

ing a dangerous road, and crossing many ravines, going 700 li or so, we come to the country of K'iu-lu-to (Kulûta).

#### K'IU-LU-TO (KULÛTA).

This country<sup>31</sup> is about 3000 li in circuit, and surrounded on every side by mountains. The chief town is about 14 or 15 li round. The land is rich and fertile, and the crops are duly sown and gathered. Flowers and fruits are abundant, and the plants and trees afford a rich vegetation. Being contiguous to the Snowy Mountains, there are found here many medicinal (*roots*) of much value. Gold, silver, and copper are found here—fire-drops (*crystal*) and native copper (*teou*). The climate is unusually cold, and hail or snow continually falls. The people are coarse and common in appearance, and are much afflicted with goitre and tumours. Their nature is hard and fierce; they greatly regard justice and bravery. There are about twenty *sanghârâmas*, and 1000 priests or so. They mostly study the Great Vehicle; a few practise (*the rules of*) other schools (*nîkâyas*). There are fifteen Dêva temples: different sects occupy them without distinction.

Along the precipitous sides of the mountains and hollowed into the rocks are stone chambers which face one another. Here the Arhats dwell or the Rîshis stop.

In the middle of the country is a *stûpa* built by Aśôkârâja. Of old the Tathâgata came to this country with his followers to preach the law and to save men. This *stûpa* is a memorial of the traces of his presence.

Going north from this, along a road thick with dangers and precipices, about 1800 or 1900 li, along mountains and valleys, we come to the country of Lo-u-lo (Lahul).<sup>32</sup>

North of this 2000 li or so, travelling by a road dan-

<sup>31</sup> Kulûta, the district of Kulu in the upper valley of the Biyâs river. It is also called Kôlûka and Kôlûta, —*Râmây.*, iv. 43, 8; *Brh. Samh.*, xiv. 22, 29; Wilson, *Hind. Theat.*, vol. ii. p. 165; Saint-Martin, *Étude*

*sur la Géog. Grec.*, pp. 300 f. The present capital is Sultânpur (Cunningham). The old capital was called Nagara or Nagarkôt.

<sup>32</sup> Lahul, the Lho-yal of the Tibetans.