

## PUN-NU-TSO [PUNACH].

This kingdom<sup>141</sup> is about 2000 li in circuit, with many mountains and river-courses, so that the arable land is very contracted. The seed is sown, however, at regular intervals, and there are a quantity of flowers and fruits. There are many sugar-canes, but no grapes. Amalas,<sup>142</sup> Udumbaras, Môchas, &c., flourish, and are grown in large quantities like woods; they are prized on account of their taste. The climate is warm and damp. The people are brave. They wear ordinarily cotton clothing. The disposition of the people is true and upright; they are Buddhists.<sup>143</sup> There are five *saṅghārāmas*, mostly deserted. There is no independent ruler, the country being tributary to Kaśmīr. To the north of the chief town is a *saṅghārāma* with a few priests. Here there is a *stūpa* which is celebrated for its miracles.

Going south-east from this 400 li or so, we come to the kingdom of Ho-lo-she-pu-lo (Rājapuri).

## HO-LO-SHE-PU-LO [RĀJAPURI].

This kingdom<sup>144</sup> is about 4000 li in circuit; the capital town is about 10 li round. It is naturally very strong, with many mountains, hills, and river-courses, which cause the arable land to be contracted. The produce therefore is small. The climate and the fruits of the soil are like those of Pun-nu-tso. The people are quick and hasty; the country has no independent ruler, but is subject to Kaśmīr. There are ten *saṅghārāmas*, with a very small number of priests. There is one temple of Dêvas, with an enormous number of unbelievers.

<sup>141</sup> Punacha, or Punach, is described by Cunningham (*Anc. Geog.*, 128) as a small state, called Punats by the Kaśmīris, bounded on the west by the Jhelam, on the north by the Pir Pañchāl range, and on the east and south-east by the small state of Rājauri.

<sup>142</sup> An-mo-lo is *Myrobalan emblica*, and Meu-che, the plantain.

<sup>143</sup> They have faith in the three gems.

<sup>144</sup> Identified by Cunningham with the petty chiefship of Rājauri or Rājapuri, south of Kaśmīr and south-east of Punach (*op. cit.*, p. 129).