

KIA-SHI-MI-LO [KAŚMĪR].

The kingdom of Kaśmīr⁸⁷ is about 7000 li in circuit, and on all sides it is enclosed by mountains. These mountains are very high. Although the mountains have passes through them, these are narrow and contracted. The neighbouring states that have attacked it have never succeeded in subduing it. The capital of the country on the west side is bordered by a great river. It (*the capital*) is from north to south 12 or 13 li, and from east to west 4 or 5 li. The soil is fit for producing cereals, and abounds with fruits and flowers. Here also are dragon-horses and the fragrant turmeric, the *fō-chū*,⁸⁸ and medicinal plants.

The climate is cold and stern. There is much snow but little wind. The people wear leather doublets and clothes of white linen. They are light and frivolous, and of a weak, pusillanimous disposition. As the country is protected by a dragon, it has always assumed superiority among neighbouring people. The people are handsome in appearance, but they are given to cunning. They love learning and are well instructed. There are both heretics and believers among them. There are about 100 *saṅghārāmas* and 5000 priests. There are four *stūpas* built by Aśōka-rāja. Each of these has about

⁸⁷ Kaśmīr in early times appears to have been a kingdom of considerable extent. The old name is said to have been Kāśyapapura, which has been connected with the *Κασάριπος* of Hekataios (*Frag.* 179, and Steph. Byzant.), *πόλις Γανδαρικῆ Σκυθῶν ἀκτῆ*, said to have been in or near Πακρῦκῆ and called *Κασάριπος* by Herodotos (lib. iii. c. 102, lib. iv. c. 44), from which Skylax started on his voyage down the Indus. Ptolemy has *Κασπερία* and its capital *Κάσπειρα* (lib. vii. c. 1, 42, 47, 49; lib. viii. c. 26, 7), possibly for *Κάσμεϊρα*. The name Kaśmīr is the one used in the *Mahābhārata*, Pānini, &c. The character ascribed to the people by the Chinese

pilgrim, is quite in accord with that given to them by modern travellers (see Vigne, *Travels in Kashmir*, vol. ii. p. 142 f.) For further information see Lassen, *Ind. Alt.*, vol. i. pp. 50-53; and conf. Wilson, *Ariana Ant.*, pp. 136 f.; *Asiat. Res.*, vol. xv. p. 117; Köppen, *Die Relig. d. Buddha*, vol. ii. pp. 12 f. 78; Remusat, *Nouv. Mém. Asiat.*, tome i. p. 179; Vassilief, p. 40; *J. A. S. Ben.*, vol. vii. p. 165, vol. xxv. pp. 91-123; Yule's *Marco Polo*, vol. i. pp. 177 f.; Cunningham, *Anc. Geog. Ind.*, pp. 90 ff.; Troyer's *Rājataran-ginī*, tome ii. pp. 293 ff.; Humboldt's *Cent. Asien*, vol. i. p. 92. The "great river" is the Vitastā.

⁸⁸ Lentilles de verre.—Jul.