

110.20; 121.15; 356.10; of former Buddhas, pl., *dr̥ṣṭā* ti *pūrvī sattvasāra gaṅgavālukopamā, kṛtā ti teṣa buddha-pūja apramey' acintiyā* LV 171.5(-6), vss, *you saw of old Buddhas as (many as) the sands of the Ganges, and you paid them immeasurable, unthinkable homage such as is due to a Buddha* (wrongly Foucaux); LV 172.15 (vs).

sattvāvāsa, m. (= Pali *sattāvāsa*), *abode of beings*. Nine such are listed Mv 2288-97 and in Pali DN iii.263.9 ff.; in both lists an example only (not an exhaustive enumeration) is cited under each 'abode'. The first includes all men and lower beings, and the *kāmāvacara* gods; the 2d, 3d, and 4th are the gods of the 1st, 2d, and 3d *dhyāna*-bhūmi (of the *rūpāvacara* gods); then in Mv come as Nos. 5-8 incl. the 4 classes of *arūpāvacara* gods, and finally as an example of No. 9 the *asaṃjñīsattva* (q.v.) gods; but this arrangement is certainly erroneous; DN iii.263.19 correctly puts the *asaññasatta* gods (who belong to the 4th *dhyāna*bhūmi of *rūpāvacara*) in the 5th *satt(v)āvāsa* (the *śuddhāvāsakāyika* doubtless belong here too), while the four *arūpāvacara* classes constitute the 6th to 9th incl. In Mv the first four are characterized respectively as *nānāvakāyā nānāvasaṃjñīnaḥ*, *nānāvakāyā ekatvasaṃjñīnaḥ*, *ekatvakāyā nānāvasaṃjñīnaḥ*, *ekatvakāyā ekatvasaṃjñīnaḥ*. Cf. AbhidhK. LaV-P. iii.22, n. 4.

Sattvottarajñānin, n. of a Bodhisattva: Gv 2.14.

satpuruṣa (cf. Skt. id., Pali *sappurisa*), lit. *worthy or true man*: Mv 7358; sixteen s° listed SP 3.10, the chief being Bhadrāpāla, who is the only one named in RP 2.3, where 16 are also referred to. They are evidently a lay category, and are mentioned immediately after a list of Bodhisattvas. According to Professor Paul Mus (oral communication, May, 1949), they are a kind of lay equivalent of the Bodhisattvas, who live the life of *gṛhapatis*; Prof. Mus finds a typical illustration of them in the figure of *Vimalakīrti* (q.v.), so well known in Chinese Buddhism. In BHS, V. is not listed so far as I know except once in a list of 16 Bodhisattvas. The term *satpuruṣa* may include monks: Mv i.37.4 (see s.v. *labhā, labhyam*).

Satyamvaca, see **Satyavaca(s)**.

satyaka, (1) adj. (unrecorded, exc. as n. pr.; = Skt. *satya* plus -ka, m.c.), *true*: *sacet tava* (read with v.l. *sacaiva tam*, m.c.) *satyaka tāta sarvaṃ yad bhāṣitam* ... SP 88.9 (vs); (2) (= Pali *Saccaka*, a *nigāṭha*), n. of a contemporary of Buddha, described as a great debater (*maḥāvādīn*), with whom *Jayaprabha* is identified: Gv 358.26.

Satyaketu, n. of one or two former Buddhas: Mv i.137.10; LV 5.5.

Satyadarśin, n. of a former Buddha: LV 172.1.

? **satyadr̥ś-**, in Divy 34.29 *satyadr̥śaḥ* (prob. abl. sg., like the prec. *udānāt* and *pārāyaṇāt*; one of 4 mss. *satyasadr̥śaḥ*), and (corruptly) *satyadr̥śaḥ* 20.23 (in almost identical context and prob. intending the same original text), app. n. of some (section of a) Buddhist work. Most of the other names in the list seem to be identifiable with parts of Pali Sn; I have found no equivalent for this term. After it come nom. pl. terms, (*sthavi-ragāthāḥ*) *śailagāthā munigāthā arthavargiyāni* (mss. °ni both times) ca *sūtrāni*.

Satyadharmavipulakīrti, n. of one or two former Buddhas: Mv i.136.13 (first of this list); LV 5.10 (before *Tiṣya* in list).

Satyanāma, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.140.2.

Satyaprabha, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.141.12.

Satyabhānu, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.138.5.

Satyamuḡra (once RV as adj. with *soma*), pl., n. of a brahmanical school (of the *Chandogas*): Divy 632.24; 633.1.

Satyavaca(s), n. sg. °caḥ (Senart with v.l. *Satyamvaca*), n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.140.7.

satya-vacana and **satya-vākya**, nt., (see also **abhi-**

yācanā; = Pali *sacca-vacana*, more often *sacca-kiriya*), *solemn statement of truth* as a means of magic control of events (cf. Burlingame, JRAS 1917.429 ff.): °vākyaena Mv ii.97.9, 17, 20, °vacanena 19 (by this a *kinnari* is bound); °vākya ii.218.4; 229.15; °vacana 218.15 ff., 229.17 ff. (by this an ascetic boy killed by a poisoned arrow is revived); °vacana Divy 473.19 ff. (by this a woman changes her sex); 571.5 ff.; SP 413.8, see **satyādhiṣṭhāna**. The 'Skt.' *satyakriyā* is cited in BR and pw only from a review of Hardy's *Eastern Monachism* in Ind. Stud. 3.119; if it actually occurs, even in BHS, I have failed to note it; is it perhaps a modern Sktization of the Pali *saccakiriya*? See Burlingame, l. c. 433 f.

Satyavardhana, n. of a king, father of **Matisāra**: Mv iii.104.12; 105.1 ff.

satya-vākya, see **satya-vacana**.

Satyavādini, n. of one of the eight deities of the *bodhi-tree*: LV 331.21.

satyādhiṣṭhāna (nt.; Pali *saccādhīṭṭhāna*, see below, is not used in this way in MN iii.245.19; DN iii.229.18), *truthful resolve*, viz. to apply **satyavacana**, q.v.: °naṃ *karomi*, *yena satyena satyavacanena svam mama bāhum ... parityajya* ... (9) *tena satyena satyavacanena yam mama bāhum yathā paurāṇo bhavatu* ... (11) *samanantarakṛte 'smin satyādhiṣṭhāne* ... SP 413.8-11 (his arm was restored). Could also perhaps be rendered, (*act of*) *taking one's stand on truth*, but see the prec. words, s.v. **adhiṣṭhāna** 2; as one of the four **adhiṣṭhāna** (q.v., 2) Mv 1581 = Pali *saccādhīṭṭhāna*, rather *resolve to adhere to truth*.

Satyābharana, n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.8. **satyābhiyācanā**, see **abhiy**.

? **Satyāvatāra**, by em., n. of a former Buddha: Mv i.139.10; see s.v. **Samikṣitavadana**.

sadama, m., a high number: Mv 7748 = Tīb. *rtag yas*, *rtog(s) yas*; = **samatā**, q.v.

Sadānukāladarśinī, n. of a *kinnara* maid: Kv 6.14.

Sadānuvṛtti, n. of a *kinnara* maid: Kv 6.17.

Sadāparibhūta, n. of a Bodhisattva, the same otherwise called **Sadāprarudita**; acc. to SP and AsP began his career under the Buddha **Bhīṣmagarjita**-(**nirghoṣa**)-**svara**-(**rāja**): SP 377.10 ff.; acc. to 381.13 f. a previous incarnation of Śākyamuni.

Sadāprarudita, n. of a Bodhisattva, the same called in SP **Sadāparibhūta**, q.v.: AsP 481.1 ff.; a section of this passage cited Śikṣ 37.14 ff.; named also Suv 120.4; Mmk 425.19.

sadāmatta, (1) m. pl. (= Pali id., but rare and usually not in corresponding lists), n. of a class of godlings (*yakṣas*, Mv i.30.8), associated with and functioning like **karotapāni** and **mālādhāra**, qq.v.; also °taka and **sadāmāda**, qq.v.: Mv i.30.8; Divy 218.9, 30 ff.; Mmk 19.13; 43.18; 232.10; *Mahāsamāj*. Waldschmidt Kl. Skt. Texte 4, 187.5; (2) nt.sg., n. of a mythical city (= Divy °mattaka, q.v.): Av i.201.6; 203.1; = Pali id., Jāt. i.363.11 = iii.207.2, in same vs as Av i.203.1; in Pali seems to be misinterpreted as a palace (*pāsāda*) by the comm. and transl. (the comm. in fact alleges that the word means lit. *silver*), but the full story as told in both Av and Divy (not found in the *Jātakas* which are truncated) shows that a city is meant.

sadāmattaka, (1) m. pl. = prec. (1): Divy 218.29; (2) nt. sg. = prec. (2): Divy 601.27 (prose); 603.6 (vs).

sadāmāda, m. (sg. in Kyoto ed., Index °mada; but Mironov *sadāmādāḥ*, pl.), = **sadāmatta** (1): Mv 3152, following *karotapāni* and *mālādhāra*.

sadāramin, adj. (read as one cpd. word) = *sadā-ārāmin* (from Skt. *ārāma* plus -in), with a in penult m.c., *always taking delight* (in, loc.): *tiryāṇa yoniṣu ca so sadārami* (so read) SP 97.2 (vs).

sadr̥śaka, f. °ikā (cf. AMg. *sarisaga*, °saya; = Skt.