelling. Upananda saw the Buddha coming and said to him, "Sir, please come and see my bed." The Buddha turned around on the spot and addressed the monks: "A fool, monks, can be recognized by his sleeping place."
- 1.9 After rebuking Upananda in many ways, the Buddha spoke in dispraise of being difficult to support ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk is having a new bed or bench made, it is to have legs eight standard fingerbreadths long below the lowest frame. If the legs exceed that, they are to be cut down, and he commits an offense entailing confession.'³⁰⁸

Definitions

New: newly made is what is meant.

A bed: there are four kinds of beds: one with legs and frame, called *masāraka*; one with legs and frame, called *bundikābaddha*; one with crooked legs; one with detachable legs.³⁰⁹

308. For an explanation of rendering *sugata* as "standard", see Appendix of Technical Terms.

309. For a discussion of these and those below, see Appendix of Furniture.

A bench: there are four kinds of benches: one with legs and frame, called *masāraka*; one with legs and frame, called *bundikābaddha*; one with crooked legs; one with detachable legs.

Is having made: making it himself or having it made.

It is to have legs eight standard fingerbreadths long below the

lowest frame: apart from the lowest frame. If he makes one, or has one made, that exceeds that, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets it, the legs are to be cut down, and he is then to confess an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.1.12.1
If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he makes one or has one made for the benefit of someone else, 2.1.16
he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he 2.1.17
commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he makes it the right height; if he makes it 2.2.1
lower than the right height; if he gets one made by another that exceeds the right height and then cuts the legs down before using it; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on making an inappropriate bed or bench, the fifth, is finished.

88. Making an upholstered bed or bench

Tūlonaddha

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery, the monks from the group of six had beds and benches made upholstered with cotton down. When people walking about the dwellings saw this, they complained and criticized those monks, “How can the Sakyan monastics have beds and benches made upholstered with cotton down? They’re just like householders who indulge in worldly pleasures!”
- 1.5 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How could the monks from the group of six do this?” ... “Is it true, monks, that you did this?”
- 1.9 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk has a bed or a bench made upholstered with cotton down, it is to be stripped, and he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

A bed: there are four kinds of beds: one with legs and frame, called *masāraka*; one with legs and frame, called *bundikābaddha*; one with crooked legs; one with detachable legs.³¹⁰

A bench: there are four kinds of benches: one with legs and frame, called *masāraka*; one with legs and frame, called *bundikābaddha*; one with crooked legs; one with detachable legs.

Cotton down: there are three kinds of cotton down: cotton down from trees, cotton down from creepers, cotton down from grass.

Has made: if he makes one or has one made, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets it, it is to be stripped, and he is then to confess an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.1.14.1
If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he makes one or has one made for the benefit of someone else, 2.1.18
he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is for a back-and-knee strap;³¹¹ if it is for a 2.2.1
belt; if it is for a shoulder strap; if it is for a bowl bag; if it is for a water filter; if he is making a pillow; if he gets one made by another and then strips it before using it; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

310. For a discussion of these and those below, see Appendix of Furniture.

311. The *āyoga* is used as a support for the *pallattikā* sitting posture. See Bhikkhu Ñāṇatusita, “Analysis of the Bhikkhu Pātimokkha”, p. 259, (re. Bu Sk 26:1.3.1).

The training rule on making an upholstered bed or bench, the sixth, is finished.

89. Making an oversize sitting mat

Nisīdana

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, he allowed sitting mats for the monks. Knowing
this, the monks from the group of six used sitting mats that were
inappropriate in size. The sitting mats hung down from beds and
benches, both in front and behind.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, 1.6
“How can the monks from the group of six use such sitting mats?” ...
“Is it true, monks, that you do this?”

“It's true, sir.” 1.9

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.10
This will affect people's confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

**‘If a monk is having a sitting mat made, it is to be made the right
size. This is the right size: two standard handspans long and one-
and-a-half wide. If it exceeds that, it is to be cut down, and he
commits an offense entailing confession.’”**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.17

Second sub-story

At that time there was a big monk called Venerable Udāyī. After 2.1
putting out his sitting mat in front of the Buddha, he stretched it on
all sides before sitting down. The Buddha asked him, “Udāyī, why
are you stretching the sitting mat on all sides, as if an old hide?”

- 2.6 “Because, sir, the sitting mat you’ve allowed for the monks is too small.”
- 2.7 Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- “Monks, I allow a border of one handspan for the sitting mat.
- 2.9 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk is having a sitting mat made, it should be made the right size. This is the right size: two standard handspans long and one-and-a-half wide, and a border of one handspan.³¹² If it exceeds that, it is to be cut down, and he commits an offense entailing confession.’”

Definitions

A sitting mat: one with a border is what is meant.

Is having made: making it himself or having it made, it should be made the right size. This is the right size: two standard handspans long and one-and-a-half wide, and a border of one handspan. If he makes one, or has one made, that exceeds that, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets it, it is to be cut down, and he is then to confess an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

- 3.1.8.1 If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession.

312. For an explanation of rendering *sugata* as “standard”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

If he makes one or has one made for the benefit of someone else, 3.1.12
 he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was
 made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of
 wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he makes it the right size; if he makes it smaller 3.2.1
 than the right size; if he gets one made by another that exceeds the
 right size and then cuts it down before using it; if he makes a canopy,
 a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a pillow; if he is insane; if
 he is the first offender.

*The training rule on making an over-
 size sitting mat, the seventh, is finished.*

90. Making an oversize itch cloth

Kaṇḍuppaṭicchādi

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, he allowed itch-covering cloths for the monks. Knowing this, the monks from the group of six wore itch covers that were inappropriate in size. As they were walking about, they were dragging them along, both in front and behind.
- 1.6 The monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the monks from the group of six wear such itch covers?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.9 "It's true, sir."
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk is having an itch-covering cloth made, it should be made the right size. This is the right size: four standard handspans long and two wide.³¹³ If it exceeds that, it is to be cut down, and he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

An itch-covering cloth: it is for the purpose of covering an itch or a boil or a running sore or a carbuncle, below the navel and above the knees.

313. For an explanation of rendering *sugata* as "standard", see Appendix of Technical Terms.

Is having made: making it himself or having it made, it should be made the right size. This is the right size: four standard handspans long and two wide. If he makes one or has one made that exceeds that, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets it, it is to be cut down, and he is then to confess an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.8.1
If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he makes one or has one made for the benefit of someone else, 2.12
he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he makes it the right size; if he makes it smaller 2.14.1
than the right size; if he gets one made by another that exceeds the right size and then cuts it down before using it; if he makes a canopy, a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a pillow; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on making an oversize itch cloth, the eighth, is finished.

91. Making an oversize rainy-season robe

Vassikasāṭikā

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, he allowed rainy-season robes for the monks. Knowing this, the monks from the group of six wore rainy-season robes that were inappropriate in size. As they were walking about, they were dragging them along, both in front and behind.
- 1.6 The monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the monks from the group of six wear such rainy-season robes?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.9 "It's true, sir."
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk is having a rainy-season robe made, it should be made the right size. This is the right size: six standard handspans long and two-and-a-half wide.³¹⁴ If it exceeds that, it is to be cut down, and he commits an offense entailing confession.'

Definitions

A rainy-season robe: it is for use during the four months of the rainy season.

Is having made: making it himself or having it made, it should be made to the right size. This is the right size: six standard

314. For an explanation of rendering *sugata* as "standard", see Appendix of Technical Terms.

handspans long and two and a half wide. If he makes one or has one made that exceeds that, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets it, it is to be cut down, and he is then to confess an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.8.1

If he makes one or has one made for the benefit of someone else, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.12

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he makes it the right size; if he makes it smaller than the right size; if he gets one made by another that exceeds the right size and then cuts it down before using it; if he makes a canopy, a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a pillow; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.14.1

The training rule on making an oversize rainy-season robe, the ninth, is finished.

92. Making an oversize robe

Sugatacīvara

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time there was a handsome and graceful monk called Venerable Nanda, the Buddha’s cousin. He was seven centimeters shorter than the Buddha,³¹⁵ but he wore a robe that was the same size as the Buddha’s.³¹⁶ When the senior monks saw him coming, they thought it was the Buddha and got up from their seats.
- 1.7 But when he came close, they realized who it was, and they complained and criticized him, “How can Venerable Nanda wear a robe the same size as the Buddha’s?” ... “Is it true, Nanda, that you do this?”
- 1.10 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Nanda, how can you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘If a monk has a robe made that is the standard robe size or larger, it is to be cut down, and he commits an offense entailing confes-

315. That is, four fingerbreadths. For a discussion of the *āṅgula*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

316. Here I render *sugata* as “Buddha”, which seems required by the narrative. I do not think, however, that this narrative usage determines the interpretation of *sugata* when used in a technical sense in connection with measures, for which I prefer the rendering “standard”, see word analysis below. For a full discussion of *sugata*, see the Appendix of Technical Terms.

sion.³¹⁷ **This is the standard robe size: nine standard handspans long and six wide.’**”

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

The standard robe size: nine standard handspans long and six wide.

Has made: if he makes one or has one made, then for the effort there is an act of wrong conduct. When he gets it, it is to be cut down, and he is then to confess an offense entailing confession.

Permutations

If he finishes what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. 2.1.10.1
If he has others finish what he began himself, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he finishes himself what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession. If he has others finish what was begun by others, he commits an offense entailing confession.

If he makes one or has one made for the benefit of someone else, 2.1.14
he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he gets one that was made by someone else and then uses it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he makes it smaller than the standard robe; if 2.2.1
he gets one made by another that is too large and then cuts it down

317. For an explanation of rendering *sugata* as “standard”, see Appendix of Technical Terms.

before using it; if he makes a canopy, a floor cover, a cloth screen, a mattress, or a pillow; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The training rule on making an oversize robe, the tenth, is finished.

The ninth subchapter on precious things is finished.

This is the summary:

2.2.10 “And a king’s, precious things, available,
Needle, and bed, cotton down;
And sitting mat, and itch,
Rainy-season, and by the standard.”

2.2.14 “Venerables, the ninety-two rules on confession have been recited.
In regard to this I ask you, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A second time I
ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A third time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’
You are pure in this and therefore silent. I will remember it thus.”

The section on minor rules has been completed.

The chapter on offenses entailing confession is finished.

Acknowledgment

1. The training rule on receiving a nun's food

Paṭhamapāṭidesanīya

0.5 Venerables, these four rules on acknowledgment come up for recitation.

Origin story

1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery, a certain nun was returning from almsround in Sāvattthī. She saw a monk and said to him, "Here, venerable, please take some almsfood."

1.4 Saying, "Alright, sister," he took everything. But because the time for eating was coming to an end, she was not able to go for alms, and she missed her meal.

1.6 The next day and the following day the same thing happened again. On the fourth day that nun was walking along a street, trembling. A wealthy merchant coming by carriage in the opposite direction saw her and shouted out, "Watch out, venerable!" As she stepped aside, she collapsed right there.

1.15 The merchant asked her for forgiveness: "Forgive me, venerable, since you fell because of me."

1.17 "I didn't fall because of you, but because I'm weak."

1.19 "But why are you so weak?"

1.20 The nun told him what had happened. He then brought her to his house and gave her a meal. Afterwards he complained and criticized the monks, "How can the venerables receive food directly from a nun? It's difficult for women to get material support."

1.24 The monks heard the complaints of that merchant, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized that monk, "How could a monk receive food directly from a nun?" ... "Is it true, monk, that you did this?"

1.28 "It's true, sir."

"Is she a relative of yours?" 1.29

"No, sir." 1.30

"Foolish man, a man and a woman who are unrelated don't know 1.31
what's appropriate and inappropriate, what's good and bad, in dealing
with each other. And still you did this. This will affect people's
confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited
like this:

Final ruling

'If a monk receives fresh or cooked food directly from an unrelated nun who has entered an inhabited area, and then eats it, he must acknowledge it: "I have done a blameworthy and unsuitable thing that is to be acknowledged. I acknowledge it."'"

Definitions

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Unrelated: anyone who is not a descendant of one's male ancestors going back eight generations, either on the mother's side or on the father's side.³¹⁸

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

318. Sp 1.505: *Tattha yāva sattamā pitāmahayugāti pitupitā pitāmaho, pitāmaha-ssa yugam pitāmahayugam*, "In this *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means: the father of a father is a grandfather. The generation of a grandfather is called a *pitāmahayuga*." So the Pali phrase *yāva sattamā pitāmahayuga* means "as far as the seventh generation of grandfathers", that is, eight generations back. This can be counted as follows: (1) one's grandfather; (2) his father; (3) 2's father; (4) 3's father; (5) 4's father; (6) 5's father; and (7) 6's father. This applies to both one's paternal and maternal grandfathers. This gives a total of 14 ancestors. Anyone who is a descendent of these fourteen is considered a relative. Anyone who is not such a descendent is not regarded as a relative.

An inhabited area: a street, a cul-de-sac, an intersection, a house.

Fresh food: apart from the five cooked foods, the post-midday tonics, the seven-day tonics, and the lifetime tonics, the rest is called “fresh food”.

Cooked food: there are five kinds of cooked food: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.³¹⁹

- 2.1.15 If he receives the food with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

Permutations

- 2.2.1 If she is unrelated and he perceives her as such, and he receives fresh or cooked food directly from her when she has entered an inhabited area, and then eats it, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. If she is unrelated, but he is unsure of it, and he receives fresh or cooked food directly from her when she has entered an inhabited area, and then eats it, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. If she is unrelated, but he perceives her as related, and he receives fresh or cooked food directly from her when she has entered an inhabited area, and then eats it, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.
- 2.2.4 If he receives post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics for the purpose of food, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he receives fresh or cooked food, with the intention of eating it, directly from a nun who is fully ordained only on one side, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.
- 2.2.9 If she is related, but he perceives her as unrelated, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, but he is unsure of it,

319. “Flour products” renders *sattu*. See discussion in Appendix of Technical Terms.

he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If she is related, and he perceives her as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if she is related; if she gets someone else to 2.3.1
give it and does not give it herself; if she gives by placing it near; if
it is inside a monastery; if it is at a nunnery; if it is at the dwelling
place of the monastics of another religion; if it is on returning to the
monastery; if she gives after carrying it out of the village; if she gives
post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics, saying, "Use
these when there's a reason;" if it is a trainee nun; if it is a novice
nun; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The first training rule on receiving a nun's food is finished.

2. Letting a nun give directions to donors

Dutiyapāṭidesanīya

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrel sanctuary. At that time, when families invited monks to meals, the nuns from the group of six were directing people toward the monks from the group of six, saying, “Give curry here; give rice there.” The monks from the group of six ate as much as they wanted, but not so the other monks.
- 1.7 The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, “How could the monks from the group of six not restrain the nuns from giving directions?” ... “Is it true, monks, that you didn’t do this?”
- 1.10 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.11 The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how could you not do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

‘When monks eat by invitation to families, if a nun is there giving directions, saying, “Give bean curry here; give rice there,” then those monks should stop her: “Stop, sister, while the monks are eating.” If not even a single monk addresses that nun in this way to stop her, they must acknowledge it: “We have done a blame-worthy and unsuitable thing which is to be acknowledged. We acknowledge it.”’

Definitions

When monks eat by invitation to families: a family: there are four kinds of families: the aristocratic family, the brahmin family, the merchant family, the worker family.

Eat by invitation: eat any of the five cooked foods by invitation.

A nun: she has been given the full ordination by both Sanghas.

Giving directions: saying, “Give bean curry here; give rice there,” according to friendship, according to companionship, according to who one is devoted to, according to being a co-student, according to being a co-pupil—this is called “giving directions”.

Those monks: the monks who are eating.

Her: the nun who is giving directions.

Those monks should stop her: ‘Stop, sister, while the monks are eating’: if she is not stopped by even one monk, and a monk then receives food with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.³²⁰ For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

Permutations

If she is fully ordained, and he perceives her as such, and he does not restrain her from giving directions, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. If she is fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, and he does not restrain her from giving directions, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. If she is fully ordained, but he does not perceive her as such, and he does not restrain her from giving directions, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. 2.2.1

If he does not restrain a nun who is fully ordained only on one side from giving directions, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.2.4
If the person is not fully ordained, but he perceives them as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the person is not fully ordained, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If the person is not fully ordained, and he does not perceive them as such, there is no offense.

320. *Khādissāmi bhuñjissāmi*, which would normally refer to both fresh and cooked food. But since fresh food is explicitly excluded, both above and below, it would seem that in this context even *khādissāmi* refers to eating cooked food.

Non-offenses

- 2.3.1 There is no offense: if a nun does not give it herself, but gets someone else to give her own food; if a nun does not get someone else to give it, but she gives someone else's food herself; if a nun gets someone else to give what has not yet been given; if a nun gets someone else to give to someone who has not yet received anything; if a nun gets someone else to give equally to all; if a trainee nun is giving directions; if a novice nun is giving directions; if it is anything apart from the five kinds of cooked food; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The second training rule on letting a
nun give directions to donors is finished.*

3. Receiving food from a designated family

Tatīyapāṭidesanīya

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time in Sāvattthī there was a
family where both the husband and the wife had confidence. They
were growing in faith, but declining in wealth. Whatever food they
had in the morning, they gave to the monks. Sometimes they went
without food.

People complained and criticized the monks, "How can the 1.4
Sakyan monastics not have a sense of moderation in receiving offer-
ings? After giving to them, these people sometimes go without."

The monks heard the complaints of those people and they told the 1.7
Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed
the monks:

**"Monks, if a family's faith is growing, but its wealth is declining,
you should designate it as 'in training,' through a legal procedure
consisting of one motion and one announcement.**

And the designation should be given like this. A competent and 1.11
capable monk should inform the Sangha:

'Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. Such-and-such a 1.13
family is growing in faith, but declining in wealth. If the Sangha is
ready, it should designate such-and-such a family as "in training".
This is the motion.

Please, venerables, I ask the Sangha to listen. Such-and-such a fam- 1.17
ily is growing in faith, but declining in wealth. The Sangha designates
such-and-such a family as "in training". Any monk who approves of
designating such-and-such a family as "in training" should remain
silent. Any monk who doesn't approve should speak up.

- 1.22 The Sangha has designated such-and-such a family as “in training”.
The Sangha approves and is therefore silent. I will remember it thus.’
1.24 “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

First preliminary ruling

‘There are families that are designated as “in training”. If a monk eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from such a family, he must acknowledge it: “I have done a blameworthy and unsuitable thing that is to be acknowledged. I acknowledge it.”’”

- 1.27 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards there was a celebration in Sāvattthī and people invited the monks for a meal. And so did the family that had been designated as in training. But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited eating fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from such a family, and being afraid of wrongdoing, the monks did not accept. That family complained and criticized them, “What is it with us that they don’t receive from us?”

- 2.8 The monks heard the complaints of those people and they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, if you have been invited, I allow you to eat fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from a family designated as in training.

- 2.12 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Second preliminary ruling

‘There are families that are designated as “in training”. If a monk, without first being invited, eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from such a family, he must acknowledge it: “I have done a blameworthy and unsuitable thing that is to be acknowledged. I acknowledge it.”’”

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 2.15

Third sub-story

Soon afterwards a certain monk was associating with that family. 3.1
One morning he robed up, took his bowl and robe, went to them, and sat down on the prepared seat. Just then that monk was sick, and so they invited him to eat. But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited an uninvited monk from eating fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from such a family, and being afraid of wrongdoing, he did not accept. And being unable to walk for alms, he missed his meal.

He then returned to the monastery and told the monks what 3.10
had happened, who in turn told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, I allow a sick monk to eat fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from a family designated as in training.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 3.14

Final ruling

“There are families that are designated as “in training”. If a monk, without being sick and without first being invited, eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from such a family, he must acknowledge it: “I have done a blameworthy and unsuitable thing that is to be acknowledged. I acknowledge it.””

Definitions

There are families that are designated as “in training”: a family designated as in training: a family growing in faith but declining in wealth. Such a family is designated as “in training” through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and one announcement.

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

Such a family: that kind of family.

Without being invited: without being invited for the same or the following day. If the invitation is made when he has entered the vicinity of the house, this is called “without being invited”.

Invited: invited for the same or the following day. If the invitation is made when he has not entered the vicinity of the house, this is called “invited”.

Without being sick: who is able to walk for alms.

Sick: who is unable to walk for alms.

Fresh food: apart from the five cooked foods, the post-midday tonics, the seven-day tonics, and the lifetime tonics, the rest is called “fresh food”.

Cooked food: there are five kinds of cooked food: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.

- 4.1.21 If, without being sick and without being invited, he receives fresh or cooked food with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

Permutations

- 4.2.1 If a family is designated as in training, and he perceives it as such, and he, without being sick or without being invited, eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from that family, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. If a family is designated as in training, but he is unsure of it, and he, without being sick or without being invited, eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from that family, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. If a family is designated as in training, but he does not perceive it as such, and he, without being sick or without being invited, eats

fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it from that family, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

If he receives post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime 4.2.4
tonics for the purpose of food, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If a family is not designated as in training, but he perceives it as such, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If a family is not designated as in training, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If a family is not designated as in training, and he does not perceive it as such, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if he has been invited; if he is sick; if he eats 4.3.1
the leftovers from one who has been invited or who is sick; if other people's almsfood is prepared there; if they give after coming out from the house; if it is a regular meal invitation; if it is a meal for which lots are drawn; if it is a half-monthly meal; if it is on the observance day; if it is on the day after the observance day; if the family gives post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics, saying, "Use these when there's a reason;" if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The third training rule on receiving food
from a designated family is finished.*

4. Receiving food in a dangerous place

Catutthapāṭidesanīya

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying in the Sakyan country in the Banyan Tree Monastery at Kapilavatthu, the slaves of the Sakyans were rebelling. The Sakyan women wished to prepare a meal at the wilderness dwellings, but the slaves heard about this and besieged the path. When the Sakyan women took various kinds of fine foods and set out for a wilderness dwelling, the slaves emerged, and they robbed and raped those Sakyan women. Soon afterwards the Sakyan men came out, and they got hold of those criminals together with their loot. They then complained and criticized the monks, “How could they not inform us that there are criminals staying near the monastery?”
- 1.11 The monks heard the complaints of the Sakyans and they told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks: “Well then, monks, I will lay down a training rule 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. And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

‘There are wilderness dwellings that are considered risky and dangerous. If a monk, without first making an announcement about

those dwellings, eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it inside that monastery, he must acknowledge it: “I have done a blameworthy and unsuitable thing that is to be acknowledged. I acknowledge it.””

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.18

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards a monk in a wilderness dwelling was sick. People 2.1
took fresh and cooked food and went to that wilderness dwelling, and they invited that monk to eat. But knowing that the Buddha had prohibited the eating of fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it at a wilderness dwelling, and being afraid of wrongdoing, he did not accept it. And being unable to walk for alms, he missed his meal.

He then told the monks what had happened, and they in turn 2.7
told the Buddha. Soon afterwards the Buddha gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, I allow a sick monk, without first making an announce-
ment, to eat fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it at a
wilderness dwelling.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.11

Final ruling

“There are wilderness dwellings that are considered risky and dan-
gerous. If a monk who is not sick, without first making an an-
nouncement about those dwellings, eats fresh or cooked food
after personally receiving it inside that monastery, he must ac-

knowledge it:³²¹ “I have done a blameworthy and unsuitable thing that is to be acknowledged. I acknowledge it.””

Definitions

There are wilderness dwellings: a wilderness dwelling: if it is at least 800 meters away from any inhabited area.³²²

Risky: in the monastery, or in the vicinity of the monastery, criminals have been seen camping, eating, standing, sitting, or lying down.

Dangerous: in the monastery, or in the vicinity of the monastery, criminals have been seen injuring, robbing, or beating people.

A: whoever ...

Monk: ... The monk who has been given the full ordination by a unanimous Sangha through a legal procedure consisting of one motion and three announcements that is irreversible and fit to stand—this sort of monk is meant in this case.

About those dwellings: about such kinds of dwellings.

Without making an announcement: if an announcement is made to any of one’s five co-monastics, this is called “without making an announcement”.³²³ If an announcement is made about anything

321. It is hard to make out from the Pali what the announcement is about. The crucial word *appaṭisaṃviditaṃ* can be read as an adjective qualifying *khādaniyaṃ* and *bhojaniyaṃ*, in which case it is the food that needs to be announced. Alternatively, it can be regarded as an independent sentence verb, in which case it would seem that it is the risky and dangerous nature of the dwellings that needs to be announced. However, both the origin story and the word analysis below suggest that the announcement concerns the dangerous nature of the dwellings. I translate accordingly.

322. That is, 500 bow-lengths. For a discussion of the *dhanu*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

323. Sp 2.573: *Pañcannaṃ paṭisaṃviditanti pañcasu sahadhammikesu*, “*Pañcannaṃ paṭisaṃviditaṃ* means the five co-monastics.” That is, a monk, a nun, a trainee nun, a novice monk, or a novice nun. The point here is that the announcement needs to be made directly to the lay supporters to be valid.

apart from the monastery or its vicinity, this is called “without making an announcement”.³²⁴

Making an announcement: if a woman or a man comes to the monastery or the vicinity of the monastery and says, “Venerable, people will be bringing so-and-so’s fresh or cooked food,” then, if it is risky, this should be declared, and if it is dangerous, that should be declared.³²⁵ If the person says, “Never mind, it will be brought,” then the criminals are to be told, “People are coming here; go away.” When an announcement has been made in regard to congee, and accompanying food is brought, this is called “announced”. When an announcement has been made in regard to rice, and accompanying food is brought, this is called “announced”. When an announcement has been made in regard to fresh food, and accompanying food is brought, this is called “announced”. When an announcement has been made in regard to a particular family, then when any person from that family brings fresh or cooked food, this is called “announced”. When an announcement has been made in regard to a particular village, then when any person from that village brings fresh or cooked food, this is called “announced”. When an announcement has been made in regard to a particular association, then when any person from that association brings fresh or cooked food, this is called “announced”.

Fresh food: apart from the five cooked foods, the post-midday tonics, the seven-day tonics, and the lifetime tonics, the rest is called “fresh food”.

Cooked food: there are five kinds of cooked food: cooked grain, porridge, flour products, fish, and meat.

Inside that monastery: if the monastery is enclosed, then within the enclosure. If the monastery is unenclosed, then in the vicinity.

324. This definition makes it quite clear that the announcement concerns the dangerous dwellings and not the food.

325. Presumably this refers to a servant or a messenger coming to the monastery to let the monks know of the forthcoming offering of food. The “people” would then be other servants bringing the food on behalf of the donor.

Who is not sick: who is able to walk for alms.

Who is sick: who is unable to walk for alms.

- 3.1.36 If, without making an announcement, one who is not sick receives fresh or cooked food with the intention of eating it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.

Permutations

- 3.1.38.1 If there has been no announcement, and he does not perceive that there has, and he, not being sick, eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it inside that monastery, then he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. If there has been no announcement, but he is unsure of it, and he, not being sick, eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it inside that monastery, then he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment. If there has been no announcement, but he perceives that there has, and he, not being sick, eats fresh or cooked food after personally receiving it inside that monastery, then he commits an offense entailing acknowledgment.
- 3.1.41 If he receives post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics for the purpose of food, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. For every mouthful swallowed, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there has been an announcement, but he does not perceive that there has, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there has been an announcement, but he is unsure of it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If there has been an announcement, and he perceives that there has, there is no offense.

Non-offenses

- 3.2.1 There is no offense: if there has been an announcement; if he is sick; if he eats the leftovers from where there has been an announcement or from one who is sick; if he receives the food outside the monastery and then eats it inside; if he eats a root, bark, a leaf, a flower, or a

fruit originating in that monastery; if, when there is a reason, he uses post-midday tonics, seven-day tonics, or lifetime tonics; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

*The fourth training rule on receiving
food in a dangerous place is finished.*

“Venerables, the four rules on acknowledgment have been recited. 3.2.11
In regard to this I ask you, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A second time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A third time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ You are pure in this and therefore silent. I will remember it thus.”

The chapter on offenses entailing acknowledgment is finished.

Rules of Training

1. Not wearing the sarong evenly all around

Parimaṇḍala

Venerables, these rules of training come up for recitation.

0.6

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in Anāthapi- 1.1
ṇḍika's Monastery, the monks from the group of six were wearing
their sarongs hanging down in front and behind. People complained
and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan monastics wear their
sarongs hanging down in front and behind? They're just like house-
holders who indulge in worldly pleasures!"

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.5
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can
the monks from the group of six wear their sarongs hanging down in
front and behind?"

After rebuking those monks in many ways, they told the Buddha. 1.8
Soon afterwards the Buddha had the Sangha gathered and ques-
tioned the monks from the group of six: "Is it true, monks, that you
do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.11

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.12
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**"I will wear my sarong evenly all around," this is how you should
train."**

One should wear one's sarong evenly all around, covering the 1.17
navel and the knees. If a monk, out of disrespect, wears his sarong

hanging down in front or behind, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.19.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The first training rule is finished.

2. Not wearing the upper robe evenly all around

Dutiyaparimaṇḍala

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six wore their upper robes hanging down in front and behind. ...

Final ruling

“I will wear my upper robe evenly all around,’ this is how you should train.”

One should wear one's upper robe evenly all around, making both 1.4
corners even. If a monk, out of disrespect, wears his upper robe
hanging down in front or behind, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The second training rule is finished.

3. Not being well-covered

Suppaṭicchanna

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six did not cover their bodies while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will be well-covered while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should be well-covered while walking in an inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, does not cover his body while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.³²⁶

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The third training rule is finished.

326. Sp 2.578: *Kāyaṃ vivaritvāti jattumpi urampi vivaritvā*, “Does not cover his body means shoulder or chest uncovered.”

4. Not being well-covered

Dutiyasuppaṭṭicchanna

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six did not cover their bodies while sitting in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will be well-covered while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is how
you should train.”**

One should be well-covered while sitting in an inhabited area. If 1.4
a monk, out of disrespect, does not cover his body while sitting in
an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.³²⁷

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he has entered his dwelling; if there is
an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fourth training rule is finished.

327. Sp 2.578: *Kāyaṃ vivaritvāti jattumpi urampī vivaritvā*, “Does not cover his
body means shoulder or chest uncovered.”

5. Being unrestrained

Susāmvuta

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, A-nāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were playing with their hands and feet while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will be well-restrained while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should be well-restrained while walking in an inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, plays with his hands or feet while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fifth training rule is finished.

6. Being unrestrained

Dutiyasusamvuta

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were playing with their hands and feet while sitting in inhabited
areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will be well-restrained while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is
how you should train.”**

One should be well-restrained while sitting in an inhabited area. 1.4
If a monk, out of disrespect, plays with his hands or feet while sitting
in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The sixth training rule is finished.

7. Not lowering the eyes

Okkhittacakkhu

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were looking here and there while walking in inhabited areas.
...

Final ruling

“I will lower my eyes while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should lower one's eyes while walking in an inhabited area, looking a plow's length ahead. If a monk, out of disrespect, looks here and there while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The seventh training rule is finished.

8. Not lowering the eyes

Dutiyaokkhittacakkhu

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were looking here and there while sitting in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will lower my eyes while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is how
you should train.”**

One should lower one’s eyes while sitting in an inhabited area, 1.4
looking a plow’s length ahead. If a monk, out of disrespect, looks
here and there while sitting in an inhabited area, he commits an
offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The eighth training rule is finished.

9. Lifting the robes

Ukkhittaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were lifting their robes while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will not lift my robe while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not lift one's robe while walking in an inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, lifts his robe on one or both sides while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense:: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The ninth training rule is finished.

10. Lifting the robes

Dutiyaukkhattaka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were lifting their robes while sitting in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not lift my robe while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is how
you should train.”**

One should not lift one’s robe while sitting in an inhabited area. 1.4
If a monk, out of disrespect, lifts his robe on one or both sides while
sitting in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he has entered his dwelling; if there is
an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The tenth training rule is finished.

The first subchapter on evenly all around is finished.

11. Laughing loudly

Ujjagghika

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were laughing loudly while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will not laugh loudly while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not laugh loudly while walking in an inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, laughs loudly while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if he merely smiles when something is funny; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The first training rule is finished.

12. Laughing loudly

Dutiyauggajagghika

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were laughing loudly while sitting in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not laugh loudly while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is how
you should train.”**

One should not laugh loudly while sitting in an inhabited area. If 1.4
a monk, out of disrespect, laughs loudly while sitting in an inhabited
area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he merely smiles when something
is funny; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first
offender.

The second training rule is finished.

13. Being noisy

Appasadda

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were noisy while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will not be noisy while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not be noisy while walking in an inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, is noisy while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The third training rule is finished.

14. Being noisy

Dutiyaappasadda

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were noisy while sitting in inhabited areas. . . .

Final ruling

**“I will not be noisy while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is how
you should train.”**

One should not be noisy while sitting in an inhabited area. If a 1.4
monk, out of disrespect, is noisy while sitting in an inhabited area,
he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The fourth training rule is finished.

15. Swaying the body

Kāyappacālaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattī in the Jeta Grove, A-nāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were swaying and leaning their bodies while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will not sway my body while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not sway one's body while walking in an inhabited area; one should walk keeping one's body straight.³²⁸ If a monk, out of disrespect, sways and leans his body while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.7.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fifth training rule is finished.

328. Sp 2.590: *Kāyaṃ paggaḥetvāti niccalaṃ katvā ujukena kāyena samena iriyāpathena gantabbañceva nisīditabbañca, Kāyaṃ paggaḥetvā*: “one should walk and sit with a steady and straight body, and with upright physical behavior.”

16. Swaying the body

Dutiyakāyappacālaka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were swaying and leaning their bodies while sitting in inhabited
areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not sway my body while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is
how you should train.”**

One should not sway one’s body while sitting in an inhabited 1.4
area; one should sit keeping one’s body straight. If a monk, out of
disrespect, sways and leans his body while sitting in an inhabited
area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.7.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he has entered his dwelling; if there is
an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The sixth training rule is finished.

17. Swinging the arms

Bāhuppacālaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, A-nāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were swinging and dangling their arms while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will not swing my arms while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not swing one’s arms while walking in an inhabited area; one should walk keeping one’s arms steady. If a monk, out of disrespect, swings and dangles his arms while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.7.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The seventh training rule is finished.

18. Swinging the arms

Dutiyabāhuppacālaka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were swinging and dangling their arms while sitting in inhabited
areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not swing my arms while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is
how you should train.”**

One should not swing one’s arms while sitting in an inhabited 1.4
area; one should sit keeping one’s arms steady. If a monk, out of
disrespect, swings and dangles his arms while sitting in an inhabited
area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.7.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he has entered his dwelling; if there is
an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The eighth training rule is finished.

19. Swaying the head

Sīsappacālaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were swaying and tilting their heads while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will not sway my head while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not sway one’s head while walking in an inhabited area; one should walk keeping one’s head straight. If a monk, out of disrespect, sways and tilts his head while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.7.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The ninth training rule is finished.

20. Swaying the head

Dutiyasīṣappacālaka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were swaying and tilting their heads while sitting in inhabited
areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not sway my head while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is
how you should train.”**

One should not sway one’s head while sitting in an inhabited 1.4
area; one should sit keeping one’s head straight. If a monk, out of
disrespect, sways and tilts his head while sitting in an inhabited area,
he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.7.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he has entered his dwelling; if there is
an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The tenth training rule is finished.

The second subchapter on laughing loudly is finished.

21. Hands on hips

Khambhakata

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six put their hands on their hips while walking in inhabited areas.
...

Final ruling

“I will not put my hands on my hips while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not put one’s hands on one’s hips while walking in an inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, puts one or both hands on his hips while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The first training rule is finished.

22. Hands on hips

Dutiyakhambhakata

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six put their hands on their hips while sitting in inhabited areas.
...

Final ruling

“I will not put my hands on my hips while sitting in inhabited areas, this is how you should train.”

One should not put one’s hands on one’s hips while sitting in an 1.4
inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, puts one or both hands
on his hips while sitting in an inhabited area, he commits an offense
of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he has entered his dwelling; if there is
an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The second training rule is finished.

23. Covering the head

Oguṇṭhita

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were covering their heads with their upper robes while walking in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will not cover my head while walking in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not cover one's head while walking in an inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, covers his head with his upper robe while walking in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The third training rule is finished.

24. Covering the head

Dutiyaogunṭhita

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were covering their heads with their robes while sitting in
inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not cover my head while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is
how you should train.”**

One should not cover one’s head while sitting in an inhabited 1.4
area. If a monk, out of disrespect, covers his head with his upper
robe while sitting in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of
wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he has entered his dwelling; if there is
an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fourth training rule is finished.

25. Squatting on the heels

Ukkuṭṭika

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were moving about while squatting on their heels in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

“I will not move about while squatting on my heels in inhabited areas,’ this is how you should train.”³²⁹

- 1.4 One should not move about while squatting on one’s heels in an inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, moves about while squatting on his heels in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fifth training rule is finished.

329. As at Bu Sk 15:1.3.1, it seems that *gacchati*, which normally means “to go”, here refers to any posture more upright than outright sitting down. Moreover, it seems to refer to any sort of movement from one place to another, however minor.

26. Clasping the knees

Pallatthika

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were clasping their knees while sitting in inhabited areas. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not clasp my knees while sitting in inhabited areas,’ this is
how you should train.”**

One should not clasp one’s knees while sitting in an inhabited 1.4
area. If a monk, out of disrespect, clasps his knees with his hands or
with a cloth while sitting in an inhabited area, he commits an offense
of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he has entered his dwelling; if there is
an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The sixth training rule is finished.

27. Not receiving respectfully

Sakkaccapaṭiggahāṇa

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were receiving almsfood contemptuously, as if wanting to throw it away. ...

Final ruling

“I will receive almsfood respectfully, this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 Almsfood is to be received respectfully. If a monk, out of disrespect, receives almsfood contemptuously, as if wanting to throw it away, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The seventh training rule is finished.

28. Not receiving with attention on the almsbowl

Pattasaññīpaṭiggahāṇa

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were receiving almsfood while looking here and there, and
they did not know whether people were still giving or whether they
had received too much. ...

Final ruling

**“I will receive almsfood with attention on the almsbowl,’ this is
how you should train.”**

Almsfood is to be received with attention on the bowl. If a monk, 1.4
out of disrespect, receives almsfood while looking here and there,
he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The eighth training rule is finished.

29. Not receiving in the right proportions

Samasūpakapaṭiggahāṇa

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were receiving almsfood with large amounts of bean curry. ...

Final ruling

“I will receive almsfood with the right proportion of bean curry, this is how you should train.”³³⁰

Definitions

Bean curry: there are two kinds of bean curry, to be taken with the hand: mung-bean curry and black-gram curry.³³¹

- 1.6 Almsfood is to be received with the right proportion of bean curry. If a monk, out of disrespect, receives much bean curry, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.8.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if it is any food apart from bean curry;³³²

330. According to Sp 2.604 this means the bean curries should make up one quarter of the rice: *Samasūpako nāma yattha bhattassa catutthabhāgappamāṇo sūpo hoti*, “Wherever the bean curry is one quarter of the rice is called *samasūpaka*.”

331. The punctuation of MS has been corrected here so as to agree with Bu Sk 34:1.6. The text mistakenly had *hatthahāriyo* in the next sentence.

332. According to Kkh this means any curries apart from bean curry: *Thapetvā pana sūpaṃ avasesā sabbā pi sūpeyyabyañjanavikati rasaraso nāma hoti*, “But

if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The ninth training rule is finished.

apart from bean curry, all kinds of curry are called *rasarasa*.” My translation, however, is based on the fact that all other foods too are excluded.

30. Not receiving on an even level

Samatittika

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six received almsfood in a heap. ...

Final ruling

“I will receive an even level of almsfood;’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 Almsfood is to be received at an even level. If a monk, out of disrespect, receives almsfood in a heap, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.³³³

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The tenth training rule is finished.

The third subchapter on hands on hips is finished.

333. According to the commentary, this seems to mean that the food should not protrude beyond the rim of the bowl. Sp 4.892: *Thūpikataṃ piṇḍapātaṃ paṭiggaṇhāti, āpatti dukkaṭassāti ettha thūpikato nāma pattassa antomukhavaṭṭilekhaṃ atikkamitvā kato*, “*Thūpikataṃ piṇḍapātaṃ paṭiggaṇhāti, āpatti dukkaṭassa*: here *thūpikata* means having gone beyond the inner rim of the bowl.”

31. Not eating respectfully

Sakkacca

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were eating almsfood contemptuously, as if not wanting to eat
it. ...

Final ruling

“‘I will eat almsfood respectfully,’ this is how you should train.”

Almsfood is to be eaten respectfully. If a monk, out of disrespect, 1.4
eats almsfood contemptuously, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The first training rule is finished.

32. Not eating with attention on the almsbowl

Pattasaññī

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were eating almsfood while looking here and there, and they did not know whether people were still giving or whether they had received too much. ...

Final ruling

“I will eat almsfood with attention on the almsbowl,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 Almsfood is to be eaten with attention on the bowl. If a monk, out of disrespect, eats almsfood while looking here and there, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The second training rule is finished.

33. Not eating in order

Sapadāna

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six ate almsfood picking here and there. ...

Final ruling

“I will eat almsfood in order,’ this is how you should train.”

Almsfood is to be eaten in order. If a monk, out of disrespect, eats 1.4
almsfood picking here and there, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he picks things out to give to others;
if he picks things out to put it into someone else’s vessel; if it is a
non-bean curry;³³⁴ if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is
the first offender.

The third training rule is finished.

334. According to Vin-vn-ṭ 1907 *uttaribhaṅga* is just another word for *byañjana*:
uttaribhaṅgaṃ nāma byañjanaṃ. *Byañjana* seems to refer to curries apart from
the standard bean-curries, which are called *sūpa*. However, since *uttaribhaṅga* is
a rare word, the basic meaning of which is something like “further condiments”,
it is quite possible that it is here meant to include all foods apart from bean
curries.

34. Not eating in the right proportions

Samasūpaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were eating almsfood with large amounts of bean curry. ...

Final ruling

“I will eat almsfood with the right proportion of bean curry, this is how you should train.”³³⁵

Definitions

Bean curry: there are two kinds of bean curry, to be taken with the hand: mung-bean curry and black-gram curry.

- 1.7 Almsfood is to be eaten with the right proportion of bean curry. If a monk, out of disrespect, eats much bean curry, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.9.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if it is any food apart from bean curry;³³⁶

335. According to Sp 2.604 this means the bean curries should make up one quarter of the rice: *Samasūpako nāma yattha bhattassa catutthabhāgappamāṇo sūpo hoti*, “Wherever the bean curry is one quarter of the rice is called *samasūpaka*.”

336. According to Kkh this means any curries apart from bean curry: *Thapetvā pana sūpaṃ avasesā sabbā pi sūpeyyabyañjanavikati rasaraso nāma hoti*, “But apart from bean curry, all kinds of curry are called *rasarasa*.” My translation, however, is based on the fact that all other foods too are excluded.

if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is by means of his own property; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fourth training rule is finished.

35. Making food into a heap

Thūpakata

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six ate their almsfood after making a heap. ...

Final ruling

“I will not eat almsfood after making a heap,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 Almsfood is not to be eaten after making a heap. If a monk, out of disrespect, eats almsfood after making a heap, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if only a little food remains and he eats it after collecting it in one place; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fifth training rule is finished.

36. Covering with rice

Odanappaṭicchādana

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were covering their curries with rice because they wanted more.
...

Final ruling

**“I will not cover my curries with rice because I want more,’ this is
how you should train.”³³⁷**

One should not cover one’s curries with rice because one wants 1.4
more. If a monk, out of disrespect, covers his curries with rice be-
cause he wants more, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if the owners cover it and then give; if it is not out of
a desire for more; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the
first offender.

The sixth training rule is finished.

337. *Sūpa* is defined at Bu Sk 29:1.4.1 as bean curry. *Byañjana* is explained at Khuddasikkhā-abhinavaṭṭikā 61 as *macchamaṃsādibyañjanaṇca*, “And *byañjana* of fish, meat, etc.” So *byañjana* seems to refer to fine curries, whereas *sūpa* is more ordinary.

37. Requesting rice and bean curry

Sūpodanaviññatti

Origin story

First sub-story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattī in the Jeta Grove, A-nāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six ate rice and bean curry that they had requested themselves. People complained and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan monastics eat rice and bean curry that they have requested themselves? Who doesn't like nice food? Who doesn't prefer tasty food?"
- 1.7 The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the monks from the group of six do this?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you do this?"
- 1.11 "It's true, sir."
- 1.12 The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

"I will not request bean curry or rice for myself and then eat it, this is how you should train."

- 1.17 In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks.

Second sub-story

- 2.1 Soon afterwards a number of monks were sick. The monks who were looking after them asked, "I hope you're bearing up? I hope you're getting better?"

“Previously we ate rice and bean curry that we had requested ourselves, and then we were comfortable. But now that the Buddha has prohibited this, we don’t ask because we’re afraid of wrongdoing. And because of that we’re not comfortable.” 2.4

They told the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks: 2.7

“Monks, I allow a sick monk to eat rice and bean curry that he has requested for himself.

And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this: 2.9

Final ruling

“When not sick, I will not request bean curry or rice for myself and then eat it,” this is how you should train.”

When one is not sick, one should not request bean curry or rice for oneself and then eat it. If a monk who is not sick, out of disrespect, eats bean curry or rice that he has requested for himself, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 2.11

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if it is from relatives; if it is from those who have given an invitation; if it is for the benefit of someone else; if it is by means of his own property; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 2.13.1

The seventh training rule is finished.

38. Finding fault

Ujjhānasaññī

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were looking at the bowls of others finding fault. ...

Final ruling

“I will not look at another’s almsbowl finding fault,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not look at the bowl of another finding fault. If a monk, out of disrespect, looks at the bowl of another finding fault, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he looks with the intention of giving or having someone give; if he is not finding fault; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The eighth training rule is finished.

39. Making an overlarge mouthful

Nātimahanta

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were eating, making large mouthfuls. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not make mouthfuls that are too large,’ this is how you
should train.”**

One should not make mouthfuls that are too large. If a monk, 1.4
out of disrespect, makes a large mouthful, he commits an offense of
wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if it is a fresh food;³³⁸ if it is any kind of
fruit;³³⁹ if it is a non-bean curry;³⁴⁰ if there is an emergency; if he is
insane; if he is the first offender.

The ninth training rule is finished.

338. According to Sp 2.615 *khajjaka* refers to all fresh foods: *Ettha mūla-khādanīyādi sabbaṃ gahetabbaṃ*, “Here the fresh foods which are roots, etc., may all be taken.”

339. For *phalāphale* see PED, sv. ā⁴.

340. According to Vin-vn-ṭ 1907 *uttaribhaṅga* is just another word for *byañjana*: *uttaribhaṅgaṃ nāma byañjanaṃ*. *Byañjana* seems to refer to curries apart from the standard bean-curries, which are called *sūpa*.

40. Not making rounded mouthfuls

Parimaṇḍala

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were eating, making elongated mouthfuls. ...

Final ruling

“I will make rounded mouthfuls,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should make rounded mouthfuls. If a monk, out of disrespect, makes an elongated mouthful, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if it is a fresh food;³⁴¹ if it is any kind of fruit;³⁴² if it is a non-bean curry;³⁴³ if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The tenth training rule is finished.

The fourth subchapter on respectfully is finished.

341. According to Sp 2.615 *khajjaka* refers to all fresh foods: *Ettha mūla-khādanīyādi sabbaṃ gaheṭṭabbam*, “Here the fresh foods which are roots, etc., may all be taken.”

342. For *phalāphale* see PED, sv. *ā*⁴.

343. According to Vin-vn-ṭ 1907 *uttaribhaṅga* is just another word for *byañjana*: *uttaribhaṅgaṃ nāma byañjanaṃ*. *Byañjana* seems to refer to curries apart from the standard bean curries, which are called *sūpa*.

41. Opening the mouth

Anāhaṭa

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six opened their mouths without bringing a mouthful to it. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not open my mouth without bringing a mouthful to it,’ this
is how you should train.”**

One should not open one’s mouth without bringing a mouthful 1.4
to it. If a monk, out of disrespect, opens his mouth without bringing
a mouthful to it, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The first training rule is finished.

42. Putting whole hand in mouth

Sabbahattha

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six put their whole hand in their mouths while eating. ...

Final ruling

“I will not put my whole hand in my mouth while eating,’ this is how you should train.”³⁴⁴

- 1.4 One should not put one's whole hand in one's mouth while eating. If a monk, out of disrespect, puts his whole hand in his mouth while eating, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The second training rule is finished.

344. According to the sub-commentary, Sp-yoj 2.618, the whole hand refers to the five fingers: *pañcaṅgulīm sandhāya vuttaṃ*, “It is said with regard to the five fingers.” The same point is made at Kkh-pt: *Sakalaṃ hatthanti sakalā ṅguliyo*, “The whole hand means all the fingers.”

43. Speaking with food in mouth

Sakapaḷa

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six spoke with food in their mouths. ...

Final ruling

“I will not speak with food in my mouth,’ this is how you should train.”

One should not speak with food in one's mouth. If a monk, out 1.4
of disrespect, speaks with food in his mouth, he commits an offense
of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The third training rule is finished.

44. Eating from lifted mouthfuls

Piṇḍukkhepaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six ate from lifted balls of food. ...

Final ruling

“I will not eat from a lifted ball of food,’ this is how you should train.”³⁴⁵

- 1.4 One should not eat from a lifted ball of food. If a monk, out of disrespect, eats from a lifted ball of food, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if it is a fresh food;³⁴⁶ if it is any kind of fruit;³⁴⁷ if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fourth training rule is finished.

345. According to Sp 2.620 this means repeatedly lifting a mouthful. Since the following rule refers to breaking pieces off a ball of food, this rule may refer to biting repeatedly into the same ball of food.

346. According to Sp 2.615 *khajjaka* refers to all fresh foods: *Ettha mūla-khādanīyādi sabbam gahetabbam*, “Here the fresh foods which are roots, etc., may all be taken.”

347. For *phalāphale* see PED, sv. *ā*⁴.

45. Breaking up mouthfuls

Kabaḷāvacchedaka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six ate breaking up mouthfuls. ...

Final ruling

“I will not eat breaking up mouthfuls,’ this is how you should train.”³⁴⁸

One should not eat breaking up mouthfuls. If a monk, out of 1.4
disrespect, eats breaking up mouthfuls, he commits an offense of
wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if it is a fresh food;³⁴⁹ if it is any kind of
fruit;³⁵⁰ if it is a non-bean curry;³⁵¹ if there is an emergency; if he is
insane; if he is the first offender.

348. According to Sp 2.621 this means repeatedly breaking pieces off a ball of food. The word *avacchedaka* is further explained at Vin-vn-ṭ 1920 as *chinditvā*, “having broken off”. This, it seems, can only refer to breaking off pieces, not to biting. Each ball of food was a single mouthful, consisting of rice with suitable curry.

349. According to Sp 2.615 *khajjaka* refers to all fresh foods: *Ettha mūla-khādaniyādi sabbaṃ gahetabbam*, “Here the fresh foods which are roots, etc., may all be taken.”

350. For *phalāphale* see PED, sv. *ā*⁴.

351. According to Vin-vn-ṭ 1907 *uttaribhaṅga* is just another word for *byañjana*: *uttaribhaṅgaṃ nāma byañjanaṃ*. *Byañjana* seems to refer to curries apart from the standard bean-curries, which are called *sūpa*.

The fifth training rule is finished.

46. Stuffing the cheeks

Avagaṇḍakāraka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six ate stuffing their cheeks. ...

Final ruling

“I will not eat stuffing my cheeks,’ this is how you should train.”

One should not eat stuffing one’s cheeks. If a monk, out of dis- 1.4
respect, eats stuffing one or both cheeks, he commits an offense of
wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if it is any kind of fruit;³⁵² if there is an
emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The sixth training rule is finished.

352. For *phalāphale* see PED, sv. ā⁴.

47. Shaking the hand

Hatthaniddhunaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six ate shaking their hands. ...

Final ruling

“I will not eat shaking my hand,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not eat shaking one’s hand. If a monk, out of disrespect, eats shaking his hand, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if he shakes the hand to discard trash; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The seventh training rule is finished.

48. Scattering rice

Sitthāvakāraka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six scattered rice while eating. ...

Final ruling

“I will not eat scattering rice, this is how you should train.”

One should not scatter rice while eating. If a monk, out of dis- 1.4
respect, eats scattering rice, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he discards rice while discarding trash;
if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The eighth training rule is finished.

49. Sticking out the tongue

Jivhānicchāraka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six ate sticking out their tongues. ...

Final ruling

“I will not eat sticking out my tongue,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not eat sticking out one’s tongue. If a monk, out of disrespect, eats sticking out his tongue, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The ninth training rule is finished.

50. Chomping

Capucapukāraka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six made chomping sounds while eating. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not make a chomping sound while eating,’ this is how you
should train.”**

One should not make a chomping sound while eating. If a monk, 1.4
out of disrespect, makes a chomping sound while eating, he commits
an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The tenth training rule is finished.

The fifth subchapter on mouthfuls is finished.

51. Slurping

Surusurukāraka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time when the Buddha was staying at Kosambī in Ghosita’s Monastery, a brahmin prepared a milk drink for the Sangha. The monks slurped while drinking the milk. A monk who was previously an entertainer made a joke of it, saying, “It’s as if the whole Sangha is cooled.”³⁵³
- 1.6 The monks of few desires complained and criticized him, “How could a monk joke about the Sangha?” ... “Is it true, monk, that you did this?”
- 1.9 “It’s true, sir.”
- 1.10 The Buddha rebuked him ... “Foolish man, how could you do this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” After rebuking him ... he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:
- “Monks, you should not joke about the Buddha, the Teaching, or the Sangha. If you do, you commit an offense of wrong conduct.”**
- 1.17 After rebuking that monk in many ways, the Buddha spoke in dispraise of being difficult to support ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

“I will not slurp while eating,” this is how you should train.”

- 1.20 One should not slurp while eating. If a monk, out of disrespect, slurps while eating, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

353. This is a play on words in the Pali. The Pali word here translated as “cooled”, *sītikata* (literally, “made cool”), is similar to *sītibhūta*, “become cool”, an epithet for *arahants*, “perfected ones”.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.22.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The first training rule is finished.

52. Licking the hand

Hatthanillehaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were licking their hands while eating. ...

Final ruling

“I will not lick my hand while eating,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not lick one’s hand while eating. If a monk, out of disrespect, licks his hand while eating, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The second training rule is finished.

Bu Sk 53

54. Licking the lips

Oṭṭhanillehaka

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were licking their lips while eating. ...

Final ruling

“I will not lick my lips while eating,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not lick one's lips while eating. If a monk, out of disrespect, licks his lips while eating, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fourth training rule is finished.

55. Receiving with soiled hand

Sāmisā

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying in the Bhagga country at 1.1
Susumāragira in the Bhesakaḷā Grove, the monks in the Kokanada
stilt house were receiving the drinking-water vessel with hands soiled
with food. People complained and criticized them, “How can the
Sakyan monastics receive drinking-water vessels with hands soiled
with food? They’re just like householders who indulge in worldly
pleasures!”

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.5
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can
those monks do this?” ... “Is it true, monks, that they do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.9

The Buddha rebuked them ... “How can those foolish men do 1.10
this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**“I will not receive the drinking-water vessel with a hand soiled
with food,” this is how you should train.’”**

One should not receive the drinking-water vessel with a hand 1.15
soiled with food. If a monk, out of disrespect, receives the drinking-
water vessel with a hand soiled with food, he commits an offense of
wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if 1.17.1
he does not know; if he is sick; if he receives it with the intention

of washing it or having it washed; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fifth training rule is finished.

56. Discarding waste water with rice

Sasitthaka

Origin story

At one time when the Buddha was staying in the Bhagga country at 1.1
Susumāragira in the Bhesakaḷā Grove, the monks in the Kokanada
stilt house were discarding their bowl-washing water containing rice
in inhabited areas. People complained and criticized them, “How can
the Sakyan monastics discard their bowl-washing water containing
rice in inhabited areas? They’re just like householders who indulge
in worldly pleasures!”

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.5
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, “How can
those monks do this?” ... “Is it true, monks, that they do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.9

The Buddha rebuked them ... “How can those foolish men do 1.10
this? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this
training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

**“I will not discard bowl-washing water containing rice in inhab-
ited areas,” this is how you should train.”**

One should not discard bowl-washing water containing rice in an 1.15
inhabited area. If a monk, out of disrespect, discards bowl-washing
water containing rice in an inhabited area, he commits an offense of
wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.17.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he discards it after removing the rice,

after breaking it up, into a container, or after taking it outside; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The sixth training rule is finished.

57. Holding a sunshade

Chattapāṇi

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time when the Buddha was staying in the Bhagga country at 1.1
Susumāragira in the Bhesakaḷā Grove, the monks from the group of
six gave teachings to people holding a sunshade.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized those monks, 1.3
“How can the monks from the group of six give teachings to people
holding a sunshade?” ... “Is it true, monks, that you do this?”

“It’s true, sir.” 1.6

The Buddha rebuked them ... “Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.7
This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

**“I will not give a teaching to anyone holding a sunshade,” this is
how you should train.’”**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.12

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards, being afraid of wrongdoing, the monks did not give 2.1
teachings to sick people holding a sunshade. People complained and
criticized them, “How can the Sakyan monastics not give teachings
to someone who’s sick holding a sunshade?”

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and they told 2.4
the Buddha. Soon afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the
monks:

“Monks, I allow you to give a teaching to someone who’s sick holding a sunshade.

2.8 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone holding a sunshade who is not sick,” this is how you should train.”

Definitions

A sunshade: there are three kinds of sunshades: the white sunshade, the reed sunshade, the leaf sunshade. They are bound at the rim and bound at the ribs.³⁵⁵

Teaching: what has been spoken by the Buddha, what has been spoken by disciples, what has been spoken by sages, what has been spoken by gods, what is connected with what is beneficial, what is connected with the Teaching.

Give: if he teaches by the line, then for every line he commits an offense of wrong conduct. If he teaches by the syllable, then for every syllable he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

2.17 One should not give a teaching to anyone holding a sunshade who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone holding a sunshade who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

355. Sp 2.634: *Maṇḍalabaddhaṃ salākabaddhanti idaṃ pana tiṇṇampi cha-ttānaṃ pañjaradassanatthaṃ vuttaṃ. Tāni hi maṇḍalabaddhāni ceva honti salākabaddhāni ca. “Maṇḍalabaddhaṃ salākabaddhaṃ: this is said for the purpose of showing the frame of the three sunshades. For they are bound at the rim (maṇḍalabaddha) and bound at the ribs (salākabaddha).”*

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 2.19.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The seventh training rule is finished.

58. Holding a staff

Daṇḍapāṇi

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six gave teachings to people holding staffs. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone holding a staff who is not sick, this is how you should train.”

Definitions

A staff: a stick measuring 1.6 meters.³⁵⁶ What is longer than that is not a staff, nor what is shorter.

- 1.7 One should not give a teaching to anyone holding a staff who is not sick. If a monk out, of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone holding a staff who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.9.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The eighth training rule is finished.

356. *Majjhimassa purisassa catuhattho daṇḍo*, “It is a stick of four forearms of a man of average height.” For a discussion of the *hattha*, see *sugata* in Appendix of Technical Terms.

59. Holding a knife

Satthapāṇi

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six gave teachings to people holding knives. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone holding a knife who is not
sick,’ this is how you should train.”

Definitions

A knife: a weapon with a single-edged or double-edged blade.³⁵⁷

One should not give a teaching to anyone holding a knife who is 1.6
not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone
holding a knife who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.8.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The ninth training rule is finished.

357. For *paharaṇam* see SED, sv. *praharaṇa*.

60. Holding a weapon

Āvudhapāṇi

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six gave teachings to people holding weapons. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone holding a weapon who is not sick,’ this is how you should train.”

Definitions

A weapon: any kind of bow.

- 1.6 One should not give a teaching to anyone holding a weapon who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone holding a weapon who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.8.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The tenth training rule is finished.

The sixth subchapter on slurping is finished.

61. Wearing shoes

Pāduka

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six gave teachings to people wearing shoes. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not give a teaching to anyone wearing shoes who is not sick,
this is how you should train.”**

One should not give a teaching to anyone wearing shoes who is 1.4
not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone
who is not sick and who is standing on his shoes, whose shoes are
fastened, or whose shoes are loose, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct.³⁵⁸

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The first training rule is finished.

358. Sp 2.638: *Akkantassāti chattadaṇḍake aṅgulantaraṃ appavesetvā kevalaṃ pādukaṃ akkamitvā ṭhitassa. Paṭimukkassāti paṭimuñcitvā ṭhitassa. Upāhanāyapi eseva nayo. Omukkoti panettha paṇhikabaddhaṃ omuñcitvā ṭhito vuccati*, “*Akkantassa*: not having entered the toes into the *chattadaṇḍaka*, he stands on top of the entire shoe. *Paṭimukkassa*: he stands after fastening. But here, standing after loosening the heel strap, it is called *omukka*.” It is not clear what a *chattadaṇḍaka*, literally, “a sunshade rib”, means in this context. Perhaps it refers to the thong that goes between the toes.

62. Wearing sandals

Upāhanārūḥa

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six gave teachings to people wearing sandals. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone wearing sandals who is not sick,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not give a teaching to anyone wearing sandals who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone who is not sick and who is standing on sandals, whose sandals are fastened, or whose sandals are loose, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The second training rule is finished.

63. Sitting in a vehicle

Yāna

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six gave teachings to people in vehicles. ...

Final ruling

**“I will not give a teaching to anyone in a vehicle who is not sick,
this is how you should train.”**

Definitions

A vehicle: a wagon, a carriage, a cart, a chariot, a palanquin, a litter.

One should not give a teaching to anyone in a vehicle who is not 1.6
sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone in a
vehicle who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.8.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The third training rule is finished.

64. Lying down

Sayana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six gave teachings to people who were lying down. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone lying down who is not sick, this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not give a teaching to anyone lying down who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone who is lying down and who is not sick, even if they are just lying on the ground, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fourth training rule is finished.

65. Clasping the knees

Pallatthika

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six gave teachings to people who were seated clasping their knees.
...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone who is seated clasping their knees and who is not sick, this is how you should train.”

One should not give a teaching to anyone who is seated clasping 1.4
their knees and who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a
teaching to someone who is clasping their knees with their hands
or with a cloth and who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong
conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The fifth training rule is finished.

66. Wearing a headdress

Veṭṭhita

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six gave teachings to people with headdresses. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone with a headdress who is not sick, this is how you should train.”

Definitions

A headdress: if the ends of the hair are not showing it is a headdress.

- 1.6 One should not give a teaching to anyone with a headdress who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to someone with a headdress who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.8.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if he teaches the person after having them uncover the ends of their hair; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The sixth training rule is finished.

67. Covering the head

Oguṇṭhita

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six gave teachings to people with covered heads. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone with a covered head who is not sick,’ this is how you should train.”

Definitions

With a covered head: the upper robe covering the head is what is meant.

One should not give a teaching to anyone with a covered head 1.6
who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching to
someone with a covered head who is not sick, he commits an offense
of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.8.1
does not know; if he is sick; if he teaches the person after having
them uncover their head; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if
he is the first offender.

The seventh training rule is finished.

68. Sitting on the ground

Chamā

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were sitting on the ground giving teachings to people sitting on seats. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching while sitting on the ground to anyone sitting on a seat who is not sick, this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not give a teaching while sitting on the ground to anyone sitting on a seat who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching while sitting on the ground to someone sitting on a seat who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The eighth training rule is finished.

69. Sitting on a low seat

Nicāsana

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were sitting on low seats while giving teachings to people sitting
on high seats.

The monks of few desires complained and criticized them, "How 1.3
can the monks from the group of six sit on low seats while giving
teachings to people sitting on high seats?" ... "Is it true, monks, that
you do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.6

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.7
This will affect people's confidence ..." After rebuking them ... he
gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

Jataka

"Once upon a time in Bārāṇasī, monks, there was a low-caste man 1.12.1
whose wife became pregnant. She said to him, 'I'm pregnant. I crave
mangoes.'

'But there are no mangoes. It's the wrong season.' 1.16

'If I don't get any, I'll die.' 1.17

At that time the king had a mango tree that was always bearing 1.18
fruit. Then that low-caste man went to that mango tree, climbed
it, and hid himself. Just then the king and his brahmin counselor
went to that same mango tree. There the king sat on a high seat while
learning the Vedas. The low-caste man thought, 'How wrong-headed
this king is, sitting on a high seat while learning the Vedas. And the
brahmin is wrong-headed too, sitting on a low seat while teaching
the Vedas to one sitting on a high seat. And I'm wrong-headed too,

stealing mangoes from the king because of a woman. This is all so low!’³⁵⁹ And he fell out of the tree right there.

1.27.0

The low-caste man says:

‘Neither understands what is good,³⁶⁰
Neither sees the Truth:
Not he who teaches the Vedas,
Nor he who learns improperly.’

1.31.0

The brahmin replies:

‘I’ve eaten the finest rice,
With a curry of pure meat:
Therefore I’m not practicing the Teaching,
The Teaching praised by the Noble Ones.’

1.35.0

The low-caste man replies in turn:

‘A curse it is the obtaining of wealth,
And so is becoming popular, brahmin;
These things come with a low rebirth,
Or with wrong-headed behavior.

1.39

‘Go forth, great brahmin,
Other beings will do the cooking;
Don’t go against the Teaching,
Because you’ll break like a jar.’

1.43

Even at that time, monks, I was displeased by someone teaching the Vedas while sitting on a low seat to someone sitting on a high seat. How, then, could it not be displeasing now? This will affect people’s confidence ...” ... “And, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

359. Sp-ṭ 2.647: *Yaṃ amhehi tihi janehi kataṃ, sabbamidam kiccam lāmakam nimmariyādam adhammikaṃ*, “What the three of us have done is all low, outside of acceptable bounds, and unrighteous.”

360. The attribution of speakers is according to Sp 2.647.

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching while sitting on a low seat to anyone sitting on a high seat who is not sick,” this is how you should train.”

One should not give a teaching while sitting on a low seat to anyone sitting on a high seat who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching while sitting on a low seat to someone sitting on a high seat who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct. 1.47

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender. 1.49.1

The ninth training rule is finished.

70. Standing

Thita

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, A-nāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were standing while giving teachings to people who were sitting.
...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching while standing to anyone sitting who is not sick, this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not give a teaching while standing to anyone sitting who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching while standing to someone sitting who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The tenth training rule is finished.

71. Walking behind

Pacchatogamana

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were giving teachings to people walking in front of them. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching to anyone walking in front of me who is not sick,’ this is how you should train.”

One should not give a teaching to anyone walking in front of 1.4
oneself who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching
to someone walking in front of him who is not sick, he commits an
offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The eleventh training rule is finished.

72. Walking next to the path

Uppathenagamana

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattḥī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were walking next to the path while giving teachings to people walking on the path. ...

Final ruling

“I will not give a teaching while walking next to the path to anyone walking on the path who is not sick,’ this is how you should train.”

- 1.4 One should not give a teaching while walking next to the path to anyone walking on the path who is not sick. If a monk, out of disrespect, gives a teaching while walking next to the path to someone walking on the path who is not sick, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The twelfth training rule is finished.

73. Defecating while standing

Thitouccāra

Origin story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were defecating and urinating while standing. ...

Final ruling

**“When not sick, I will not defecate or urinate while standing, this
is how you should train.”**

If one is not sick, one should not defecate or urinate while stand- 1.4
ing. If, out of disrespect, a monk who is not sick defecates or urinates
while standing, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he 1.6.1
does not know; if he is sick; if there is an emergency; if he is insane;
if he is the first offender.

The thirteenth training rule is finished.

74. Defecating on cultivated plants

Hariteuccāra

Origin story

- 1.1 At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s Monastery. At that time the monks from the group of six were defecating, urinating, and spitting on cultivated plants.
...

Final ruling

“When not sick, I will not defecate, urinate, or spit on cultivated plants,’ this is how you should train.”³⁶¹

- 1.4 If one is not sick, one should not defecate, urinate, or spit on cultivated plants. If, out of disrespect, a monk who is not sick defecates, urinates, or spits on cultivated plants, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

- 1.6.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if he does it in a place with no cultivated plants, but it then spreads to cultivated plants; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is the first offender.

The fourteenth training rule is finished.

361. *Harita* could in principle refer to all plants, but it is elsewhere defined as what is cultivated, see Bu Pc 19:2.1.14 and Bi Pc 9:2.1.14.

75. Defecating in water

Udakeuccāra

Origin story

First sub-story

At one time the Buddha was staying at Sāvattthī in the Jeta Grove, 1.1
Anāthapiṇḍika's Monastery. At that time the monks from the group
of six were defecating, urinating, and spitting in water. People com-
plained and criticized them, "How can the Sakyan monastics defe-
cate, urinate, and spit in water? They're just like householders who
indulge in worldly pleasures!"

The monks heard the complaints of those people, and the monks 1.5
of few desires complained and criticized those monks, "How can the
monks from the group of six do this?" ... "Is it true, monks, that you
do this?"

"It's true, sir." 1.9

The Buddha rebuked them ... "Foolish men, how can you do this? 1.10
This will affect people's confidence ..." ... "And, monks, this training
rule should be recited like this:

Preliminary ruling

**"I will not defecate, urinate, or spit in water," this is how you
should train."**

In this way the Buddha laid down this training rule for the monks. 1.15

Second sub-story

Soon afterwards, being afraid of wrongdoing, sick monks did not 2.1
defecate, urinate, or spit in water. They told the Buddha. Soon
afterwards he gave a teaching and addressed the monks:

“Monks, I allow a sick monk to defecate, urinate, or spit in water.

2.5 And so, monks, this training rule should be recited like this:

Final ruling

“When not sick, I will not defecate, urinate, or spit in water,” this is how you should train.”

2.7 If one is not sick, one should not defecate, urinate, or spit in water. If, out of disrespect, a monk who is not sick defecates, urinates, or spits in water, he commits an offense of wrong conduct.

Non-offenses

2.9.1 There is no offense: if it is unintentional; if he is not mindful; if he does not know; if he is sick; if he does it on dry ground, but it then spreads to water; if there is an emergency; if he is insane; if he is deranged; if he is overwhelmed by pain; if he is the first offender.

The fifteenth training rule is finished.

The seventh subchapter on shoes is finished.

2.22 “Venerables, the rules of training have been recited. In regard to this I ask you, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A second time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A third time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ You are pure in this and therefore silent. I will remember it thus.”

The rules of training are finished.

The chapter on training is finished.

The Settling of Legal Issues

The settling of legal issues

Adhikaraṇasamatha

1.1 “Venerables, these seven principles for the settling of legal issues come up for recitation.

2.1 For the settling and resolving of legal issues whenever they arise there is:

Resolution face-to-face to be applied;

Resolution through recollection to be granted;

Resolution because of past insanity to be granted;

Acting according to what has been admitted;

Majority decision;

Further penalty;

Covering over as if with grass.

2.1 Venerables, the seven principles for the settling of legal issues have been recited. In regard to this I ask you, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A second time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ A third time I ask, ‘Are you pure in this?’ You are pure in this and therefore silent. I will remember it thus.”

The seven principles for the settling of legal issues are finished.

4.1 “Venerables, the introduction has been recited; the four rules on expulsion have been recited; the thirteen rules on suspension have been recited; the two undetermined rules have been recited; the thirty rules on relinquishment and confession have been recited; the ninety-two rules on confession have been recited; the four rules on acknowledgment have been recited; the rules of training have been recited; the seven principles for the settling of legal issues have been recited. This much has come down and is included in the Monastic Code of the Buddha and comes up for recitation every half-month. In regard to this everyone should train in unity, in concord, without dispute.”

THE GREAT ANALYSIS IS FINISHED.

Appendices

*Appendices for all volumes may be found at the end of the first volume,
The Great Analysis, part I.*

Colophon

The Translator

Bhikkhu Brahmalī was born Norway 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 Brahmalī 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 Brahmalī'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. The primary source was the Mahāsaṅgīti edition, with occasional reference to 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 as 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

“Bilara” 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.

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