was here in old days the master of *śástras* Kumâralabdha,<sup>46</sup> belonging to the school of *Sátras* (Sâutrântikas),<sup>47</sup> composed several treatises.

Outside the city to the south-east, on the shady <sup>48</sup> side of a mountain,<sup>49</sup> there is a *stûpa*, in height 100 feet or so; this is the place where they put out the eyes of Ku-langna (for *Ku-na-lang-na*, Kunâla), who had been unjustly accused by his step-mother; it was built by Aśôka-râja.

When the blind pray to it (or before it) with fervent faith, many of them recover their sight. This prince (Kunâla) was the son of the rightful queen. His person was graceful and his disposition loving and humane. When the queen-royal was dead, her successor (the stepqueen) was dissolute and unprincipled. Following her wild and foolish preference, she made proposals to the prince; he, when she solicited him, reproached her with tears, and departed, refusing to be guilty of such a crime. The step-mother, seeing that he rejected her, was filled with wrath and hatred; waiting for an interval when she was with the king, she addressed him 50 thus: "To whom should your majesty intrust the government of Ta-ch'ashi-lo but to your own son? The prince is renowned for his humanity and obedience; because of his attachment to the good his fame is in every mouth." The king listening to her seducing words,<sup>51</sup> agreed willingly with the vile plot, and forthwith gave orders to his eldest son in these

<sup>46</sup> In Chinese *Tong-shau*, youthreceiving; the phonetic symbols are *Ku-mo-lo-lo to.* 

<sup>47</sup> The Sautrântika school of Buddhism was, according to Vassilief (*Buddhisme*, p. 233), founded by Dharmottara or Utaradharma; it was one of the two principal branches of the Hinayâna, or Little Vehicle, of Buddhism; the other branch being the Vaibhâshika school. On their tenets see Colebrooke, *Misc. Essays*, vol. i. pp. 391 f.; Köppen, *Die Relig. d. Fudelha*, vol. i. pp. 151 f.; Burnouf, Introd., pp. 109, 397 f.; Lassen, Ind. Alt., vol. ii. p. 460; Vassilief, pp. 34, 38, 48, 63 f., 114 f., 268, 273-286, 321.

<sup>48</sup> That is, on the northern side.

<sup>49</sup> Or, a south mountain ; but probably *nan* is redundant.

<sup>50</sup> The text requires some such expression as "winningly" or "when on easy terms with the king" she addressed him thus.

<sup>51</sup> The text implies that he was gratified to accede to the terms of this plot of the adulteress, or this adulterous (*kien*) plot.