

20 li. It abounds in cereals, and produces a large quantity of flowers and fruits. The climate is temperate and agreeable, the manners of the people virtuous and amiable; they love the duties of religion (*merit*), and diligently devote themselves to learning. There are about 100 *saṅghārāmas* in the country and 3000 priests, who study both the books of the Great and the Little Vehicle. There are ten Dêva temples; heretics of different schools are found in them, but few in number.

In the capital is an old *saṅghārāma*; it was in this place that Vasubandhu⁴⁴ Bôdhisattva, during a sojourn of several decades of years, composed various *śāstras* both of the Great and Little Vehicle. By the side of it are some ruined foundation walls; this was the hall in which Vasubandhu Bôdhisattva explained the principles of religion and preached for the benefit of kings of different countries, eminent men of the world, Śramans and Brâhman.

To the north of the city 40 li, by the side of the river Ganges, is a large *saṅghārāma* in which is a *stûpa* about 200 feet high, which was built by Aśôka-râja. It was here that Tathâgata explained the excellent principles of the law for the benefit of a congregation of Dêvas during a period of three months.

By the side is a *stûpa* to commemorate the place where are traces of the four past Buddhas, who sat and walked here.

To the west of the *saṅghārāma* 4 or 5 li is a *stûpa* containing relics of Tathâgata's hair and nails. To the north of this *stûpa* are the ruins of a *saṅghārāma*; it was

the Ghâghra river is about 130 miles east - south - east. But there are various difficulties in the identification of O-yu-to with Ayôdhya. Even if the Ghâghra be the Ganges of Hiuen Tsiang, it is difficult to understand why he should cross this river and go south. On the other hand, if we suppose the pilgrim to follow the course of the Ganges for 600 li and then cross it, we should place him

not far from Allahâbâd, which is impossible. General Cunningham suggests an alteration of the distance to 60 li, and identifies O-yu-to with an old town called Kâkûpur, twenty miles north - west from Kanhpur (Cawnpore) (*Anc. Geog.*, p. 385).

⁴⁴ Vasubandhu laboured and taught in Ayôdhya (Vassilief, *Bouddhisme*, p. 220. Eitel, *Handbook*, sub voc.)