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object of reverence (a shrine) . . . So Tib.: ston gsum (= 3,000) mchod rten (= caitya) gyur na (become).

cetika, nt. (prob. hyper-Skt. for MIndic cetiya, but cf. caityaka) = ceti, cetiya, caitya; only in vss: LV 389.10 cetikam (v.l. cetikam), parallel to 388.12 cetiyam (v.l. cețikă, °ko); dattvă patākām bhagavata cetikeşū Siks 302.3, parallel to Mv ii.375.9 cetiyesu (mss. corruptly jātīyesu); so in Šiks 303.4, 7; 304.4, 8, etc., cetika regularly where Mv parallels (ii.379.7 etc.) have cetiya.

cetiya, nt. or (when applied to a person) m. (= Pali id., Skt. caitya), sanctuary, temple; but also, object (of any kind) or person worthy of veneration; this form common in even the prose of Mv, only in vss of other texts; cf. also ceti, cetika. In sense of a shrine (building) capalam nāma cetiyam LV 388.12 = Mv iii.306.14 (vs); cāpālam cetiyam Mv i.299.22 (prose), and ff.; cetiyesu Mv i.223.11 ii.26.8 (vs); other forms, ii.354.11; 364.11, 13; 365.20 ff.; iii.50.19; 303.1, etc.; cetiya- (mss. mostly cetiyam-, perhaps read so; one ms. once cetika-)-pūjakam (tam kulam) Mv i.198.2 = ii.1.12 (prose), shrine-revering, of the family in which a Bodhisattva is born the last time (LV 24.9 caitya-pūjakam in same passage); of the Buddha himself, sarvalokasya cetiyo Mv ii.349.6; 359.8; iii.273.5, the Revered One of the whole world; lokasya cetiya (voc.) Mv ii.294.14; cetiyam narāṇām ii.296.13; lokacetiyah LV 97.10 (vs), of the Bodhisattva; utpanno iha loki cetiyo divi bhuvi mahitah LV 363.2 (vs), of the same; of the miraculously produced four bowls, dharet' ime cetiya sammataite (so read with v.l., text 'matīte) LV 383.12, preserve them; they (shall be) honored as revered objects; cetiyarthe (so with mss.) Mv ii.263.12 (prose), for the purpose of (making it, viz. the spot where Buddha became enlightened) an object of veneration (universal emperors will never master, adhisthihanti with v.l., that spot except for this purpose).

cetovimukta, adj. (cf. next), emancipated in mind: rāgavirāgāya °ktaḥ MSV iii.53.13.

cetovimukti, emancipation of mind = Pali cetovimutti, acc. to PTSD always with paññāvimutti: LV 418.18 °tih prajňāvimuktiś ca; both also Mv ii.139.6; iii.333.16; but in iii.333.13 prajñāvi° is lacking. In all four described by the adj. akopya, q.v.

ceto-samādhi, f. (= Pali id., also citta-s°), concentration of mind, here as leading to the magic power of becoming invisible: tathārūpām odhim samāpadye yathā... mātāpitarau nādrsetsuh Mv iii.409.12 (prose).

? cedācitta, instr. cedācittena LV 431.12 (prose; so only one ms.; v.l., two mss., ocintena; all other mss. and Calc. have a haplographic omission here), is uninterpretable to me; I must assume a corruption, perhaps a misprint. Not noted by Weller. Foucaux's Tib. omits the passage. (The particle ced can, it seems, hardly be involved.)

celaka, cellaka, see cailaka.

Celā, n. of a daughter of Simha (8): MSV ii.8.8 ff.

caitanaka, nt., var. for cet°, q.v.: Mvy 8392. caitasika, fem. °kī, adj., rarely quasi-subst. with ellipsis of dharma, sometimes written cetasika, q.v. (= Pali cetasika); in the following cait° is written except in the passages listed s.v. ceto; mental, of the mind: often contrasted with kāyika, sometimes also with vācika; sarvakāyika-caitasika-prapīditāny Gv 96.4; kāyika-caitasi-kam...sukham 169.10; kāyikam caitasikam (sc. sukham) Bbh 26.2; cetasikena (parallel to kāyikena and vācikena) sthāmena Mv ii.260.7; kāyikam ca me duḥkham cetasikam ca Av i.31.14; kāyikāḥ klamāḥ caitasikāḥ (so!) apy upāyāsāḥ Bbh 194.21; without such contrasting words, °kī (sc. vedanā) Mvy 7551; caitasikenābhyāsena Šiks 33.16; cittāni caitasika-samjñi (acc. pl. of -samjñā) vitarkitāni LV 151.13; esp. with dharma, regularly pl., mental states or conditions of existence, °kā dharmāḥ Mvy 1922; read cetasikā in Mv iii.66.7, 14 (ye . . . dharmā pratītya utpad-

yante, so substantially with mss., ...) te...cetasikā (Senart vedayitā; mss. in 14 cetasitā or °yitā, one ms. in vetayitā); na cittam na cetasikā dharmāh KP 103.5, there is no mind, no mental states of existence; cittacaitasikānām eva dharmāṇām Bbh 99.4, and °kā dharmāh 5, apparently the mind's mental states, states that are mental as belonging to the mind (?), cf. Pali citta-cetasikā dhammā, Dhammasangani 1022 ff. But in other occurrences of both together, in Pali and BHS, cittam and caitasikā dharmāḥ (cetasikā dhammā), or caitasika (usually masc. pl.) with dho understood, constitute a duality, the mind and mental states-of-being. (For Pali see e.g. Vism. i.84.25 cittacetasikānam samam sammā ca ādhānam; mind and mental properties, Maung Tin.) Cf. KP 103.5, above, and: kuśalānām ca citta-caitasikānām (so read) anusmṛtir Siks 33.13, remembrance of meritorious mind and mental states. In Divy 352.15 kīdrśās te cittacetasikāh (certainly sc. dharmāḥ) pravartante, kliṣṭā vākliṣṭā vā, and similarly in the sequel, the cpd. may perhaps be a Tatp., mental states of the mind, rather than a dvandva. On the other hand cf. Sūtrāl. xi.30, comm., marīcikopamau dvau dharmau, cittam caitasikās ca; here the duality is obvious, and dharmāh is certainly to be supplied with cait°. In AbhidhK. the usual equivalent is caitta, q.v.; note that the word dharma regularly has to be supplied, or at least is not expressed, but note LaV-P. viii.159 avasthāviśeso 'pi hi nāma cetasaś caitasiko bhavati (is dharmah here also to be supplied with the masc. quasi-subst. caitasiko?). As in Sūtrāl. above, they are false, delusive, illusory.

Caitika (= Pali Cetiya, DPPN 2, = Apacara), n. of a lying king (former birth of Devadatta): MSV iv.245.6ff.

caitta, adj. from citta in origin but regularly substantivized as masc.; fundamentally a Buddhist word, equivalent to caitasika, q.v.; common in AbhidhK., see LaV-P. Index; mental state or condition of being, regularly cpd. or associated with citta, as a duality: Lank 150.14 citta-caitta-kalāpo, mind and the whole mass of mental things (et alibi in Lank); MadhK 11.9 citta-caittānām; 274.7 -cittacaitta-, la pensée et ses dérivés, ed. note. See esp. AbhidhK. ii.149 citta-caittāḥ (note masc.!) sahāvaśyam; LaV-P., note, says citta = manas = vijnāna; caitta = caitasa caitasika = cittasamprayukta (cf. also ii.150).

caitya, nt., like its MIndic substitutes ceti, cetika, cetiya (also caityaka), seems to be used more broadly than in Skt., as any object of veneration: lokasya caityam Siks 56.11 (said of any ornament of a stupa); 136.2 (of the monkish robes); caitya-bhūtaḥ Vaj 34.12, of the nature of an object of veneration (said of any place where 'this sutra' shall be proclaimed). See mahācaitya.

caityaka (nt.; Skt. caitya plus -ka; may possibly be the direct ancestor of cetika, q.v., or a further hyper-Sktization of that form if, as I think likely, cetika is itself a semi-Sanskritized substitute for MIndic cetiya), temple, shrine: °keşu Sikş 301.1 (= Mv ii.373.17 cetiyeşu).

caitradandika, see vetra°. Caitraratha(-vana), doubtless to be identified with Skt. id. (n. of a grove constructed by the gandharva Citraratha for Kubera), = Citraratha, q.v., as n. of a

grove of the Trāyastrimśa gods: Mvy 4197; Divy 194.2. cailaka, (1) m. (from Skt. cela or caila, cloth), a monk (cf. Burnouf, Intr., 57; Lotus, 392; Kern, SBE 21.186 note 1), said to mean, specifically, one who wears no more than a (loin-)cloth: te cailaka-bhuta SP 192.9 (vs), turned into monks; but most mss. read celaka, cedaka, or cellaka, or the like; (2) nt. (= Skt. cela, calla, also celaka, see Schmidt, Nachträge; AMg. celaa), cloth: °kam, acc. sg., Mv iii.163.9 (prose).

cailoṇḍūka (or oḍuka? m. or nt.; cf. Skt. caila, cela, and uṇḍuka; = Pali celaṇḍuka, or oḍaka, which in MN i.150.17 clearly means turban, with comm. ii.158.28 ff., not loincloth with PTSD; celondukah, turban (śiroveste), also