

it is backed by great mountains. The river Yamunâ (Chen-mu-na) flows through its frontiers. The capital is about 20 li in circuit, and is bounded on the east by the river Yamunâ. It is deserted, although its foundations are still very strong. As to produce of soil and character of climate, this country resembles the kingdom of Sa-t'a-ni-shi-fa-lo (Sthânêśvara). The disposition of the people is sincere and truthful. They honour and have faith in heretical teaching, and they greatly esteem the pursuit of learning, but principally religious wisdom (*or*, the wisdom that brings happiness).

There are five *saṅghārāmas* with about 1000 priests; the greater number study the Little Vehicle; a few exercise themselves in other (*exceptional*) schools. They deliberate and discuss in appropriate language (*choice words*), and their clear discourses embody profound truth. Men of different regions of eminent skill discuss with them to satisfy their doubts. There are a hundred Dêva temples with very many sectaries (*unbelievers*).

To the south-west of the capital and west of the river Yamunâ is a *saṅghārāma*, outside the eastern gate of which is a *stûpa* built by Aśôka-râja. The Tathâgata, when in the world in former days, preached the law in this place to convert men. By its side is another *stûpa* in which there are relics of the Tathâgata's hair and nails. Surrounding this on the right and left are *stûpas* enclosing the hair and nail relics of Sâriputra and of Mu-te-kia-lo (Maudgalyâyana) and other Arhats, several tens in number.

After Tathâgata had entered *Nirvâna* this country was the seat of heretical teaching. The faithful were per-

appears from Cunningham's account of the pillar of Firuz Shâh, which was brought from a place called Topur or Topera, on the bank of the Jamnâ, in the district of Salora, not far from Khizrâbâd, which is at the foot of the mountains, 90 kos from Delhi, which place Cunningham identifies with Pâota, not far from Kâlsi (*Archæol. Surv.*, vol. i. p. 166),

that this neighbourhood was famous in olden days as a Buddhist locality. I think we should trust Hiuen Tsiang's 400 li north-east from Sthânêśvara, and place the capital of Srughna at or near Kâlsi, which Cunningham also includes in the district. Conf. Cunningham, *Arch. Surv.*, vol. ii. pp. 226 ff.; *Anc. Geog.*, p. 345.